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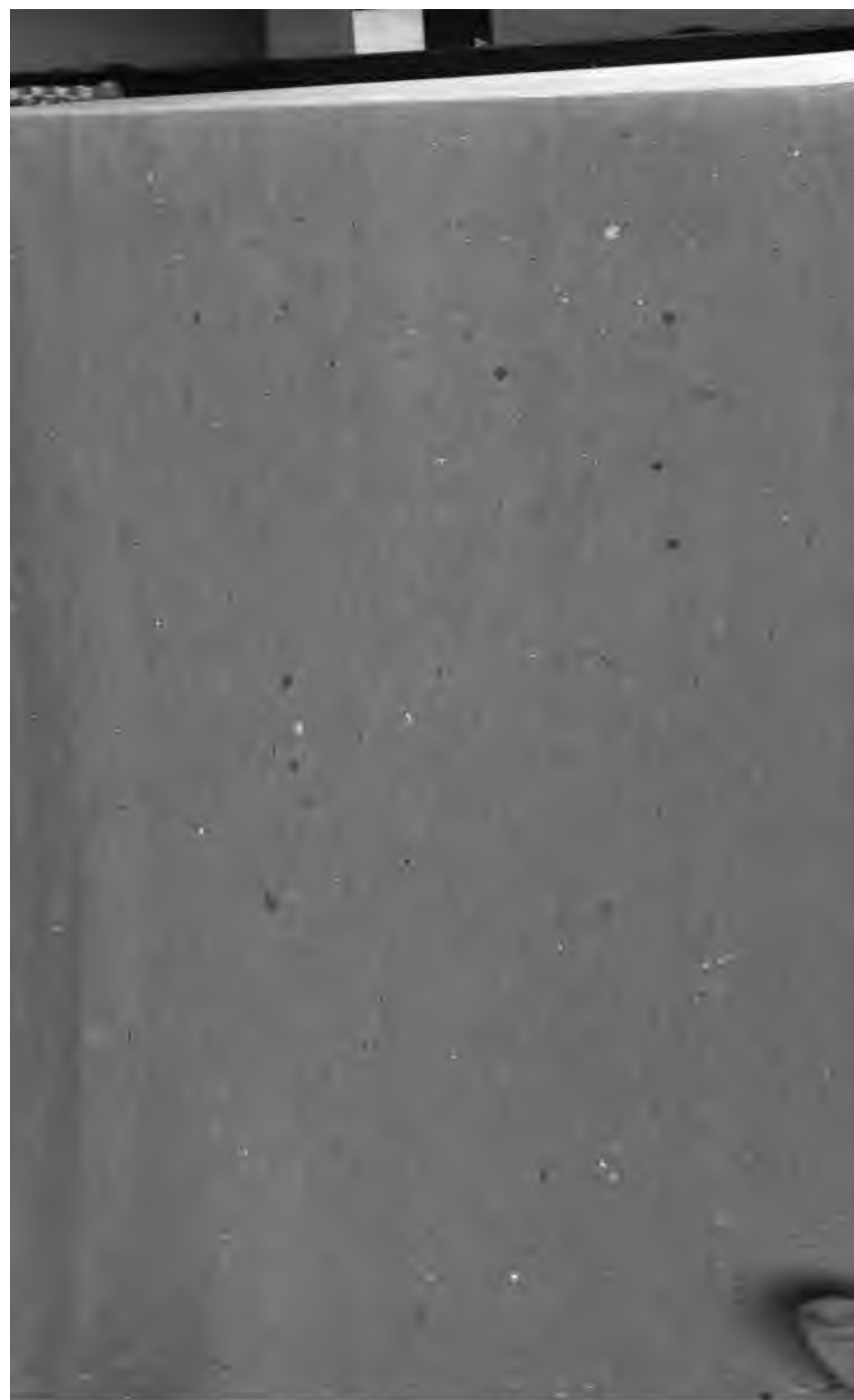
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF
Major General Adna R. Chaffee,
U. S. ARMY,
COMMANDING
Division of the Philippines.

MILITARY GOVERNOR IN THE
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

VOL. II,

MANILA, P. I.,
1901.





The officers and soldiers of the Army on service in the Division of the Philippines have heard with deep sorrow of the death of President William McKinley, the result of assassination. ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧ ❧



APPENDIX M.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON.

Manila, P. I., June 30, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Division of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.*

Sir:

My last annual report included an account of operations in the Department to July 31, 1900. That date the force under my orders consisted of one (1) company of engineers, two (2) companies of native scouts, six (6) squadrons of cavalry, one (1) battery of artillery and fifty-one (51) battalions of infantry, an aggregate of twenty-five thousand (25,000) officers and men, occupying two hundred and sixteen (216) stations over an area of thirty thousand (30,000) square miles. At that date in the mountains of Northwestern Luzon considerable bands of guerrillas under Tinio, the Villamors and Aglipay were protracting resistance. Aguinaldo, with an armed following, was secreted in the Province of Isabela and inciting rebellion in the Cagayan Valley. The mountains of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan contained guerrillas under the Tecsons and Lacuna.

In the nipa swamps about the northern shore of Manila Bay robbers and assassins were under Torres, endeavoring to maintain themselves. In the provinces of Morong and Infanta bands of outlaws were in the mountains. The continued resistance to the authority of the United States was maintained by the leaders of the insurrection through a system of terror by assassination. All suspected of willingness

to accept American occupation were, by the orders of these chiefs of assassins, doomed to death inflicted by executioners who lurked in the immediate vicinity of the towns occupied by our forces, and murdered men and women and, in some instances, children, these murders being perpetrated with circumstances of great cruelty.

An organization of the society of the Katipunan was discovered to exist throughout the department, the object of this secret society being the assassination of all Americans and the murder of all men, together with their families, who were friendly to Americans.

The operations of the guerrilla bands were mainly confined to attacking stragglers and small detachments or in firing at night into the towns occupied by our forces. The troops throughout the department were all kept actively employed in the endeavor to exterminate these bands and in the arrest of the many murderers.

Murderers were arrested, and after their trial and conviction were sentenced and executed. More than two thousand robbers, thieves and violators of the laws of war were duly tried and then imprisoned upon conviction.

Unexampled patience was exercised throughout the department in the treatment of these savages habitually violating all the laws of war as known to civilized nations, and the humanity of the troops engaged in bringing order out of a chaos of robbery, rapine and murder has no parallel in the history of dealing with Asiatics.

The First District, comprising the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Union, Abra, Lepanto, Benguet and Bontoc, remained under the command of Brigadier General S. B. M. Young until his promotion to Major General in February, when Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell was, February 21st, assigned to the command of the district. During the absence of Brigadier General Bell in May and June the district was commanded by Brigadier General John G. Ballance, U. S. Volunteers.

The Second District, comprising the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Nueva Viscaya, has remained throughout the year under the command of Colonel Charles C. Hood, 16th U. S. Infantry.

The Third District, provinces in the district, Pangasinan, Tarlac and Zambales, was commanded by Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell until July, when Brigadier General J. H. Smith was assigned to the command of the district.

The Fourth District, provinces of Nueva Ecija and Principe, has been commanded by Brigadier General Frederick Funston during the year.

The Fifth District remained under the command of Brigadier General F. D. Grant until his return to the United States, when, by order of the Division Commander on April 10, the district was consolidated with the Fourth District.

The Sixth District, provinces of Morong and Infanta and the islands eastward of Infanta (excepting the Calaguas group) and all that part of the Province of Manila north of the Pasig River, remained under the command of Colonel J. M. Thompson, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, until May 22d, when the district was consolidated with the Fourth District.

The troops in all the districts were kept actively employed, there being no cessation of activity during the rainy season. The unremitting persistence of these operations destroyed all armed resistance and made plain to the leaders of insurrection that they could maintain no longer any control of the natives. The proclamation of December 20, 1900, made by the U. S. Military Governor in the Philippines, brought to the knowledge of the leaders of insurrection that there would be no further tolerance of their savagery, and numerous surrenders soon followed.

The capture of Aguinaldo, March 23d, by an expeditionary force under Brigadier General Funston, was followed by a rapid disappearance of resistance to our authority.

All insurgent leaders in the department have been captured or have surrendered. Among the leaders surrendering are Geronimo, Sandico, Alejandrino, Pablo Tecson, Torres, Morales, Juan and Blas Villamor, Tinio, Aglipay, Mascardo and Lacuna. Nearly all brought in their followers and delivered up their arms. About twelve thousand (12,000) men have been either captured or have surrendered during the year, and more than six thousand (6,000) captured rifles and fifty-one (51) cannon have been turned into the arsenal since August 1, 1900, by officers of this department.

Upon the surrender of Lacuna the following dispatch was sent:

The Chief of Staff.

Division of the Philippines.

Lacuna having surrendered, with all his officers and men to-day, I report that all insurrectionary leaders in this department have been captured or have surrendered. There is a termination of the state of war in this department so far as armed resistance to the authority of the United States is concerned.

WHEATON,
Major General.

Since that day no hostile shot has been fired in this department, and at this time life and property are as safe in the several provinces as at any period of which we have knowledge.

The activity of the troops in the field represents a part only of the labor performed. Municipal governments have been organized in all towns and an extensive police system established, employing in the several municipalities more than two thousand, five hundred (2,500) men. The administration of justice over the great area occupied has devolved upon the military administration, as civil government has been established so far in but six of the provinces of the department.

Over the area occupied the troops have been well supplied, and the exceptional good health of more than 25,000 men engaged in arduous service in a tropical climate is in a measure due to the efficient supply of subsistence, as well

as to the able and skillful management of the Medical Department and the careful sanitation of camps and stations occupied.

Communication by telegraph has been maintained with all stations. The Signal Corps has labored with energy to build and maintain the 2,672 miles of telegraph and telephone lines within the department, accomplishing its duties successfully in the face of the persistent endeavor of the enemy to destroy the lines wherever not guarded by the immediate presence of our troops.

More than four hundred miles of road have been constructed during the year, and bridges and culverts built upon all lines of communication within the department.

For the termination of the insurrection in this department credit is due to the able and energetic action of the several district commanders, supported by the intelligent and efficient conduct of the officers and men of their commands.

The following is a statement of the many scouting affairs and combats reported:

REPORT OF OPERATIONS.

August, 1900.

1st.—Lieutenant Long, 32d Infantry, encountered a band of insurgents near Mariveles; killed one and captured one rifle. No casualties.

A detachment of eleven men of Troop H, 4th Cavalry, escorting a detachment of three men of Engineer Corps under Lieutenant Altstaetter, was ambushed near San Miguel and San Isidro by about 350 insurgents under General Lacuna. After two hours' fighting, ammunition being exhausted, they were forced to surrender. Private Fischler, 4th Cavalry, was killed, and Privates Brewer and Newman, 4th Cavalry, and Private Long, Engineer Corps, were wounded. On August 14th all enlisted men were liberated.

2d.—Captain Prescott, commanding a detachment of 35th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near Angat; killed

two, captured nine rifles and 400 rounds of ammunition, also burned their barracks, one ton of rice and forty uniforms. No casualties.

3d.—Sergeant Schmidt, commanding detachment of six mounted men, Company M, 12th Infantry, attacked a body of insurgents four miles east of San Juan de Guimba; killed five, captured seven, two rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Commanding officer 12th Infantry reports engagement with enemy near Victoria; captured three rifles. No casualties.

7th.—Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, in command of twelve Ilocano scouts, struck Sandico's camp near Aliaga; killed two, captured 100 rounds of ammunition, Sandico's uniform and a package of valuable documents. No casualties.

8th.—Lieutenant Claxton, 41st Infantry, reports a fight near Guagua; captured five rifles. No casualties.

Captain Eckers, commanding detachments Companies K and L, 32d Infantry, encountered enemy near Bosuoy; killed four, wounded five, captured four rifles and one revolver. No casualties.

Lieutenant Crawford, commanding detachment fifteen men, Company K, 32d Infantry, accompanied by two native police, engaged a band of insurgents at Prado. Killed five, wounded five, captured two, four rifles, one revolver, one sabre, two bolos, 300 rounds of ammunition and forty-four ponies equipped.

9th.—Baliuag was fired into from two sides by about twenty insurgents. Troops immediately turned out and drove them. No casualties.

10th.—Captain Stone, in command of a detachment of Company I, 36th Infantry, while scouting the country for the insurgent officer Domingo Santos, met a band near Lingayen, scattered them, killed two and captured two, son of Domingo Santos and Eugenio de la Cruz. No casualties.

Mounted detachment 12th Infantry struck a band of insurgents near Santa Mariana, Tarlac. Captured one rifle. No casualties.

11th.—Lieutenant Watson, 34th Infantry, commanding Hocano scouts, attacked an insurgent camp near Zaragoza; scattered them and killed five, capturing three rifles. No casualties.

Captain Collins, 32d Infantry, captured, in mountains near Porac, 700 rounds rapid-fire ammunition, 1,000 small solid shot, 300 hand grenades and 10,000 rounds of Remington ammunition. Everything destroyed. No casualties.

12th.—Lieutenant Butler, commanding detachment Company F, 49th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, surprised a party of insurgents at barrio Tuba, Gamu; killed two, wounded two. No casualties.

Sergeant Giddings and five mounted men, Company I, 17th Infantry, surprised a band of fifteen insurgents near Camiling; captured four, and thirteen rifles. No casualties.

15th.—Lieutenant True, commanding sixteen men, Company H, 33d Infantry, encountered eighty armed insurgents near Villa Vieja, Abra; routed them, killed five. Lieutenant True and Private Rayburn wounded.

18th.—Lieutenant McCarthy, commanding detachment 35th Infantry, captured, near Pulilan, the two murderers of the presidente of Pulilan, four ladrones and one rifle. No casualties.

Mounted scouts of Company L, 12th Infantry, captured, near Cuyapo, three ladrones, one rifle and two revolvers. No casualties.

24th.—Insurgents surrounded outposts of 27th Infantry at Ampit River, near San Mateo. Insurgents driven away by re-enforcements. Corporal Clintsman and Private Carter seriously wounded.

27th.—Lieutenant Shields, commanding a detachment of 12th Infantry, captured, at Moriones, seven ladrones, one rifle and three revolvers. No casualties.

Lieutenant Way, 4th Infantry, commanding twenty-five native scouts, struck a body of 125 insurgents near Pilar, Abra. Four scouts were captured and one killed trying to take away body of Lieutenant Way, who was killed at the first volley. Body was buried, and prisoners released by insurgents.

30th.—An expedition commanded by General Funston moved from Candaba, Arayat, Cabiao, San Antonio, San Isidro, Gapan, Peñaranda and San Miguel to points in mountains where the roads leading south from San Isidro join with roads from Gapan to San Isidro. On account of the swollen rivers and bad roads progress was slow. Troops A and G, 4th Cavalry, under Captain Koehler, met strong body of insurgents near Gapan; scattered them, found five dead, and Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Ventus, second in command to Lacuna, badly wounded; was captured, with three rifles and 900 rounds of ammunition. Lieutenant Corliss, 34th Infantry, had a skirmish with a body commanded by deserter Fagan, and routed them. The Macabebe Cavalry killed one man having a complete U. S. Cavalry equipment. Major Wheeler, 34th Infantry, captured one prisoner and two rifles. A detachment in command of the brigade commander engaged a band in a running fight. No casualties.

31st.—Major Scherer, 27th Infantry, Acting Inspector General, First District, and escort were attacked near Sinait, Ilocos Sur; lost one horse killed, two carbines and a revolver. No casualties.

September, 1900.

1st.—Lieutenant Quinlan, with detachment Philippine Cavalry, struck twenty insurgents under deserter Fagan, 24th Infantry, near Papaya; chased them to the foothills, killed one, captured 120 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

2d.—Captain Munro, with a small detachment of the Philippine Cavalry, attacked a house held by two insurgents

near Peñaranda. Occupants, being on the alert, escaped, one being wounded; house burned. No casualties.

Captain Van Way, 33d Infantry, reports having struck a body of 200 insurgents near San Gregorio, Abra; scattered them, wounded many. No casualties.

3d.—Captain Prescott, commanding detachment of Company F, 35th Infantry, assisted by Lieutenant Arnold, commanding detachment Troop H, 4th Cavalry, attacked part of the command of Tecson in barrio Quima, Matayang Caballo; killed two, and captured ten rifles; on the 9th captured three carabaos, mounts of Lacuna; on 10th surprised Tecson's command in mountains and killed five, captured three, Tecson's headquarters outfit, sixteen rifles, 800 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of uniforms.

4th.—Lieutenant Haight, commanding forty men Troop A, 4th Cavalry, while scouting near Santo Cristo encountered about 100 insurgents; scattered them. Corporal Ruppert and Private Walkup wounded.

5th.—Lieutenant Matson, 34th Infantry, struck band of twenty armed insurgents near Aliaga; killed fourteen and captured three carabaos. No casualties.

6th.—Lieutenant Cocheu, commanding a detachment 12th Infantry, was ambushed near Badoc. In a skirmish which followed, lasting thirty minutes, enemy suffered three killed and capture of two rifles. No casualties.

9th.—Paymaster's escort, detachment Troop K, 3d Cavalry, and a force from Cabugao, engaged with the enemy for three and one-half hours. Enemy retreated in mountains, leaving eighteen dead and eleven wounded in our hands. Sergeant Simla killed, Private Musler wounded and Privates Lyons and Scott missing, all of 3d Cavalry.

11th.—Native police of Aguilar captured two insurgents and wounded one, who escaped, and captured one rifle. No casualties to police. A detachment 36th Infantry captured a ladrone chief and four others, with two rifles and one revolver, near Binmaley. No casualties.

12th.—Mail escort, Company G, 12th Infantry, from Cabbage to Badoc, discovered enemy in ambush near Sinait and attacked them, but were unable to dislodge them on account of their number; after two hours' fighting re-enforcements arrived and enemy were driven, leaving two killed. Our casualties consisted of three men wounded.

13th.—Lieutenant Mitchell, with detachment 34th Infantry, was attacked four miles from Maniling by about 400 armed insurgents; on account of a superior force Lieutenant Mitchell withdrew for re-enforcements. On arrival of new troops enemy fled; our casualties being Sergeant Washington, Company E, killed, and four privates wounded.

14th.—Major Ashburn, with a detachment of 33d Infantry, while en route to Dolores, struck eight mounted insurgents at ford of Abra River; killed two and captured the rest, with seven horses and some valuable papers. No casualties.

Carig, a small town twelve miles west of Echague, garrisoned by detachment Company L, 16th Infantry, was attacked by a considerable force of insurgents, who were beaten off with a loss of thirty-six killed and one wounded. Our casualties, Private Cummings killed and Sergeant Schroder wounded.

Corporal Martin, with a detachment of Company H, 16th Infantry, encountered a band of guerrillas under Captain Juan del Pilar, on Palanan Road; routed them, killing their captain, wounded three, captured one rifle, one revolver, 175 pesos and important papers. No casualties.

Lieutenant Maloney, commanding detachment of 49th Infantry, captured, near Abulug, twelve insurgents, ten rifles, two revolvers and considerable ammunition. No casualties reported.

Lieutenant Ward, commanding twenty men, 27th Infantry, struck a body of 200 insurgents in mountains four miles from Novaliches; pursued them, killed six and wounded five and captured three guns and some ammunition. No casualties.

15th. - Nanca River outpost of 27th Infantry, near San Mateo, was attacked; detachments working in vicinity pursued enemy into the mountains and lost them. No casualties.

Captain Goldman, 32d Infantry, encountered about forty insurgents in mountains near Bagac Pass; captured two. No casualties.

Major Laws, 35th Infantry, met 100 insurgents strongly intrenched three miles south of Biac-na-bato. The position was charged and taken, enemy retreated to a position on a knoll to their original left rear; Captain Cootes, with a detachment, drove them from that position towards San Ildefonso. Thirteen dead were left on the field; four guns and one native captured, who claimed eleven were wounded. Captain Schreiber and one native wounded.

16th. — Railroad patrol and guard from Polo to Guiguinto and Bulacan were fired on and wire cut in several places. Detachment at Tulison Bridge was attacked night of 15th. No casualties.

Lieutenant Smith, at Guiguinto, was attacked by 100 insurgents, who retired after three-quarters of an hour of fighting, dragging their dead and wounded. Our casualties, two wounded.

Lieutenant Lyon, with detachment of 25th Infantry, struck a small body of insurgents at river south of Castillejos, routed them and captured one, wounded, with a rifle. Others escaped. No casualties.

Captain Judson, commanding Companies C and D, 27th Infantry, assisted by Lieutenant Perkins and one gun, Battery D, 6th Artillery under Lieutenant Howell, attacked a party of 200 insurgents in mountains near Mariquina. After a long chase the enemy was lost, leaving one wounded and indications of more punishment on trail; captured four rifles, one revolver, one 3.2 inch cannon and a quantity of ammunition. No casualties.

17th. — Lieutenant Knox, 27th Infantry, struck an

outpost of four insurgents near San Jose, who escaped, leaving one rifle. No casualties.

18th.—Novaliches, garrisoned by Company I, 27th Infantry, Captain Gaujot, commanding, was attacked by about 250 insurgents; firing lasted thirty minutes. On arrival of re-enforcements, twenty men of Company I pursued the enemy into the mountains, where they were lost. Sergeant Ryan and Private Dodd, 35th Infantry, were rescued. Private Henson killed and two privates wounded.

20th.—Captain Graham, assisted by Lieutenant Hennesy, commanding thirty-nine men of 27th Infantry, encountered a force of 100 insurgents in foothills east of Mariquina; routed them, killing four and capturing sixteen rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, burned twenty-five shacks used as cuartels and storehouses and a large quantity of rice and corn. No casualties.

Lieutenant Lewis, with thirty-seven men of 3d Infantry, engaged enemy in swamp south of Allog; killed three, captured nine men, seven rifles, nine bancas, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, thousands of shells, 100 pounds of sheet brass, \$156.70 Mexican money; destroyed reloading outfit, 1,000 pounds of rice, found many valuable papers, burned the arsenal and eleven other buildings, including Torres' headquarters and personal effects. One man wounded.

21st.—Insurgents attacked Santa Rosa, Nueva Ecija, at 10 p. m., but were promptly driven off by a detachment of 22d Infantry that garrisoned the place. No casualties.

22d.—Lieutenant Colonel March, with a detachment of 33d Infantry and two Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns, attacked an insurgent stronghold in Dinguan Mountain from four sides. Enemy escaped through hidden trails, taking wounded with them. No casualties.

Subig, garrisoned by Company B, 25th Infantry, in command of Lieutenant Martin, was attacked. Enemy retired after an exchange of a few shots. No casualties.

23d.—First Sergeant Feldkamp, in charge of thirty-three men, 3d Cavalry, while repairing telegraph line five

miles from Batac, Ilocos Norte, was attacked by about 500 insurgents under Tinio and Aglipay and surrounded on three sides. Fight lasted four hours, when re-enforcements arrived under Lieutenant Aloe, 12th Infantry. The enemy were routed, leaving one officer and four men on the field. Our casualties were one private killed and two wounded.

Captain McRae, with twenty-five men Company E, 3d Infantry, surprised a band of insurgents at Bahay Pari and captured twenty-six in the cuartel, twenty-two Remingtons, 300 rounds of ammunition. Two wounded in attempt to escape. No casualties.

24th.—Captain Rice, with fifty men of 34th Infantry, struck a small band of insurgents at Mayapa, near Cabanatuan, killed seven, captured two rifles and a small amount of ammunition. Captain Rice slightly wounded in arm. Private Mercer killed.

Captain Goedecke, 34th Infantry, struck a small band of insurgents near Cabanatuan; killed five and captured a small quantity of ammunition. No casualties.

25th.—Novaliches, Captain Gaujot, Company I, 27th Infantry, commanding, was attacked; enemy retired, having one killed and one wounded. No casualties.

Lieutenant Martin, commanding detachment of 25th Infantry, while repairing telegraph line between Subig and Castillejos, was attacked by a body of insurgents, who were driven off, leaving one killed and two wounded. No casualties.

Sergeant Thompson and Sergeant Reed, 25th Infantry, found a secret rendezvous of insurgents in mountains fifteen miles from Iba; attacked and carried the place, burned the shacks, destroyed a quantity of stores and provisions. Captured two rifles. No casualties.

Llana Hermosa, garrisoned by a detachment of Company K, 32d Infantry, under Lieutenant Crawford, was attacked by about 200 insurgents, who were repulsed, leaving

four dead and three rifles and some ammunition on the field. No casualties.

Captain Hayson, commanding a detachment of Company H, 32d Infantry, while crossing the Tapulao River to re-enforce the garrison of Llana Hermosa, were fired on by about 100 insurgents with a bamboo cannon; enemy were scattered. Lieutenant Mapes slightly wounded, only casualty.

Captain O'Neil, assisted by Lieutenant Lyon with a detachment of Company K, 25th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near Castillejos; killed four. One man slightly wounded, only casualty.

28th.—An insurgent rendezvous was surrounded by Captain Casteel, commanding a detachment 27th Infantry, near Novaliches. One insurgent was killed and three captured. No casualties.

October, 1900.

2d.—Corporal Oltman, with mounted scouts of Company I, 12th Infantry, captured three insurgents, three rifles, three revolvers and thirty rounds of ammunition near Porac, southeast of Gerona. No casualties.

Lieutenant Wheeler, with a detachment of 22d Infantry, struck a band of insurgents in barrio of Santo Tomas, near Jaen; killed one, captured two, two rifles and valuable papers. No casualties.

First Lieutenant Wheeler, 22d Infantry, with forty men of Company A, encountered an insurgent outpost near San Pablo; killed one and captured two rifles. No casualties.

3d.—Sergeant Morris, commanding twelve men, Fifth District Scouts, struck a mounted band of insurgents near Magalang; killed one and captured one rifle. No casualties.

4th.—Lieutenant Sharp, commanding detachment Company A, 3d Infantry, while scouting near La Lomboy, captured three ladrones, two rifles, destroyed a cuartel and 8,000 pounds of rice. No casualties.

Raft detail of 33d Infantry was fired on between Pidigan and San Quentin by about sixty insurgents; Private Jenkins killed, Privates Harris and Todd wounded, and latter captured.

5th.—Outpost of 27th Infantry, west side of Novaliches, was attacked by about fifty insurgents. Enemy driven off. No casualties.

6th.—Colonel March, 33d Infantry, reports that Bangued, Bucay and Pidigan were attacked; after one hour's fighting enemy were driven off, leaving four dead in field. Corporal Mills, Company B, 33d Infantry, shot in leg, only casualty.

7th.—Major Steever, 3d Cavalry, in command of a column consisting of detachments 3d Cavalry and 33d Infantry, struck enemy in mountains near Sinait; scattered them, killed four, captured twenty-eight and burned their quartels. Private McMahon, Troop H, 3d Cavalry, wounded.

8th.—Captain Comfort, with detachment Company D, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was attacked five miles south of Orion by a small force of insurgents. Enemy scattered; our casualties were Private Hoffman killed, Corporal McDaniel, Privates Hooff, Smith and Somers wounded.

9th.—Lieutenant Otis, commanding a detachment Philippine Cavalry, struck a detachment of twenty insurgents near Manicling en route to cut telegraph wire; killed one. No casualties.

A detachment of twenty men of Company I, 24th Infantry, under non-commissioned officer, while repairing telegraph line near Munos, ten miles south of San José, were attacked by a body of insurgents estimated from 200 to 400. Seven men escaped, twelve were captured and one killed.

Major Laws, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports that a detachment of his command, while examining the swamps near Botasan, were attacked by about ten riflemen

from opposite side of river. Insurgents were promptly dispersed. Their commander, Saboni Tecson, was wounded, but all escaped; one rifle and some ammunition were captured. No casualties.

10th.—Lieutenant Moore, commanding detachment of fifty men, 3d Infantry, proceeded down the Calanata River and attacked an insurgent revenue collecting station, one mile below Atlog. Killed two, wounded one and captured one revolver and papers. No casualties.

11th.—Lieutenant Wheeler, with a detachment of 22d Infantry, captured, in woods near barrio of Jaen, Comandante Delfin Esquivel and three soldiers, six rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition.

12th.—General Grant, commanding detachments of 41st, 32d Infantries, U. S. Volunteers, and the Fifth District Scouts, scoured the country west and north of Florida Blanca; met two small detachments of the enemy, who fled; found and burned three different cuartels, including twenty-one buildings and a great many supplies. No casualties.

13th.—General Funston, commanding fifty men, Troop A, 4th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Morrison, and thirteen men, Fourth District Scouts, under Lieutenant Day, accompanied by Major Brown, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, and Dr. Pease, struck an outpost at barrio Santa Cruz; dismounted and followed enemy's retreat for a few miles and attacked main camp; routed them, killed two, wounded eight and found 100 rounds of ammunition and burned their cuartels. Private Robinson, Company C, 34th Infantry, wounded, only casualty.

Lieutenant Thorne, with detachment of nine mounted men of 12th Infantry, encountered an armed party of thirty men under Tecson near La Lomboy, Tarlac; captured five of them, six rifles and small amount of ammunition. Private Brown, 24th Infantry, and one American horse recaptured.

San Miguel, Bulacan, garrisoned by 35th Infantry, was attacked at five different points and set on fire at the same

time, burning 223 houses. Enemy were dispersed and pursued by troops, and one officer and two men captured. Private Gage, Company K, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, wounded, and five native inhabitants killed and four wounded.

Colonel Cronin, commanding sixty men of 33d Infantry, assisted by Captain Butler and Lieutenants Power and Willard, struck enemy twenty miles southeast of Candon in mountains; scattered them and killed two, wounded one, captured two rifles, eight ponies, sixty rounds of ammunition and valuable papers. No casualties.

14th.—Lieutenant Hannay, commanding detachment of Company K, 22d Infantry, had a skirmish with insurgents near Pinag Singalon; captured two rifles and eight prisoners and recaptured one private 24th Infantry held as a prisoner. No casualties.

The railroad patrol, under Corporal Denny, 41st Infantry, from Mabalacat, was fired on by band of insurgents; killed two of patrol's ponies. Re-enforcements drove them in the mountains and killed one and wounded two. No casualties.

Corporal Cox and one squad Company A, 13th Infantry, captured four natives of Juan Soriano's band, and three rifles. No casualties.

15th.—Lieutenant Coleman, with detachment 13th Infantry, captured, near San Fabian, Juan Soriano, a follower of Prado, and one rifle and one revolver. No casualties.

Lieutenant Hannay, with Company K, 22d Infantry, guided by the ex-insurgent comandante Hilario, proceeded to a small barrio in swamp near Zaragosa, barrio of Jaen; captured two rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition and some correspondence, recaptured Private Brown and body of Private Benjamin, who was killed by our fire, both of Company G, 24th Infantry, captured September 13th.

Lieutenant Otis, with troop Philippine Cavalry, had series of running fights with bands of insurgents between

Talavera and Bongabong until after dark; killed eleven, captured one, one rifle, one revolver, 1,200 rounds of ammunition, two blankets, burned two cuartels and many supplies and obtained some valuable documents. No casualties.

16th.—Mounted detachment of six men of 22d Infantry returning from San Isidro were fired on by a body of insurgents concealed alongside of the road about two miles from Cabiao. One man thrown from his horse and captured. Forty men of Company H immediately pursued them, but the enemy escaped in the darkness.

17th.—Fifth District Headquarters Scouts and 41st Volunteer Regiment Scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Burr, 15th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents in mountains, west of Balanga, routed them, killed seven, captured four rifles and burnt large cuartel containing supplies. No casualties.

18th.—Lieutenant O'Shea, assisted by Lieutenant Thorne, detachment H, 12th Infantry, with detachment Troop L, 4th Cavalry, and 12th Infantry Scouts, struck an insurgent camp in dense woods near La Paz; scattered them and burned two cuartels. No casualties.

A detachment of twenty men, Company M, 49th Infantry, under Sergeant Corder, stationed at Tuao, was attacked by a large body of ladrones, but after two hours' fighting enemy was forced to retire, leaving twenty-eight dead. No casualties.

22d.—Lieutenant Matson, with detachment 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck a band of insurgents near Aliaga; scattered them, killing four. No casualties.

24th.—General Grant and party, on leaving Dinalupijan, were informed that enemy were lying in wait for them at barrio Avon. Lieutenant Humphrey, 3d Infantry, aide, with twelve mounted men, rode ahead, encountered eighteen insurgents near barrio, and killed nine. No casualties.

Lieutenant Mitchell, commanding detachment Company E, 41st Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near Mexico;

killed one and captured fifteen, including Lieutenant Colonel Dayrit, some valuable papers and burned three cuartels. No casualties.

Lieutenant Febiger, with forty men, Company H, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and Lieutenant Heidt, with sixty men, Troop L, 3d Cavalry, en route to attack a force of insurgents at barrio Cosucos, fourteen miles from Narvacan, were ambushed in cañon by about 400 insurgents, who occupied both sides; after one hour's fighting our troops were forced to retreat, suffering a loss of five killed, Lieutenant Febiger and four men; fourteen enlisted men wounded and seven captured—Acting Assistant Surgeon Bath and seven men, who were liberated two days later—and twenty-six horses killed, captured and wounded. Enemy suffered a loss of fifty killed and 100 wounded.

Eguia, Zambales, garrisoned by a detachment of Company A, 17th Infantry, was attacked by a force of thirty armed insurgents. Enemy were driven from town. Our casualties, Private Sweeny, killed.

A detachment of six men, Company H, 34th Infantry, was attacked in pass two miles from Vintar, in foothills, by fifty insurgents. One man and one pony killed, one man wounded, native driver and bull killed.

General Funston, commanding a column consisting of District Scouts, under Lieutenant Day, and a detachment Troop A, 4th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Morrison, struck a small band of insurgents five miles from Gapan; killed two, wounded three, captured two, six rifles, some ammunition, four ponies and 500 pounds of rice. No casualties.

25th.—The launch "Stonie," private property, was attacked by 125 insurgents under Natividad and deserter Fagan between Cabiao and Arayat, and boarded; two white men in charge captured. Lieutenant Whittfield, with fifty men of 22d Infantry, assisted by Lieutenant Quinlan, with fifty Macabebes, cavalymen, went in pursuit, recapturing

the two men. The "Stonie" was taken in tow by the government launch "Sterling."

Outpost at Wauwau, Camiling, crossing at Agno River, was attacked at 10 a. m. by a band of bolomen. Two insurgents killed. Corporal Steiner and Private Senholm killed and three men wounded.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Frederick Hadra, 33d Infantry, in medical charge of Second Lieutenant E. de P. Bujac, 33d Infantry, under an escort of nineteen men in charge of Sergeant Bergtaller, Company I, 33d Infantry, en route to Vigan from Bangued on rafts in Abra River, were fired on about two miles south of Pidigan by about 150 rifles, from both sides of the river. Fight lasted two hours. Our casualties, one killed, two wounded.

29th.—Norzagaray, garrisoned by Company H, 35th Infantry, was attacked by about 200 insurgents and set on fire at the same time in five places. After three-quarters of an hour of firing the enemy retired. One native resident killed and six wounded.

30th. An escort of eight men of 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, to Señor Buencamino, American presidente of San Miguel, was attacked near Maasin River, on Baliuag Road. Private Brewer killed and Private Stafford and Private Mahalla wounded seriously, found on roadside. Five soldiers captured with presidente.

Angut, garrisoned by Company F, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was attacked by 100 insurgents. Enemy retired and were pursued. No casualties.

Detachment 17th Infantry, as escort to ration train, were attacked near Santa Ignacia by a band of insurgents. Enemy repulsed, leaving five killed, one rifle on the field. Private Parker, Company G, slightly wounded in the arm.

General Funston sent two Macabebe soldiers disguised as "amigos" in a carromata to Cabiao, who were held up en route by insurgents for toll tax; at a given signal the Macabebes attacked the party, having rifles hidden in the

vehicle. A detachment of mounted scouts five minutes behind the Macabebes approached at same time; killed two and captured fifteen; four escaped. No casualties.

Lieutenant Lansing, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding detachment of native scouts, followed and overtook a band of insurgents, fifty in number, four miles from Pasaguin; scattered them, and killed one, captured two cows, and three ponies loaded with provisions. No casualties.

31st.—San Ignacio, outpost of Camiling, 17th Infantry, was attacked by thirty insurgents; at the same time fire was started in three parts of the town. Enemy were promptly repulsed. No casualties.

November, 1900.

1st.—Lieutenant McIntosh, commanding detachment 41st Infantry, while scouting in barrio Sindalon, near Angeles, encountered a band of insurgents; scattered them, wounding one. No casualties.

Captain Atkinson, with Lieutenants Hennessy and Taylor and thirty-four men of Company M, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, attacked a band of 180 insurgents under Colonel Clemente Valencia three miles north of Montalbon and scattered them; killed thirteen, wounded eighteen; among the latter, was a Spaniard. Captain Ricardo Gonzales, until recently an employee of Depot Quartermaster, Manila; captured some valuable papers, thirty-nine rifles, 100 hand grenades, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, twenty-four 3-inch shells, 1,500 pounds of lead, 100 pounds of saltpetre, 5,000 pounds of rice and a large quantity of powder. Privates Smith and Harris, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, captured October 13th and 15th, respectively, were recovered. No casualties.

Captain Hughes, Troop H, 4th Cavalry, reports having struck a band of sixty insurgents near Cangbiling; killed eight, wounded four and captured three; captured eleven rifles, one revolver, three ponies, thirty rounds of

ammunition, destroyed 1,200 pounds of rice. Sergeant Bramer killed and Private Rodgers wounded.

2d.—Captain Van Way, commanding detachment of twenty-five men, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, met 100 insurgents near Pidigan; after two hours' fighting was forced to retire, being wounded himself in lung and hand. Corporal Miller, Privates Shomers, Nickel and Clark were also wounded. On hearing firing a mounted detachment from Bangued, and Captain Schultz, with detachment from San Quentin, went to the rescue. The mounted detachment brought in Captain Van Way; Captain Schultz surprised thirty of the enemy in barrio San Diego immediately opposite the point of attack, killed two, including Comandante Gonzales, who was in command of bolomen in fight at Narvacan October 28th, wounded one, captured two rifles, thirty-three rounds of ammunition. No casualties to Captain Schultz's command.

5th.—Sergeant Beebe, commanding a detachment of Company D, 12th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents in mountains near Tarlac; killed one, captured two rifles, two belts and one revolver. No casualties.

Patrol of seven men Company D, 12th Infantry, was attacked by a body of forty insurgents four miles from O'Donnell. Our casualties, three men wounded and one captured.

Captain Prescott, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports capture of ten soldiers, one Mauser, sixteen pounds of powder and 2,000 primers in vicinity of Norzagaray. No casualties.

A detachment of thirty men of 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, at Pasaguin, was attacked by about 100 insurgents. Enemy was driven off, leaving four dead; five rifles were captured. Private Cline wounded, only casualty.

6th.—General Grant, commanding a detachment of 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, assisted by detachment of Macabebe Cavalry, scouted country around San Miguel and brought in a number of prisoners, five rifles and five ponies;

detachment east of San Miguel, co-operating with General Grant, encountered small body of insurgents, scattering them and destroyed a storehouse with 10,000 pounds of rice and 5,000 pounds of corn. Another detachment from San Ildefonso encountered a band of insurgents near barrio of San Carlos; routed them and killed five; captured five rifles. No casualties.

Captain Brazee, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, went down river to capture some insurgent tax collectors and returned with five of them, two rifles, one revolver and some valuable papers. No casualties.

Lieutenant Otis, commanding troop Philippine Cavalry, surprised an insurgent camp near Papaha, Nueva Ecija; captured seventeen ponies, of which three were packed, and fourteen saddles and bridles; enemy escaped. No casualties.

8th.—Detachment of Companies L and M, 16th Infantry, in charge of Corporal Kline, while guarding a pack train on road north of Angadanan, were attacked by a body of insurgents, who were scattered after one hour and forty-five minutes' fighting. Private Kirschner, Company L, wounded, only casualty.

9th.—Lieutenant Smith, commanding detachment of 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, engaged enemy in two skirmishes seven miles back of Abucay; drove them, and destroyed a large quantity of provisions, one large cuartel, killed two and captured one. No casualties.

General Grant reports searching of all barrios north and northeast of San Miguel resulted in capture of two rifles, six uniforms and destroying a quantity of ammunition. No casualties.

Captain Boston, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports that armed natives attacked Magulang at midnight and cut wire in two places. Enemy was repulsed, leaving two killed and three wounded; two rifles captured. No casualties.

Lieutenant McBryer, commanding a detachment of Company M, 49th Infantry, while scouting country in the

vicinity of Magogoa, met number of insurgents, drove them, killed several, captured six, and seven rifles. No casualties.

10th.—Detachment 25th Infantry was ambushed in Subig Pass, Private McCormick killed, five men wounded and Corporal Smith and Private Edwards captured. The firing brought detachments under Lieutenants Enochs and Lyon from Castillejos, who engaged enemy, routed them and killed twenty. No casualties.

Captain Eckers, with detachment of thirty men 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, attacked insurgents in mountains ten miles west of Porac. Killed four, captured one rifle and destroyed four large cuartels and a quantity of rice. No casualties.

11th.—Lieutenant Lewis, with forty men of 3d Infantry, while scouring swamps near Santa Cruz, found and burned three cuartels and eight bancas, killed three insurgents and wounded one. No casualties.

12th.—General Grant reported having scoured all country south of San Miguel and east of main road south of Angat, resulting in two skirmishes with the enemy; captured one rifle, one revolver, 150 rounds of ammunition, a number killed, cuartels and supplies destroyed. Musician Mathews, Troop E, 4th Cavalry, wounded in arm and neck, only casualty.

Lieutenant Fuller, with thirty men of Company H, 12th Infantry, attacked and routed a band of insurgents three miles northeast of La Paz, killing eleven and wounding twenty. Private Lambert killed and Private McCollister wounded.

15th.—Captain Ruggles, 35th Infantry, captured four insurgents, three rifles and seventy rounds of ammunition near San Miguel. No casualties.

General Grant, in command of a column consisting of two troops Macabebe Cavalry under Major Batson, Fifth District Scouts and 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteer Scouts, attacked an insurgent stronghold of 200 well armed men in Mount Buloc, twelve miles southeast of Norzagaray;

drove them to Mount Yppo, where they made another stand. On the 15th General Grant attacked this point from different sides and chased them until no trace could be obtained. Enemy suffered a loss of forty killed and many wounded; seventy-five houses or cuartels and 300,000 pounds of rice were burned and a great deal of ammunition captured. Our casualties were Lieutenant Condon, of Macabebes, wounded, one Macabebe killed and ten others wounded.

Lieutenant Harris, 20th Infantry, commanding Hocano scouts, struck a party of thirteen insurgents, well armed, near Santo Domingo; killed Captain Tomas, Sandico's adjutant, and another man. No casualties.

Insurgents, numbering thirty, attacked a detail of four men of Signal Corps under Lieutenant Rickard, near Amulung. First Class Sergeant Todd was killed.

16th.—Major Spence, commanding a detachment of 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, attacked an insurgent stronghold seven miles west of Abucay. After three hours' fighting position was taken; killed three, captured one rifle, three cannon, two of bamboo and one of iron pipe, 1,120 rounds of ammunition, 100 pounds of iron, such as nuts, bolts, etc., five shells for bamboo cannon, and one wounded native. Private Loos was shot in thigh and left heel, only casualty.

Lieutenant Wheeler, with detachment of 22d Infantry, captured, near Tambo, six insurgents, five rifles and one revolver. No casualties.

17th.—Lieutenant Sharon, with Lieutenants Hunt, Deiss and Hall, commanding detachments I, K and M, of 25th Infantry, attacked an insurgent stronghold of 125 men in mountains five miles northeast of San Marcelino; killed twenty-five, wounded many, captured twenty-two rifles, many valuable papers, 10,000 pounds of rice and burned their barracks. No casualties.

Peñaranda, Nueva Ecija, was fired into at 10:00 p. m. by a small band of insurgents, who were quickly driven off. No casualties.

Captain Tanner, with detachment of sixty men of 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck a band of insurgents in Lulululu Mountains; killed two, captured two and eight rifles, 100 rounds of ammunition, some valuable papers and destroyed forty sacks of rice. No casualties.

18th.—Near barrio San Miguel, Murcia, a squad of Company C, 12th Infantry, railroad patrol, was attacked by a band of insurgents; enemy were repulsed, having several wounded. No casualties.

20th.—Lieutenant Cochran, commanding mounted detachment 16th Infantry, was fired on from cliffs each side of Carreterretegán River. Enemy was dispersed. Lieutenant Hagedorn slightly injured by gravel thrown up by ricocheted bullet.

San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, fired into by a small band of insurgents. Garrison promptly pursued, but parties found nothing. No casualties.

Sergeant Smith, with a detachment of twenty men of the 12th Infantry, struck a party of twenty-five insurgents near Moncada, scattered them and killed eight. No casualties.

21st.—Detachment of Company M, 3d Infantry, while scouting struck a party of insurgents near Taliptip near Bulacan; wounded two and captured two. No casualties.

22d.—Colonel Thompson, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Sixth District, and commanding a column consisting of detachment of 27th and 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, attacked a stronghold of Geronimo's, numbering 1,200, northwest of Montalbon at Mount de Oro Pinauran, from four different points. After two hours' fighting enemy scattered into the dense underbrush; killed twenty-five, wounded many, captured one, and two rifles, burned thirty-eight cuartels, 2,000 pounds of rice, 1,000 pounds carabao meat, and a large quantity of clothing. Private Hart, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and Private Kapner, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, were killed, three men of 27th, one of 42d and two Macabebes wounded.

Lieutenant Godson, with native police, and Lieutenant Hard, with detachment 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, captured, in foothills near San Miguel, eight rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition, one lieutenant and one sergeant. No casualties.

Lieutenant Lewis, 3d Infantry, struck a band of insurgents on Penaran River, near barrio Masili of Malolos. Private Winkler killed and two privates wounded. Enemy's loss unknown.

26th.—Major Short, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports capture of three Remingtons, three prisoners and destruction of Simon Tecson's headquarters near Norzagaray. No casualties.

Lieutenant Leonard, commanding forty-three men, Company I, 22d Infantry, struck a band of insurgents under the renegade Fagan near San Francisco; captured one horse, with saddle and bridle. No casualties.

Lieutenant Ripley, 22d Infantry, commanding detachment of Ilocano scouts, captured three insurgents, three rifles and twenty-two rounds of ammunition near Cabanatuan. No casualties.

28th.—Captain McAlexander, with a detachment of Company G, 13th Infantry, struck a band of ladrones in a barrio of Urdaneta; scattered them, capturing four rifles. No casualties.

Captain Kautzman, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, met a band of insurgents six miles from Tanay; captured nine, four rifles and some ammunition, destroyed the cuartels and a quantity of rice. No casualties.

30th.—Pilar, Abra, occupied by a detachment of 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was attacked by about forty riflemen and a large number of bolomen. After two hours' fighting enemy retired. Our casualties were Private Leahy killed, eight soldiers and two native policemen wounded, one American horse killed. Valuable papers and maps and signal code were captured from the insurgents.

December, 1900.

1st.—Patrol of Company A, 48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck six insurgents collecting taxes near Balaoang; killed one, others escaped. No casualties.

Lieutenant Sheldon, with detachment 22d Infantry, acting under orders of General Funston, struck an outpost of insurgents near Santa Cruz; killed three and wounded one. No casualties.

2d.—Lieutenant Ripley, 22d Infantry, commanding a detachment Ilocano scouts, while scouting southeast of Cubanatuan, met a band of insurgents; killed three, captured one rifle and two revolvers. No casualties.

General Grant, commanding a detachment of 3d Infantry, cleaned out Candaba Swamp, west of Malolos, having a couple of skirmishes; captured six rifles and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

3d.—Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding a detachment of native scouts, struck a band of insurgents between Aliaga and Talavera; killed two, wounded three and captured two rifles. No casualties.

Railroad patrol of 12th Infantry was attacked by about forty insurgents between Capas and Murcia. Lieutenant Oury, with a detachment, left Capas on hearing the firing, hastened to the scene; enemy scattered on his arrival. Sergeant Dumlee, with ten men, found the enemy again shortly after, and Lieutenant Oury again flanked the rebel band and scattered them.

Lieutenant Merrill, with a detachment of eight mounted men, found enemy soon after in barrio Santa Rosa, near Capas; killed four, wounded twelve, captured seven, three rifles and some ammunition. Private Ritchey, of railroad patrol, wounded, only casualty.

Captain Hegeman, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports capture of six insurgents with six rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition near La Paz, Abra. Another detachment near same place encountered a band of insurgents;

killed one, wounded one, and captured one, and thirty-five rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

5th.—Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding thirty-two Ilocano scouts, attacked Sandico with 100 men near Santo Domingo, Nueva Ecija. Fight lasted two hours; enemy were routed, leaving in field sixteen killed and twenty-seven wounded. Two rifles were captured and a new barracks burned. No casualties.

Sergeant Sapp, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding a detachment of Macabebe scouts from Macabebe, met twenty-five insurgents in barrio near Sexmoan; killed four, and captured two gas-pipe cannon, four bolos, 300 rounds of ammunition and five bancas. No casualties.

6th.—Captain Nettles, commanding detachment 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck a company of insurgents near Concepcion; killed the captain, a lieutenant and a corporal, and captured a lieutenant, six soldiers, three rifles, one revolver and some ammunition. No casualties.

General Funston, with Troop A, 4th Cavalry, Lieutenant Morrison, commanding, and eighteen men of District Scouts, Lieutenant Day, commanding, accompanied by Major Harris, surgeon, and Lieutenant Mitchell, aide, marched by way of Manicling and Bical-bical to a point on Rio Chico, twenty-five miles from San Isidro. On return by a different route encountered about 100 insurgents on opposite bank of river, advantageously posted, brush and undergrowth being so thick as to make it impossible to fight mounted or flank them; our forces therefore charged directly across the river, routed them, killing four and wounding one, captured one, and five rifles and a small amount of ammunition. First Sergeant Alexander and Sergeant Schwartz, of cavalry, wounded, only casualties.

Major Wheeler, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reported having struck a band of insurgents near Piao; killed two. No casualties.

Major Braden, commanding detachment 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck about thirty insurgents near Calambat, west side of Mount Pugao; captured one wounded native, one rifle and thirty rounds of ammunition, a horse and two saddles. No casualties.

8th.—Lieutenant Condon, commanding troop of Philippine Cavalry, had two skirmishes with insurgents near headwaters of Taboatin River; scattered them and killed three; captured four rifles and one revolver. No casualties.

9th.—Lieutenant Stogsdall, with forty-five men, 3d Infantry, struck about 200 insurgents near Lamo de Gato under Captain Morales, brother of Colonel Morales; pursued them for two hours and killed nine and wounded six. Morales was killed. No casualties.

Lieutenant Warfield, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, captured, at Bulao, near Taytay, one insurgent, five guns, 100 rounds of ammunition and burned the cuartels. No casualties.

Lieutenant Deitrick, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck a small band of insurgents near Santa Cruz, barrio of Gapán; dispersed them, killing two, capturing two rifles. No casualties.

Captain Vaiden, commanding detachment 49th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, attacked a band of insurgents in hills ten miles east of Masipi, a barrio ten miles up the Cagayan River from Cabagan Nuevo; routed them and killed several; captured five rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 200 pounds of dried meat, 700 pounds of rice, and burned their barracks. No casualties.

10th.—Lieutenant Brown, commanding nineteen men, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, accompanied by Major Straub, Surgeon, 36th Infantry, was attacked by insurgents one mile from Pidigan. Captain Martin and company of 5th Infantry from Pidigan were quickly on the scene; drove insurgents three miles until they scattered. Lieutenant Villamor, commanding insurgents, was killed. No casualties.

Sergeants Greer and McLain, with twenty-four men Troop L, 4th Cavalry, had skirmish with band of insurgents near Tarlac; captured four rifles. No casualties.

Lieutenants Hughes and Lewis, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports capture of two lieutenants and fifteen men near San Miguel. No casualties.

Lieutenant Harris, 20th Infantry, commanding Ilocano scouts, struck a band of insurgents near San Juan de Guimba; captured one Remington rifle, some ammunition and correspondence. No casualties.

Lieutenant Condon, with Troop B, Philippine Cavalry, struck about 100 insurgents south of Santa Cruz, Nueva Ecija; chased them four miles until his men were exhausted; killed fourteen, captured two rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition, some valuable correspondence. No casualties.

12th.--Lieutenant Bolton, commanding twenty-five men, 17th Infantry, found a band of insurgents near Mayantoc; killed three, wounded two, captured two rifles and eighty-seven rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Malone, 13th Infantry, reported that while searching for carabao thieves near Alcala, eight natives attempted to assault Private McLaughlin; troops fired on them, killed one; the rest escaped. The man killed was identified as a carabao thief.

Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Ilocano scouts, struck a body of insurgents under Sandico near Santa Cruz, Nueva Ecija; routed them and killed two; captured eight rifles. No casualties.

14th.--Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Ilocano scouts, killed two insurgents near Aliaga and got their rifles. No casualties.

15th.--Lieutenant Whipple, with twenty-five men, 12th Infantry, and two scouts, struck camp of Alipio Tecson three miles west of Moriones in dense jungle; routed them, wounded several, burned six cuartels and some rice.

17th.—Colonel Craig, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reported return of an expedition to Bagac and Morong; killed one insurgent, captured one rifle, twenty-three soldiers, Sailing Launch No. 21, belonging to Quartermaster's Department, and some medical stores. While column under Major Spence was returning it was fired on by insurgents. Prisoners broke away and eight were killed by guard. No casualties reported.

19th.—Lieutenant Leonard, commanding mounted detachment of 22d Infantry, struck a party of insurgents under Natividad on Rio Chico; killed two, wounded nine, captured six rifles, 138 rounds of ammunition, recovered one woman taken from Labaquini, and ten stolen carabaos; eight houses used as barracks were burned. No casualties.

Captain Sullivan, commanding detachment 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck a band of ladrones at Santo Tomas, Nueva Ecija; killed two, wounded one, captured five, ten rifles and eighty-five rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

20th. — Lieutenant Colonel Walsh, 35th Infantry, encountered insurgents near San José del Norte and killed two. Next day killed five, captured one pony and destroyed a few cuartels and rice. No casualties.

Binangonan, garrisoned by Company B, 42d Infantry, was attacked at 10 p. m. and promptly drove enemy off. No casualties.

Captain Dame, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, encountered insurgents near Bacarra; killed two, captured four ponies. Patujo, chief of detectives, with native scouts, captured Captain Llanes and six soldiers, two rifles, one revolver and seventy-six rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Commanding officer, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, at San Miguel, reports engagement with band of insurgents; captured nine, three rifles, one revolver, burned one cuartel and 300 bushels of rice. No casualties.

21st. —Major Bishop, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, fired on a small mounted party of insurgents in Pao, barrio

of Alfonso XII.; killed one, and captured one rifle, one bolo, and four horses. No casualties.

Lieutenant McNab, with Lieutenant Wiegenstein and fifteen men, 25th Infantry, struck an insurgent position eleven miles east of Bani; killed two, captured two rifles, six bolos and several bows and arrows. No casualties.

Lieutenant Wheeler, 22d Infantry, acting on information from spies, captured the insurgent captain Esteban Quinteros; prisoner led them to the camp of twenty-eight of his men near Jaen. Lieutenant Wheeler attacked camp in darkness, killed two, wounded one, captured eight rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenants Godson and Smith, with detachment of forty men of 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and detachment of sixteen mounted police, struck a body of forty insurgents at barrio Panclaro, Candaba swamp; killed one, wounded three, captured eleven, and eight rifles and 250 rounds of ammunition. One native police wounded.

24th.—Lieutenant Clapton, commanding twenty men, Company I, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, captured two insurgents, one rifle and quantity of clothing, one U. S. overcoat and some valuable papers. No casualties.

27th.—General Grant, while operating on Mount Arayat, reports several skirmishes with enemy; results not known. On 28th several skirmishes; killed one insurgent, captured one, and one rifle. No casualties.

28th.—General Funston, with Lieutenant Sheldon and a detachment 22d Infantry, surprised a detachment of insurgents near Cabiao; killed six, wounded one, captured one rifle and six insurgents. No casualties.

Lieutenant Hannay, with a detachment Company K, 22d Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near San Julian; killed one, captured one rifle. No casualties.

Major Batson, with 200 men, Philippine Cavalry, including mounted detachment from Angeles, attacked insurgents entrenched in Lauangbalo; surrounded place without

detection. Insurgents tried to break through in several places, but were driven back. Captured nine rifles, 500 rounds of ammunition, twenty-five prisoners; found and destroyed Geronimo's headquarters. No casualties.

Lieutenant Drum, with Lieutenant Comer and detachments of 25th Infantry, surprised and captured, five miles west of San Antonio, entire camp of Gregorio, his personal belongings, clothing, papers and his men and all supplies, including 1,000 pounds of rice, 1,200 rounds of ammunition, thirteen rifles. Entire camp burned. No casualties.

29th.—General Grant reports that in operations of troops on Mount Arayat detachment of 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, fired on Alejandrino, secured his papers and uniforms, burned sixteen cuartels, killed eight insurgents and captured seven, and destroyed a quantity of provisions and powder. Our casualties, one private wounded.

General Funston, commanding detachment 22d Infantry and scouts from Gapan, Cabiao, Jaen and San Isidro, attempted to capture Natividad. Information being faulty, he escaped, but Lieutenant Hannay, 22d Infantry, captured his orderly, with rifle, as well as Natividad's personal effects and some correspondence from Alejandrino and Lacuna. Lieutenant Sheldon, 22d Infantry, killed five insurgents, captured six, and one rifle. No casualties.

Lieutenant O'Shea, with thirty men, Troop L, 4th Cavalry, assisted by Lieutenant Wright, with twelve mounted scouts of 12th Infantry, located Alipio Tecson's camp seven miles west of Moriones; attacked it, and killed twelve, captured thirteen, eight of whom were wounded, and seventeen rifles, 1,000 rounds of ammunition and papers, destroyed cuartels and supplies. No casualties.

30th.—General Grant reports insurgents tried to break through lines of 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, in Mount Arayat, and had two killed. No casualties.

A detachment consisting of one engineer private, one private Company K, 5th Infantry, five scouts, two Batac

police and six prisoners were attacked near Batac by about 100 insurgents. One policeman escaped. Private Ray, Company A, Engineers, killed; rest captured.

Detachment Company M, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck band near Gapan, Nueva Ecija; routed them, killing two. No casualties.

31st.—Captain Eckers, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, attacked a band of thirty insurgents eight miles southwest of Florida Blanca; killed two, captured one rifle, and burned one cuartel. Private Putee, of Company I, wounded.

A detachment of Company I, 49th Infantry, while returning from Ilagan was fired on by about thirty insurgents, but routed them, killing two. Corporal Bunn was killed.

Lieutenant Fuller, commanding a detachment of 12th Infantry, struck a band of ladrones near La Paz; killed twelve and wounded twenty. No casualties.

General Grant reports that late operations on Mount Arayat resulted in seven insurgents killed, ten prisoners captured, many cuartels and supplies destroyed. No casualties.

Lieutenant McNab, commanding detachment of 25th Infantry, struck an insurgent camp in mountains west of Cabangan; killed one, wounded several and the rest fled. The camp was destroyed. No casualties.

January, 1901.

1st.—Sergeant Allison, with a detachment Company K, 5th Infantry, fired on a band of insurgents near Batac, Ilocos Norte; killed two and captured four. No casualties.

2d.—Colonel Plummer, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports scouting party from San Miguel, Bulacan, struck a band of insurgents; captured six, and two rifles. No casualties.

Lieutenant Flemister, commanding a detachment of 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck a force of the enemy at

head of Bicol River; drove them from their trenches and pursued them into the mountains, where they scattered. No casualties.

3d.—A detachment of twenty men of Lieutenant Jernigan's, 34th Infantry, Ilocano Scouts, under Private Schneider, 34th Infantry, struck a band of enemy between Santa Rosa and Aliaga; killed two and captured one rifle. No casualties.

A detachment of twelve men of 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was attacked by about twenty-five rifles between Florida Blanca and Porac. Enemy were driven, and a doctor and corporal, with medicine and a number of valuable papers, were captured. No casualties.

A detachment of ten men of 25th Infantry surrounded the barrio of Babango, near Infanta, where ten ladrones were; two captured, several were wounded and the rest escaped. No casualties.

4th.—Lieutenant Davison, 36th Infantry, captured one captain, two lieutenants, four ponies and 400 manojas of palay, in Abra. No casualties.

Lieutenant Goodrich, with twenty men, Company M, 32d Infantry, encountered a band of insurgents in mountains near Porac; chased them for two hours, when they scattered. No casualties.

5th.—Lieutenant Ward, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, struck an outpost of enemy in mountains northeast of Santa Maria; killed one and burned six cuartels. No casualties.

Captain Eckers, commanding detachment of twenty men, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, surprised an insurgent camp on Mount Sampoc, wounded several; captured five rifles, 200 rounds of ammunition, burned four cuartels, 1,900 pounds of palay, 100 pounds of black powder and some clothing. No casualties.

Lieutenant Davis, 5th Infantry, surprised an insurgent outpost in barrio Manguan, of Batac. Killed one, captured one rifle and eighty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

6th. --Lieutenant Goodrich, with detachment scouts of 32d Infantry, reports engagement with insurgents near Pio, barrio of Porac, driving them into the mountains, wounding several. No casualties.

Major Wheeler, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and Captain Koehler, 4th Cavalry, with detachments, had two skirmishes with about 100 insurgents, under Lacuna, at Bulac Mountains, but were unable to get within close range; five cuartels were burned and three carabaos captured. No casualties.

7th. Lieutenant Clopton, with two men, Company I, assisted by Lieutenant Goodrich with detachment Company M, 32d Infantry, attacked insurgents in Zambales Mountains, drove them from their trenches but lost them in the thick underbrush; burned and destroyed a large cuartel and a quantity of palay. No casualties.

Lieutenant Comer and detachment of 25th Infantry, while returning from scout, were fired on, but chased insurgents into the mountains, where they scattered; captured thirteen rifles. No casualties.

9th.—First Sergeant Sanders, Company B, 25th Infantry, with twenty men of 25th Infantry and eight policemen, entered barrio of Panom, near Cabangan; captured two insurgents, two rifles and eight rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Harvey, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding detachment 41st Infantry and detachment Fifth District Scouts, struck a band of insurgents at a barrio of Porac; wounded several, captured three rifles, eighty rounds of ammunition and burned three cuartels. No casualties.

10th.—Lieutenant Purviance, 4th Cavalry, commanding a detachment, while scouting along Malimba River north of Candaba Swamp, struck a band of insurgents; captured two lieutenants and three soldiers of Tecson's band, two rifles and one revolver, 100 rounds of ammunition and four ponies. No casualties.

A detachment Company I, 49th Infantry, encountered a small band of bolomen near Naguilian; killed one and captured one. No casualties.

Señora Lajon and party of residents of Baliuag were kidnapped on Calumpit and Pulilan road; Lieutenant Steele, 35th Infantry, and detachment ran down the outlaws, recaptured Señora Lajon and party and sixteen of the outlaws, and burned three houses and one cuartel. No casualties.

11th.—General Grant, commanding movement of troops scouring country north of Montalbon and around headwaters of Bagbag River, reports a few small fights in mountains near Bulacan boundary northwest of Montalbon; captured seven rifles, a reloading outfit, some lead and 400 cut timber logs. No casualties.

Lieutenant Goodrich, commanding a detachment of Company I, 32d Infantry, encountered insurgents in mountains west of Porac; drove them and burned their cuartels. No casualties.

Captain Collins, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with regimental scouts, encountered a band of insurgents ten miles from Abucay in mountains. Scattered them and burned six cuartels and 5,000 pounds of rice. No casualties.

12th.—General Funston, with detachment of twelve men under Captain Kreps, 22d Infantry, met a band of thirty insurgents in trail five miles southeast of Santa Cruz, barrio of Gapan; chased them until exhausted, killed one, got his rifle and some ammunition and wounded several. Private Mason, 22d Infantry, wounded slightly.

General Grant reports detachments Philippine Cavalry, Fifth District Scouts and 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, moved to south of Buloc Mountains up Yppo Cañon, encountered a number of bands of insurgents who retreated up south side of Mt. Ariod to a place well entrenched, but were driven, leaving four dead in the field. Captured one horse, some ammunition, one rifle, three carabaos and about 50,000 pounds of rice. Two men of Philippine Cavalry wounded.

13th.—Detachment Company G, 17th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents in barrio Similatan, Camiling; killed two. No casualties.

General Grant's column operating in Buloc Mountain had several skirmishes with enemy, but were unable to get within close range. Captured one rifle and burned 10,000 pounds of rice. No casualties.

14th.—Lieutenant Harvey, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding a detachment Fifth District Scouts, struck an outpost of insurgents near Angeles; killed one, captured three rifles and fifty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Captain French, with a detachment of Company H, 34th Infantry, surprised a party of insurgents at barrio Cabanarang, Ilocos Norte; killed one, captured one rifle. No casualties.

Lieutenant Green, commanding detachment Company D, 25th Infantry, discovered a camp of insurgents five miles from Eguia; killed one, captured one rifle, a belt of ammunition, took nine prisoners, destroyed camp and about 2,000 pounds of rice. No casualties.

Captain Dame, commanding forty-six men of 34th Infantry, surprised an insurgent outpost near Batac. Killed one. No casualties.

15th.—Lieutenant Goodrich, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with nine mounted men, Company M, surprised a band at Calzadang, barrio of Porac; scattered them; captured three rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Harvey, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with Fifth District Scouts, was fired on by an insurgent outpost in barrio San Pablo of Lubao. One insurgent killed, two rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition captured. No casualties.

Lieutenant Harvey, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding a detachment Fifth District Scouts, struck an outpost in barrio Santo Cristo; killed one insurgent. No casualties.

16th.— Lieutenant Goodrich, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with mounted detachment Company M, 32d Infantry, aided by provincial police, surprised a band of insurgents in barrio Bulabad, near Porac; captured three of them, ten rifles and eighty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

17th.— A detachment of Company E, 34th Infantry, discovered an outpost of the insurgents southeast of San Miguel, Ilocos Norte; killed one. No casualties.

Sergeant Harris, with a detachment of Company H, 16th Infantry, from Malunu, attacked an insurgent camp on the south bank of Calalangan River; drove them; killed six, wounded many, captured one rifle and destroyed stores, clothing and burned seven cuartels. No casualties.

Lieutenant Goodrich, 32d Infantry, with mounted detachment and local police force of Porac, encountered insurgents on Sitio Apunana; killed one, captured two rifles and fifty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Burr, 15th Infantry, commanding Fifth District Scouts, had a brush with ladrones in barrio four and one-half miles east of Santa Maria; killed two and captured one rifle. No casualties.

A barrio of Santa Maria, Nueva Ecija, was shot into and fired by ladrones. Police and Company H, 24th Infantry, immediately pursued them; killed one and got his rifle. No casualties.

A detachment of Company C, 17th Infantry, under Sergeant Lake, struck a band of insurgents near San Carlos; killed two; wounded four and captured ten rifles. No casualties.

Lieutenant Morrison, commanding detachment of Troop A, 4th Cavalry, while scouting in foothills six miles southeast of Peñaranda, struck a body of insurgents outnumbering them three to one. In beginning of fight, which lasted about twenty minutes, Lieutenant Morrison was killed. Detachment under sergeant continued to fight; killed four insurgents and captured one rifle. No other casualties.

20th.—Lieutenant Wheeler, with a detachment 22d Infantry, met a band of insurgents near Jaen; routed them, captured six rifles, three shotguns, one revolver and 300 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

General Young reports Captain Dame, with detachment Company E, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, surprised an outpost in Ilocos Norte; killed one, rest scattered. No casualties.

Captain Nettles and Lieutenant Simmons, both of 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with mounted detachments, while scouting near Lubao met a band of insurgents; killed one, captured one, and three rifles. No casualties.

Lieutenant Goddard, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, surprised a band of insurgents near San Juan, Abra; killed one, captured one horse. No casualties.

22d.—Lieutenant Goodrich, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with mounted detachment and provincial police of Porac, encountered a small band of insurgents near barrio Manaboy; killed one, captured one rifle. No casualties.

23d.—Captain Eckers, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports from Florida Blanca that native police, with assistance of principal people of the barrios Gutad and San Pedro, enticed the remnant of a band of ladrones operating in the vicinity to a point near Gutad, surprised them, killed three, captured two, five rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

24th.—Lieutenant Purviance, 4th Cavalry, with a detachment of Troop A, struck a body of insurgents near Bulo River; killed fifteen, captured two rifles and some correspondence. No casualties.

25th.—General Funston, accompanied by Major W. C. Brown, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General of the District, Lieutenant Mitchell, 40th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Aide, Acting Assistant Surgeon Chamberlain and Lieutenant Sheldon, with a detachment of twenty-five

men of 22d Infantry, struck a body of insurgents near Candaba swamp; killed five, wounded eight; pursued them to Malimba River, where they came in contact again and killed two more, one the notorious bandit Tagunton, wounded one, captured one rifle, one revolver, two ponies and some correspondence and ammunition. No casualties.

26th.—Captain Newbill, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, had an encounter with insurgents in barrio Vintar; wounded two, pursued them in the mountains for twenty miles, destroyed their barracks, some uniforms and 90,000 pounds of palay. No casualties.

27th.—Insurgents fired a few volleys into Bangued about 10:00 p. m., but garrison chased them away. No casualties.

Captain Boughton, 3d Cavalry, struck insurgent camp eight miles southeast of Santa Cruz, Union; captured several prisoners. No casualties.

Lieutenant Koester, commanding detachment of Troop I, 3d Cavalry, and Company H, Native Scouts, attacked a band of ladrones near Nagbaloxdad. Captured five and burned their cuartel. No casualties.

28th.—Captain Cameron, with Lieutenant Reese and fifty men Philippine Cavalry, while scouting on Puray River, struck insurgents at Bundoc; routed them, killing twenty, captured thirty-six rifles. No casualties.

Detachment of Company M, 5th Infantry, had a skirmish with insurgents east of Banna; killed and wounded several and burned five cuartels. No casualties.

29th.—Lieutenant Williams, with detachment of Company D, 5th Infantry, captured an insurgent arsenal at Galoos, barrio of San Juan, including reloading tools, twenty-five pounds of powder, 500 pounds of lead, 15,000 primers, 3,000 shells, official papers of Juan and Blas Villamor, five rifles, four revolvers, one pair of field glasses, a flag, and destroyed their cuartel and provisions. Killed one and captured two. No casualties.

Captain Collins, with Lieutenant Crawford and Lieutenant Shook, all 32d Infantry, with thirty-eight regimental scouts, while scouting in mountains west of Balanga struck camp of insurgents; killed one, captured one, burned fifteen cuartels and destroyed a small quantity of rice. No casualties.

30th.—Lieutenant F. B. Davis, 5th Infantry, found a camp of insurgents in mountains near Banna; killed one, wounded six; others escaped. Burned six cuartels. No casualties.

31st.—Major Batson, commanding detachment Philippine Cavalry, accompanied by Lieutenant Lloyd, 6th Artillery, encountered a small band of armed insurgents in mountains near Montalbon; killed one, wounded one. No casualties.

Detachment Company I, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with two native police from Florida Blanca, surprised a detachment of insurgents near Gulod; wounded one, captured one rifle and a small amount of ammunition. No casualties.

Captain Becker, commanding detachment 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, met a party of insurgents at Canyanyan; wounded one, captured two, three horses, one carabao and 200 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Major Short, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, reports that a detachment of 35th Infantry struck a small band of insurgents near San Miguel; killed two and captured four. No casualties.

February, 1901.

1st.—General Funston reports a detachment of the 24th Infantry, under Captain Cabaniss, struck a party of ladrones near Bongabong; killed two, wounded one and captured one. No casualties.

Lieutenant Landers, commanding detachment of 41st Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near Lubao; killed two, captured four rifles. No casualties.

2d.—Lieutenant Baltzell, commanding forty-one men of 5th Infantry, escort to pack train in charge of Lieutenant Williams, was attacked three and one-half miles

from Tayum, in the mountain pass, by 100 insurgents. After fighting two hours re-enforcements arrived and enemy were scattered, having twenty-three killed and fifteen wounded. Our casualties, Dr. Ross, Corporals Moncrief and Campbell and Privates Fleming and Warner killed, and four enlisted men wounded.

Captain Hayson, 32d Infantry, reports a small detachment engaged a small band of insurgents near Orani; killed one and captured his rifle. No casualties.

3d.—Major Short, 35th Infantry, reports a detachment of 35th Infantry and Troop B, 4th Cavalry, assisted by native police, struck a band of insurgents near San Miguel; captured three soldiers and seven rifles. No casualties.

4th.—Lieutenant Barton, commanding detachment of Philippine Cavalry, struck a camp of insurgents near Bondac Puray; killed one, wounded one, and captured one rifle. No casualties.

Lieutenant Ward, 33d Infantry, commanding detachment of First District Native Scouts, was fired on by an outpost of twelve insurgents in mountains east of Kobeta; in combat which immediately followed the non-commissioned officer in charge of outpost was killed, one soldier, one rifle and twenty-one rounds of ammunition captured and their main body attacked and scattered. No casualties.

5th.—Detachment Troop A, 4th Cavalry, under First Sergeant Alexander, routed a party of insurgents near Peñaranda; killed a lieutenant, captured a captain and one rifle. No casualties.

Lieutenant Keller, with a detachment of 24th Infantry, struck about fifty insurgents near Cabanatuan, scattered them, wounded and captured one, with rifle and 144 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

6th.—Lieutenant Ward, with forty-five native scouts, were fired on by insurgents south of Pilar. The insurgents were on Bimaga Mountain with about ninety men. The scouts charged up the mountain and drove them off; they

were joined near the top of the mountain by thirty other insurgents, and the scouts had a running fight with them for two miles; discovered eight new houses used as cuartels, which were destroyed, together with 300 pounds of rice and 35,000 pounds of palay. One insurgent killed and three wounded. No casualties.

Lieutenant Baltzell, with mounted detachment 5th Infantry, escorting pack train under Lieutenant Williams, had a skirmish with insurgents near Tayum; four insurgents were killed and the band vigorously pursued and thirty-two captured. Our casualties, one man killed by accidental discharge of his own rifle, and one man wounded.

9th.—Sergeant Eckert, with thirty men, Company C, 12th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near Caut; killed one, captured eight rifles, and 190 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

A detachment of 5th Infantry and scouts surprised a party of insurgents in a schoolhouse in Banna; killed one and wounded seven. No casualties.

10th.—Lieutenant Briggs, commanding mounted detachments, 25th Infantry Scouts, captured three insurgents, two rifles and fifty-five rounds of ammunition in barrio Togue and Laplap, Zambales; on the 11th captured three insurgents and five bolos near Bani. No casualties.

Colonel Cronin, 33d Infantry, commanding eighty men of 20th and 33d Infantry, overtook a force of insurgents in a barrio southeast of Candon; scattered them, killed seven, captured four rifles and some ammunition. Battalion Sergeant Major Scott, 33d Infantry, shot through right ear, only casualty.

Captain Cameron, commanding a detachment Philippine Cavalry, scattered a band of insurgents northwest of Montalbon and killed Major Brigido Baza, of Geronimo's band. No casualties.

12th.—Captain Green, 33d Infantry, commanding fifty native scouts, struck insurgents well fortified with two

cannon, under General Tinio, near barrio Napatang, eight miles south of Santa Maria; fought for one hour; being short of ammunition and flanked on both sides by a much larger force, fell back 200 yards, took a strong position; before ammunition arrived enemy left, going south; indications that enemy suffered quite a loss. Our casualties were one native scout badly wounded.

Lieutenant Nowlen, with 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, native scouts, encountered insurgents in mountains eighteen miles west of Mabalacat; killed five, burned three cuartels and supplies. No casualties.

Lieutenant Sheldon, 22d Infantry, with mounted detachment of fifteen men, had a skirmish with thirty insurgents on Bulo River; routed them and found five dead. No casualties.

13th.—Lieutenant Corliss, 34th Infantry, commanding Hocano scouts, had a skirmish with enemy ten miles east of Cabu, Nueva Ecija; scattered them, found one dead. No casualties.

14th.—Lieutenant Briggs, 25th Infantry, reported, while scouting between Bolinao and Bani, captured two insurgents and sixty bolos. No casualties.

Lieutenant Hennessy, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding detachment Fifth District Headquarters Scouts, captured, near San Miguel, one rifle, forty rounds of ammunition, thirteen uniforms and killed one insurgent trying to escape. No casualties.

16th.—Lieutenant Van Voorhis, 3d Cavalry, with eighty men, detachments of 3d Cavalry and native scouts, struck enemy on Mount Siminublan; was unable to dislodge them, sent for re-enforcements. Troops were sent out from Laoag, Batac and Badoc, but before their arrival enemy retreated and was pursued by Lieutenant Van Voorhis' detachment. Our casualties were three men wounded of Troop K, 3d Cavalry.

General Grant reports scouting party of 35th Infantry, from San Miguel, struck insurgents; killed two and wounded one. No casualties.

Captain Martin, 5th Infantry, with Lieutenant Beck and eighty men of Company C, and Lieutenant Faulkner, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with thirty-seven scouts, surprised a body of insurgents at Paparia, near Bangued; killed five, wounded three, captured six, twenty-four horses, fourteen saddles and some ammunition. One officer, supposed to be Juan Villamor, was wounded in shoulder, but escaped. No casualties.

22d.—Captain Biddle, of Philippine Cavalry, with detachment, left Antipolo and located Colonel Arsenio Mauricio, commanding 2d Zone, Manila, and so-called Governor of Morong Province, at Pontay, in the mountains seven miles east of Antipolo. The house was surrounded and Mauricio captured, a quantity of official papers, one revolver, one carbine and forty-five rounds of ammunition.

Lieutenant Crockett, with Ilocano scouts, working in mountains north of Boso-Boso, had skirmish with some of Geronimo's men. Captured one with gun. On information received from prisoner, command marched all night and struck an outpost at daylight. Had skirmish, killing one and capturing one. No casualties.

24th.—General Grant reports a detachment of 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, from Santa Maria, had skirmish, and Bundo Bungdon captured, also three rifles, two horses, three saddles and small quantity of palay. No casualties.

Lieutenant Heidt, commanding detachment of nine men of Troop L, 3d Cavalry, stationed at San Vicente, was attacked by a band of insurgents, who were promptly driven off. Private Lazerlere, of Troop F, wounded, only casualty.

Lieutenant Lewis, 3d Infantry, while scouting in nipa swamps between Santa Cruz and Calanata River, came in contact with armed insurgents or ladrones three times on

the twenty-third and twice on the twenty-fourth. Killed Amolate Alonzo, captain of guerrillas, captured two rifles and 275 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Captain Lowe, 25th Infantry, and detachment sixteen men Company D, discovered and attacked camp of Angel Miranda in mountains eight miles northeast of Eguia at daylight this morning; killed Angel Miranda and one soldier. Captured one carbine, one revolver, some ammunition and valuable papers. No casualties.

25th.—Lieutenant Briggs, with detachment Company G, 25th Infantry, captured Lieutenant Narciso Minor and three privates on Island of Narra, near Bolinao. No casualties.

26th.—Santa Maria was attacked at midnight, and about fifty houses set on fire, three natives boloed, one American wounded in foot, two insurgents killed and their rifles captured.

28th.—Lieutenant Crockett, and company of Hocano scouts under Lieutenant Carpenter, had small skirmish with some of Geronimo's force in mountains north of Boso-Boso; one insurgent killed, one wounded and two captured. The mountains northeast of Tanay were also scouted. Large quantity of insurgent stores, ammunition and rice destroyed. Captured and brought in Rosales and fifteen rifles. No casualties.

March, 1901.

1st.—Lieutenant Wessell, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, while scouting near Mount Arayat, struck small band of insurgents near foothills, killing two. No casualties.

2d.—Santa Maria, Hocos Sur, fired on about 1:30 p. m. from west and north sides. Two detachments went out, but enemy retreated. Fired on enemy at 2,000 yards. No harm done.

3d.—Sergeant Reynolds, 3d Infantry, had fight with insurgents north of Bigaa; captured four insurgents of Bilo's band and one rifle. No casualties.

Captain Kilbourne, 3d Infantry, with detachment of native scouts from Malolos, struck band of six insurgents

while searching for rifles in barrio Looc; killed three, including Captain Jacob Santos, their commander. No casualties.

5th.—Captain Wadsworth, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, at Mahalacat, captured two ladrones, six insurgents, one rifle and forty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

6th.—Lieutenant Van Voorhis, 3d Cavalry, surprised a party of insurgents one mile from Barnan Cañon; killed five, wounded one and captured 5,300 pounds of rice, some clothing and fresh meat. No casualties.

7th.—Major Steever, 3d Cavalry, scouting in mountains east of Cabugao, killed one and captured a number of insurgents. No casualties.

Lieutenant Marion, 48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with seventeen men, attacked enemy in mountains northwest of Quimpusa River. Captured one corporal on outpost, four rifles, one bayonet, sixty-eight rounds of ammunition, one sword and also many important papers; recaptured six of the men taken away last night, one being shot during the fight by our men, his leg being broken. No casualties to troops.

8th.—Captain Richardson, with Lieutenant Marion and forty-seven men of the 48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, returned to the scene of the fight on March 7th for examination, and found one insurgent killed; also captured the commander of the insurgent forces, Lieutenant Santiago Pimentel, who was wounded and could not get away. Got his rifle. No casualties.

Lieutenant Goe, 48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, had a fight with insurgents in their barracks in the mountains east of Santa Cruz. Killed ten, captured four rifles and 230 rounds of ammunition; burned barracks and captured some papers. No casualties.

Lieutenants Carpenter and Crockett, commanding Sixth District Ilocano Scouts, while scouting near Montalbon found a storehouse of Geronimo's, containing much rice. They

engaged with the guards, drove them off, captured three rifles and some ammunition and destroyed building. No casualties.

9th.—Major Pickett, Paymaster, was attacked half way between Bagabag and Cordon by band of 300 insurgents. Fight lasted several hours; five insurgents killed and twenty wounded. Many of their ponies captured. Corporal Hocker, Company D, 16th Infantry, killed; paymaster's clerk, John V. Oliver, slightly wounded. One horse killed and one mule wounded.

Lieutenant Sherburne, with company of First District Scouts, attacked forty insurgents five miles south of Santa Maria, in the mountains; captured two rifles, one revolver, three ponies, 400 rounds of ammunition, papers and all personal effects of enemy. No casualties.

Lieutenant Faulkner, with detachment First District Native Scouts, surprised small band of insurgents near San Marcial under Captain Collittrea Pao; killed two. No casualties.

11th.—Sergeant Putnam and detachments Company H, 12th Infantry, captured one rifle, eighteen rounds of ammunition and four ladrones near La Paz. No casualty.

13th.—Lieutenant Reese, Philippine Cavalry, and Lieutenant Lloyd, 6th Artillery, with seventy-five Macabebe scouts from Montalbon, scouted in mountains northwest of San José and south of Novaliches. Command was split in three sections. At barrio Bogumbon, near Novaliches, Lieutenant Reese and Lieutenant Lloyd, with twelve men, struck a body of insurgents; killed one officer and two men; captured four rifles and 100 rounds of ammunition and destroyed 50,000 pounds of palay. One Macabebe wounded, only casualty.

Sergeant Lugtu, with detachment Philippine Cavalry, struck a band of forty insurgents on San José and Novaliches Trail; captured two, one badly wounded, three Remingtons and fifty rounds of ammunition. No casualties to the scouts.

Lieutenants Ward, Crockett and Sherburne, with detachment of Companies A, B and D, First District Native Scouts, found enemy two miles southeast of San Quintin, Abra; killed two, captured two, two rifles and ninety rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

14th.—Major Gage, 49th Infantry, with a detachment of the 16th Infantry, struck a party of ladrones under Pablo Fuggan near Piña Blanca; killed two and captured one. No casualties.

Lieutenants Crockett and Carpenter and sixty Ilocano native scouts discovered camp of insurgents at Dummirri; captured two, wounded one and burned twenty houses. No casualties.

15th.—Captain Gaujot, with two officers and 105 Ilocano scouts, encountered a small band of insurgents near San Mateo; killed two, captured two rifles, two belts and forty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Captain McDonald, with Lieutenant Nichols, commanding forty cavalymen and twenty scouts, struck small camp of insurgents near Padson in mountains. Killed one, captured several. No casualties.

16th.—Lieutenant Gibson, 3d Infantry, while scouting with four mounted men, encountered ten insurgents under Bilo. Attacked and chased them. Captured four men, three rifles and one revolver. No casualties.

Major Steever reports detachment First District Native Scouts struck band of insurgents in barrio Aragon, Cabugao; scattered them, wounded one, captured two ponies and one bolo. No casualties.

17th.—Lieutenant Smith, commanding Company I, First District Scouts, encountered small band of insurgents in mountains near Vigan; scattered them, killed several bolomen, burned five cuartels and 5,000 pounds of palay. No casualties.

18th.—Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; reports having destroyed band of ladrones who have

robbed people between Aliaga and Victoria. Killed eight, captured one shotgun and six bolos. No casualties.

Lieutenant Moses, 4th Cavalry, commanding detachment of A and G, 4th Cavalry, and fifty men of Troop B, Philippine Cavalry, under Lieutenant Condon, engaged enemy, about 400 strong, under Alejandrino, Lacuna and Torres in mountains twenty-five miles from Peñaranda; after four hours' fighting the enemy was driven, losing thirty killed and captured and thirty rifles. Our casualties were three killed and Acting Assistant Surgeon Deaton and fifteen enlisted men wounded.

19th. -- Captain Nettles, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, commanding detachment Macabebe Native Scouts and twenty-five Fifth District Scouts, under Lieutenant Harvey, 41st Infantry, encountered a small band of insurgents in mountains near Olongapo; killed five. Same evening insurgents attacked Captain Nettles, but were driven off and all escaped. Casualties, one private seriously wounded.

Captain McRae, commanding thirty-five men of Company E, 3d Infantry, discovered twenty-five armed insurgents on south bank of Marilao River one mile west of Prensas; killed two, wounded one, captured one, two rifles and fifty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

A detachment under non-commissioned officer of the 20th Infantry surprised an outpost at Asilong, in barrio of Barbar; killed one, captured three rifles, eighty rounds of ammunition and some papers. No casualties.

20th. Captain Graves, with Lieutenant Dewitt and detachment 20th Infantry from Candon, joined Lieutenant Grimes and twenty men from Santiago and Sergeant Rohr with twenty men from Amiling; made an attack on almost inaccessible place, where Lieutenant Dionicio Reyes and band were supposed to be. Reyes was killed, and two carbines captured. No casualties.

21st. Captain Ross, 11th Cavalry, with detachment of fifty Macabebes, found an insurgent cuartel nine miles from

Norzagaray; had a sharp skirmish. Killed one insurgent and captured three rifles. No casualties.

Captain and Assistant Surgeon Bowen, with Sergeant Pansiban and mounted detachment of fifteen men Philippine Cavalry, met a band of uniformed insurgents, fifty strong, about three miles south of Bulac Mountains; captured two rifles, some personal effects of Lieutenant Colonel Mariles, a pair of field glasses, a medicine chest and instruments and some valuable papers. No casualties.

23d.—Lieutenants Randolph and Sherburne, with detachment of scouts from Santa Maria, fired on a band of insurgents under Angeles just as they were leaving barrio of Lomal; wounded two; captured Angeles' horse and equipments and some official papers. No casualties.

General Funston, accompanied by his aide, Lieutenant Mitchell, 40th Infantry, and Captain Newton, 34th Infantry, and Captain and Lieutenant Hazzard, both of 11th Cavalry, with eighty Macabebe scouts and three ex-insurgent officers, embarked on Gunboat "Vicksburg," Commander Barry, U. S. Navy, commanding, left Manila 6th instant; landed at 1 a. m. at a point in the Casiguran Bay on the 15th and thence marched ninety miles over rough trails to the town of Palanan, Aguinaldo's headquarters, which they reached on the 23d. The party, mistaken by Aguinaldo for re-enforcements, were received. At a given signal the Macabebes charged the insurgents' quarters, killed two soldiers, captured Aguinaldo, Colonels Barcelona and Villa, wounded Major Alhambra, who jumped from the window into the Palanan River and escaped or drowned. One Macabebe slightly wounded, only casualty to Americans. Party marched toward the sea and boarded the "Vicksburg" on the 25th, reaching Manila at 3:00 a. m., March 28th.

24th.—Captain Nettles, commanding detachment of 41st Infantry, had two fights with insurgents near Florida Blanca; killed six, one American wounded.

25th.—Detachment Company G, 16th Infantry, while scouting near Solana, struck band of insurgents in barrio Piña Blanca; killed two and captured one. No casualties.

Lieutenant Lewis, commanding detachment Company L, 3d Infantry, while scouting in swamps southwest of Atlog, was fired on by a band of ladrones. Enemy suffered two killed. No casualties.

26th.—Lieutenant Cordier, commanding detachment of 5th Infantry, encountered Alejandrino with 100 rifles and 300 bolomen four miles east of Santo Domingo; drove them, killed three riflemen, wounded several and captured some important papers. No casualties.

Lieutenant Keller, 24th Infantry, reports having struck a body of insurgents at headwaters Cebu and Taboatin Rivers; killed one, and captured one, and eighty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

27th.—Lieutenant Jernigan, 34th Infantry, commanding detachment Fourth District Scouts, struck band of ladrones near Aliagu; killed six, captured four rifles and one revolver. No casualties.

Lieutenant Scott, 6th Artillery, with thirty men, while scouting near Balanga encountered insurgents eight miles in mountains; killed two, wounded one, captured eighty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

28th. Captain Munro, Philippine Cavalry, surrounded San Nicolas de Gapan; killed one ladrone and captured four rifles. No casualties.

29th.—Lieutenant Crockett, commanding detachment Sixth District Native Scouts, while scouting northeast of Novaliches encountered small band of Morales' command; scattered them and captured two rifles. No casualties.

April, 1901.

1st.—Lieutenant Chisholm, with detachment of 48th Infantry, struck a body of insurgents strongly entrenched six miles north of Salcedo; killed three, captured four, five rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition, four ponies; burnt barracks containing clothing. No casualties.

2d.—Major Rice, commanding detachment 48th Infantry, struck a body of insurgents near San Fernando; killed five, captured twenty-eight, twenty-four rifles, 520 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

3d.—Lieutenant Gatchell and Lieutenant Smith, with detachment 48th Infantry, struck body of insurgents near Quimpusa; killed one, captured twelve, thirteen rifles, 278 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Faulkner, commanding Company C, First District Scouts, struck band of insurgents near Dunglas, Province of Abra; captured two rifles and four ponies. No casualties.

Lieutenant Smith, commanding detachment Company M, 20th Infantry, encountered a band of twenty-five insurgents in mountains northeast of Salsona; captured seven, two rifles with bayonets, several bolos and thirty rounds of ammunition, and burned cuartel. Privates Gross and Gregory and native guide slightly wounded.

A detachment of Company F, 48th Infantry, with native scouts, all under Sergeant Major Haitman, attacked a band of thirteen insurgents at Bito, near Angaqui; killed one, captured twelve, thirteen rifles and 250 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

4th.—Captain Crawford, commanding detachment of 20th Infantry, struck a band of insurgents near Narvacan; killed two, captured eight, three ponies equipped and valuable papers. No casualties.

5th.—Detachment of 41st Infantry, while scouting in foothills southwest of Angeles, encountered twenty-five insurgents; killed ten, captured one rifle and burned several cuartels. Corporal Caldwell, 41st Infantry, was killed.

Captain Nettles, commanding Company C, Second Battalion Macabebe Scouts, encountered a band of ladrones near Dinalupijan; killed four, burnt several cuartels and a quantity of stores. No casualties.

7th.—Lieutenant Sherburne, 33d Infantry, commanding detachment First District Scouts, captured, near Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur, eleven bolomen. No casualties.

Colonel McCaskey, 20th Infantry, reports that presidente of Canardin, an Igorrote village, killed Andres Sarriano and four of his band. No casualties.

10th.—Lieutenant Van Voorhis, commanding detachment First District Scouts, attacked a band of insurgents in barrio of Dunglas, Abra; captured one, who led him to an insurgent cuartel, and in attack which followed, insurgent leader of band was killed and cuartel burnt, with 300 pounds of rice. No casualties.

11th.—Lieutenant Cralle, commanding detachment Company G, 20th Infantry, dispersed a party of insurgents in mountains near Badoc; captured one, three ponies, destroyed cuartel containing clothing and provisions. No casualties.

14th.—Nórzagaray, garrisoned by Company B, First Battalion Macabebe Scouts, was attacked by about fifty insurgents and at same time set on fire in four places. The greater part of the town was destroyed, enemy escaping in darkness. One Macabebe killed and one wounded.

Lieutenant Cochran and forty-two men of the 16th Infantry struck an insurgent barracks four miles from Cauayan; killed three, captured ammunition, provisions, clothing and oil, and burnt the building. No casualties.

16th.—Captain Johnson, 16th Infantry, while scouting near Solano, struck an insurgent camp; scattered them, killed one and wounded a number; captured four ponies, some important papers, and destroyed unfinished barracks containing rice and provisions. No casualties.

17th.—Lieutenant Ripley, commanding a detachment of Ilocano scouts, struck enemy near Santor, Nueva Ecija; killed one, captured two rifles and burnt cuartels. No casualties.

18th.—Lieutenant Peterson, 34th Infantry, commanding detachment First District Scouts, struck band of insurgents

near Bacarra; captured four, four rifles and 229 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

20th.—Lieutenant Ripley, 22d Infantry, commanding detachment of Ilocano scouts, encountered enemy eight miles south of Irurulong in mountains, killed one, wounded three and burnt nine cuartels. No casualties.

Lieutenant Williams, with Lieutenants Pierce and Myers and detachment of Company D, 5th Infantry, attacked the enemy near Countoong, Abra; killed five, captured six, three rifles, fifty rounds of ammunition, destroyed clothing and provisions. No casualties.

21st.—Lieutenant Wakefield, commanding detachment 48th Infantry, encountered a band of insurgents near Rourne, Abra; killed four, captured twenty-three, twenty-four rifles and 500 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Harris, 10th Infantry, commanding Company A, Ilocano Scouts, captured one officer and eight soldiers of Lenares' band, with eight rifles and eighty rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

Lieutenant Wakefield, commanding detachment of ten men of 48th Infantry, attacked an insurgent camp near Rourne, Abra; captured one officer, four soldiers, three carbines and belts, with 300 rounds of ammunition and important papers. No casualties.

Captain McRae, 3d Infantry, while scouting in mountains east of Norzagaray had two skirmishes with enemy; killed two, wounded two, captured four, six rifles, one revolver, fifty rounds of ammunition and some valuable papers. No casualties.

23d.—Lieutenant Williams, commanding Company D, 5th Infantry, surprised a party of insurgents at Santa Rosa, Abra; killed three, including the leader, captured one, one rifle and twenty-five rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

24th.—Lieutenant Sheldon, commanding detachment of 22d Infantry, while scouting between Bongabong and

Cabanatuan struck a small band of insurgents; killed two and scattered rest, and captured one rifle. No casualties.

Lieutenant Hennessy, 27th Infantry, commanding Macabebe scouts, and assisted by mounted detachment 3d Infantry, encountered enemy east of Norzagaray; routed them, killed five, captured twenty-two rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition. No casualties.

27th. --Captain McDonald, commanding detachment of twenty-two men of Troop I, 3d Cavalry, struck a band of insurgents well entrenched in mountains near Balimor, Abra; drove them over the mountains and scattered them. Captain McDonald severely wounded.

29th.-- Lieutenant Van Voorhis, 3d Cavalry, got trail of band of insurgents, overtook them in barrio Colinan, near Banna, scattered them, captured one; burnt their cuartels, containing large quantities of palay. No casualties.

Lieutenant Parsons, commanding detachment 20th Infantry, struck a party of insurgents near Pigdig; killed one and captured one rifle. No casualties.

May, 1901.

5th. --Major Batson, with Troops A and C, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, made an expedition to Binangonan, Province of Infanta, resulting in the surrender of the so-called insurgent governor of the province, with ten officers, 180 men, 180 small arms, seventeen cannon and much ammunition.

Lieutenant Hagedorn, commanding detachment of 16th Infantry, attacked a band of outlaws ten miles west of Mahunu; killed one and wounded two, captured forty, one rifle, and destroyed their storehouse and cuartel, with two tons of rice. No casualties.

9th. --Sergeant Sawyer, with a detachment of Company C, 16th Infantry, encountered a small band of ladrones near Solano; killed two, wounded one and captured one rifle. No casualties.

12th.--Native police of Solano killed two insurgents near boundary line of Province of Nueva Viscaya, east of Echague. No casualties.

19th.—The insurgent general Lacuna and his entire command surrendered to General Funston at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, which ended armed resistance in the department.

June, 1901.

(No engagements.)

Report for the months of August, September, October, November and December, 1900, and January, February, March, April, May and June, 1901, of killed, wounded and captured in the department:

Americans.		Insurgents.	
Killed	64	Killed	856
Wounded	134	Wounded	422
Captured	41	Captured	1,841

Following captures made of small arms and ammunition:

Rifles	1,625
Revolvers	212
Bolos	223
Cannon	10
Rounds of small arms ammunition	72,089

Following surrenders received:

Men	11,063
Rifles	4,663
Revolvers	357
Bolos	1,817
Cannon	43
Rounds of small arms ammunition	49,617

Total captures and surrenders:

Men	12,904
Rifles	6,288
Revolvers	569
Bolos	2,040
Cannon	51
Rounds of ammunition	121,706

Very respectfully,

LOYD WHEATON,

*Major General,
Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON,
(OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL.)

Manila, P. I., June 30, 1901.

*To the Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this department from July 30, 1900, date of last report, to present date.

Upon the rendition of the report, July 30th, but little work had been done, as previous to the arrival of the Headquarters of the Department of Northern Luzon in this city, May 24, 1900, the department was without an inspector general's office as far as any practical work was concerned.

The present Inspector General joined the headquarters upon its arrival in Manila, and from that time until the end of July, outside of the routine office work, his entire time was devoted to organizing the office and planning the future work of the department.

Under General Orders, No. 58, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated July 18, 1900, five Acting Inspectors General were assigned to duty in this department, but, as will be seen from the following list, they did not assume their duties until some time later:

1ST DISTRICT.

Major L. C. Scherer, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, reported for duty at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, P. I., August 11, 1900.

2D DISTRICT.

Major Henry Wygant, 24th U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector General, reported for duty at Aparri, Cagayan, P. I., August 13, 1900.

3D DISTRICT.

Major A. L. Dade, 48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, reported for duty at Dagupan, P. I., August 16, 1900.

4TH DISTRICT.

Major W. C. Brown, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, reported for duty at San Isidro, N. E., P. I., July 29, 1900.

5TH DISTRICT.

Major Julius A. Penn, 34th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, reported for duty at Angeles, Pam., P. I., September 5, 1900.

This gave an Acting Inspector General to each district except the Sixth, and the intention was for the inspection work of that district to be done from this office.

On January 11, 1901, Major Frank B. McKenna, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to duty as assistant in this office, reporting for duty January 17th. He was relieved from this duty March 14th and ordered to the United States.

On February 22, 1901, Major Penn was relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General of the Fifth District and ordered to join his regiment and proceed with it to the United States.

On February 23, 1901, Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Strother, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was appointed an Acting Inspector General and assigned to the Fifth District, reporting for duty March 6th. He was relieved from duty in this district and assigned as assistant in this office March 29th.

On March 29, 1901, Major Guy H. Preston, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, was appointed an Acting Inspector General and assigned to the Fifth District, reporting for duty March 30th.

On April 10, 1901, the Fourth and Fifth Districts were consolidated, and Major Brown was relieved as an Acting

Inspector General and Major Preston assigned to the new Fourth District, with headquarters at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, P. I., and on May 22d the Fourth and Sixth Districts were consolidated, and headquarters moved to San Fernando.

The present personnel of the department is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel P. W. West, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, Inspector General of the Department.

Captain L. H. Strother, 22d U. S. Infantry, Assistant to the Inspector General of the Department.

Captain L. C. Scherer, 4th U. S. Cavalry, Acting Inspector General, First District.

Major Henry Wygant, 24th U. S. Infantry, Acting Inspector General, 2d District.

Major A. L. Dade, 48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, Third District.

Major Guy H. Preston, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Acting Inspector General, Fourth District.

The original plans contemplated that a thorough inspection of all organizations, stations, depots hospitals, prisons and the accounts of disbursing officers be made before January 1, 1901, and that two inspections be made between January 1st and June 30th, but the fact soon developed that this was impossible, and the plan was abandoned.

To illustrate the difficulties encountered, I will cite the work of the inspector of the First District during his first inspection. At that time the district contained forty-two separate stations, forty-one companies and troops and 250 scouts. It took the inspector sixty-six days to make the inspection, during which time he traveled 145 miles by wagon, 512 on horseback and eighty-four by water—total, 741 miles. No attempt was made by him to attend to any of the paper work on this trip, that being left until his return to Vigan. It was found that at least three months would be required to make the inspection of this district and render the necessary reports, and this could

only be done by requiring more work of an officer than he is capable of doing continuously in this climate. This was also the case in the other districts with the exception of the Sixth. As a result, instructions were given to make the inspections as often as possible and not to confine them to any given period. I am convinced that under the present system not more than two inspections each year can be made of the stations in the department. Even this will require the inspector to be in the field about six months of the year, and when you remember that he does not have the comforts that an officer has who campaigns with troops, but must carry all of his possessions, including blanks, etc., in a package that can be carried on his horse, sleep where he can and trust to luck to get something to eat on his journey, I think I am safe in saying that more work is required of this class of officers than should be in this climate. I believe our best officers will shun this work, and those who undertake it will soon break down. My experience during the past two years, during which time I have practically been a "detailed inspector," has convinced me that the results obtained under the detailed system will not be as good as under the old permanent system. No officer can properly criticise the work and actions of another, under whom he must later serve as a subordinate, without, in many cases, creating more or less friction, which will make the future service of the inspector more or less uncomfortable, and the result, in my opinion, will be that the work will not be as well performed as it would be with a permanent corps.

This department, during the period covered by this report, has had 293 separate stations and 332 separate organizations. All of the stations, with the exception of a few garrisoned by small detachments, have been inspected once and a great majority of them twice, and quite a number three times. All of the organizations have been inspected once except three companies of the newly arrived troops and some of the companies of scouts recently organized. The accounts

of all officers who disburse large sums of money have been inspected at least three times during the year, and the accounts of all other disbursing officers have been inspected at least once, with a few exceptions. The changes in details of quartermasters, commissaries, collectors of internal revenue, captains of port, etc., have been so frequent that it has been impossible to have all of them inspected.

The reports of all the inspectors of the department show a marked improvement in the past year in all organizations in every detail, and the careful and painstaking work of the officers who have assisted me has brought about most beneficial results.

The inspections made were pre-eminently field inspections, for during the entire period active field operations were going on. When the work was commenced but very few of the commands had been inspected since they left the United States and it required very careful work on the part of the inspectors, and the inspection of money accounts, unserviceable property and records consumed much time. A large number of the regiments were volunteers and many of the stations where regular organizations were stationed were commanded by young and inexperienced officers, and a majority of the men of the commands were practically recruits. The result was that the inspector not only had his legitimate work to perform but had to also fill the role of an instructor.

SUPPLIES.

The reports of the inspectors and my own personal observation convince me that the conditions in the department as regards the supply of the troops have improved considerably since the inspections were first started. The troops are well fed and are supplied with everything that can be desired, with the exception of some of the inaccessible posts, where, so far, it has been found impossible to supply them with fresh beef, but every effort is being made to overcome the obstacles, and it is expected that

before long every post, except those of the far interior, will have fresh beef at least once or twice a week. If beef on the hoof could be used, it would be a simple matter to have an ample supply, but this is impossible, for wherever they have introduced cattle the animals have died by the hundreds of rinderpest. The Board of Health of Manila is now carrying on extensive experiments, with the hope of stamping out this dreadful disease, and if this is ever accomplished the most difficult problem that the Commissary Department has had to face will be solved. I will add here that the troops throughout this department speak in the highest terms of the way the Commissary Department has supplied them with stores during the past six or seven months, and the inspectors have called attention to very few errors and defects in this department.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

The quartering of the troops depends upon the accommodations at the towns where they are stationed. In some places the troops occupy nipa shacks, constructed at their own expense, in others, native houses, but in the majority of stations they occupy convents. These latter make good barracks, and while they are wanting in many of the conveniences which are found in the barracks in the United States, they make excellent quarters for troops in this climate. Suitable government barracks should be built for the troops as soon as it is determined where permanent stations are to be established.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals throughout the department are not entirely satisfactory. During the advance of our troops, temporary hospitals were established, and in most cases they remain to-day the same. While they are well supplied with medicines and dressings, they are not prepared to treat serious injuries or cases of disease. It would be advisable to establish at all stations of one or more companies a well-equipped, comfortable hospital where men in the first stages of disease

could receive proper treatment and proper diet. This, in my opinion, would lessen the number of patients in the large "military hospitals," and would make the number of days lost through sickness much less. Everything necessary to equip hospitals is on hand in the Medical Department; all that is needed are suitable buildings, and I recommend, as in the case of barracks, that permanent hospitals be constructed at permanent stations.

DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

Drill and instruction are much needed by the troops in the department. The field work carried on during the past year, together with the scattered condition of the troops and the scarcity of officers, have rendered a systematic course of instruction impossible. It is hoped that with the cessation of hostilities and the assembling of the troops at permanent stations this important subject will receive due attention. Target practice has been held whenever possible, and almost all commands have had this practice at short range. The fact has been noted that since the practice has been held the number of casualties among the Filipinos have increased in the various engagements.

ARMS, EQUIPMENTS AND CLOTHING.

Arms and equipments are in good condition for the service required. The wear and tear has been very great but the amounts lost and destroyed do not seem to have been excessive when the conditions under which operations have been carried on are taken into consideration. This climate is very hard on equipments, especially horse equipments. The quantity of the materials for cleaning and caring for these equipments is the same as that furnished in the United States. These quantities should be doubled.

On the whole the clothing is satisfactory and the troops are well supplied. There is a great lack of uniformity of color of the khaki uniforms. Some of the cloth fades in the first washing while other retains its color very well.

Blouses are issued with cloth buttons, and it is very seldom you see the uniform shoulder-strap on a blouse. Some blouses have standing and some turn-down collars. The shoes are reported to be inferior. In many cases they go to pieces after one week's scout.

There seems to be a desire among the officers to wear uniforms of different pattern from that prescribed, although some improvement has been noted in this respect during the past year. In spite of the order issued some time ago from the division, prohibiting the wearing of articles of the uniform by civilians, you see it worn daily. No one seems to think it is his business to see that this order is carried out. The campaign hat gives satisfaction, but almost all officers unite in saying that the prescribed method of wearing it, creased on top, is very uncomfortable in rainy weather. The blanket is too heavy for this climate. There is a tendency to slovenliness in the matter of dress by men out of ranks. Greater punctiliousness in matters of uniform is now possible, and should be required.

PUBLIC ANIMALS.

Public animals are on the whole fairly well cared for. The subject of shoeing requires attention. There are not sufficient blacksmiths to keep the animals properly shod. Especially is this the case in cavalry regiments. Before the Spanish-American War, when a troop of cavalry had about half as many horses as it has now and was doing ordinary garrison duty, it was all one blacksmith could do to keep the horses properly shod. Now with double the number of horses doing constant field service there is still but one blacksmith to a troop. There should be two.

Glanders have appeared in many places in the department, and special efforts should be made to stamp it out, but the greatest care should be exercised to determine whether animals are suffering from this disease before they are destroyed.

FORAGE.

So far I have been unable to obtain any accurate information on the subject, as the opinions of officers differ very much in regard to native forage for American horses.

My experience has been that my own ponies have kept in better condition and have been able to do more work on hay and oats than on native forage, and reasoning from this I should say that, where cost is not concerned, hay and oats are the better feed, but experience may show that a certain proportion of native forage is even better than straight hay and oats.

I attempted to obtain from my assistants some definite information on this subject a year ago, but it was not satisfactory.

Major Brown, in a report dated last October, stated that native forage was all that was needed for the animals in his district, and the supply was ample. At that time there were only two troops in the district. He was still of this opinion up to the time of his departure for the United States.

At present there is not sufficient native forage produced to supply all the animals in the department, but I believe that in a short time the supply would equal the demand, and recommend that native forage be fed three times per week with a view of determining its adaptability for American horses.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The sanitary conditions throughout the department are unusually good. Disinfectants are not used to any extent, and do not seem to be needed, cleanliness and the removal of all garbage and fecal matter being depended upon for maintaining proper sanitary conditions. The dry earth system for fecal matter, and swill cans and barrels for kitchen and other waste are used. The improvement in the sanitary conditions during the past year of all stations and

camps is very marked, as is also that of all towns occupied by troops. The health of the command is good.

DEPOTS.

There are two main depots in this department—commissary and medical. The bulk of the supplies used by this command is furnished from these depots.

The commissary depot was established at a time when matters were very much congested in the division depot, but that time has passed and it does not seem expedient to maintain this expensive depot within a stone's throw of the main depot, and thus necessitate the double handling and double invoicing of the enormous quantity of supplies furnished by this department. The abolishing of this depot would of course increase the work of the main depot, but this increased work could be performed by about half as many men as are now employed in the department depot. This would mean quite a saving, and I believe the troops would be as well and as promptly supplied as under the present system.

NOTES.

The scarcity of officers in regular regiments has greatly decreased the efficiency of these regiments. The interests of the service demand that line officers be with their regiments and that the staff departments contain sufficient officers to do the staff work.

Means of transportation and mail service have improved considerably during the past year, but much improvement is needed in the postal service. The mass of official business is now done by telegraph on account of the poor mail facilities.

All inspectors praise the work of the Signal Corps in this department. This corps is in excellent condition and not an unfavorable comment of any importance has been made by any inspector upon its workings. Neither hardships nor danger seem to deter officers and enlisted men in their efforts to maintain telegraph communication

between the numerous stations in this large department. The work of this corps deserves special mention.

Several inspectors have recommended that the infantry be armed with carbines, as most of their scouting work is done mounted. This does not seem to be advisable. All work that requires mounted troops should be done by cavalry.

Exhibit A shows inspections made and distances traveled by the inspectors in Department of Northern Luzon from July 31, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Exhibit B shows inspection of money accounts and unserviceable property made by the inspectors in Department of Northern Luzon from July 31, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Very respectfully,

P. W. WEST,
*Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General,
 U. S. Volunteers,
 Inspector General, Department
 of Northern Luzon.*

EXHIBIT A.

Table showing inspections made and distances traveled by the inspectors in Department of Northern Luzon from July 31, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

	TROOPS AND COS.	STA- TIONS.	Q.MS.	COMSYS.	HOSP.	PRIS- ONS.	BOATS, ETC.
Capt. Scherer.....	96	92	32	32	65	—	1
Maj. Wygant.....	42	68	21	15	30	—	—
“ Dade.....	91	98	33	35	75	—	—
“ Brown.....	49	40	24	22	25	—	—
“ Penn.....	76	65	18	20	45	1	1
“ Preston.....	30	33	20	21	28	1	—
“ McKenna.....	13	4	3	3	4	—	1
Capt. Strother.....	30	23	20	21	13	2	—
Lieut. Col. West.....	—	—	1	3	5	1	1
Totals.....	427	423	172	172	290	5	4

INSPECTIONS MADE, ETC.—CONTINUED.

	RAIL.	WAGON.	HORSE- BACK.	STEAMER.	CASCO, RAFT, ETC.	WALKED.	TOTAL.
Capt. Scherer...	--	542	1,718	225	144	2	2,631
Maj. Wygant...	--	323	770	528	220	--	1,841
.. Dade.....	419	324	388	380	240	--	1,761
.. Brown.....	208	185	388	3,084	15	--	3,880
.. Penn.....	819	202	234	643	17	--	1,915
.. Preston.....	737	530	--	112	--	25	1,424
.. McKenna.....	--	80	--	50	--	--	130
Capt. Strother.	319	311	--	251	--	--	881
Lt. Col. West...	308	60	--	800	--	--	1,348
Grand Total...	2,900	2,577	3,498	6,173	636	27	15,811

EXHIBIT B.

Table showing inspections of money accounts and unserviceable property made by the inspectors in Department of Northern Luzon from July 31, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

Money Accounts.

	NO. OF AC- COUNTS IN- SPECTED.	EXPENDED AND TRANSFERRED.	BALANCE.
U. S. Funds.....	302	\$20,672,719.74	\$ 1,908,961.02
Public Civil Funds.....	293	1,571,095.15	409,732.46
Totals.....	595	\$22,244,414.89	\$ 2,318,754.08

Inventory and Inspection Reports.

	NO. OF REPORTS.	NO. OF ARTI- CLES.	DESTROYED, ETC.	APPROXIMATE COST.
Horses.....	166	444	400	\$ 40,887.00
Mules.....	74	123	120	16,271.80
Q. M. Sup.....	296	139,042 $\frac{1}{2}$	131,036 $\frac{1}{2}$	117,416.73
Ordnance Stores.....	204	48,404 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,520	35,611.94
Subsistence ".....	562	1,788,570	1,773,423	86,645.01
Subsistence Prop.....	19	241	238	228.16
Medical ".....	58	12,997 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,847 $\frac{1}{4}$	9,629.78
Engineer ".....	2	17	17	206.72
P. C. ".....	68	2,492	2,483	3,172.47
Signal ".....	1	2	28	Unknown.
Totals.....	1,450	1,992,449 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,965,112 $\frac{1}{4}$	\$310,069.61

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON,

(JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.)

Manila, P. I., July 31, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

In accordance with A. R., 891, I have the honor to report the operations of this office from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901, as follows:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TRIED.

ORGANIZATION.

3d U. S. Infantry	1
6th U. S. Artillery	1
35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.....	1
36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.....	1
48th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.....	1
49th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.....	3
Cases tried.....	9
Number of different officers tried.....	8
Number acquitted	2
Confinement and forfeiture.....	4
Dismissed from the service	3
Dismissals commuted.....	1
Dismissals disapproved.....	1

The following table shows the Articles of War violated:

20th Article of War.....	1
21st " "	1
38th " "	1
61st " "	7
62d " "	5
63d " "	1

ENLISTED MEN TRIED.

Number of enlisted men tried by General Court.....	1,377
Number of different men tried.....	1,326
Number acquitted.....	146
Average enlisted strength of department	25,800
Percentage of enlisted strength tried by General Court...	5.33
Dishonorable discharges	257
Death sentences.....	7
Death sentences commuted thus far.....	5
Number of cases disapproved.....	122

The following table shows in detail the various specific Articles of War violated, and the various offenses under the 58th and 62d Articles, with the number of cases under each:

16th Article of War.....	11
17th " ".....	25
20th " ".....	57
21st " ".....	108
22d " ".....	1
24th " ".....	7
31st " ".....	6
32d " ".....	67
33d " ".....	45
34th " ".....	3
36th " ".....	1
38th " ".....	278
39th " ".....	221
40th " ".....	53
42d " ".....	9
45th " ".....	1
46th " ".....	1
47th " ".....	26
51st " ".....	4
58th " ".....	152
60th " ".....	28
61st " ".....	1
62d " ".....	1,138

Under the 58th Article of War:

Burglary.....	8
Robbery.....	31
Larceny.....	44
Assault and battery with intent to kill.....	7
Assault and battery with intent to commit rape.....	8
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	4
Attempted rape.....	3
Murder.....	15
Manslaughter.....	15
Arson.....	2
Assault with intent to kill.....	3
Assault.....	1
Rape.....	10
Assault and battery.....	1

Under the 62d Article of War:

Disobeying non-commissioned officer.....	108
Disobeying commissioned officer.....	5
Assault upon comrades.....	12
Disrespect to superior officer.....	25
Neglect of duty.....	45
Disobedience of standing orders or regulations.....	63

Assault upon natives	22
Attempt to strike comrade	4
Disrespect to sentinel	15
Disrespect to non-commissioned officer	41
Insubordinate conduct.....	21
Larceny.....	52
Disorderly conduct	32
Careless handling of loaded firearms.....	2
Assault with dangerous or deadly weapon	10
Firing firearms, endangering life	16
Drunk and disorderly	130
Selling, losing or wasting government property	11
Assault with intent to kill.....	7
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	21
Intimidating natives.....	7
Disobeying sentinel.....	9
Using threatening and abusive language.....	9
Absence without leave, not chargeable under 32d A. W.	28
Robbery.....	3
Failure to pay debts.....	3
Fighting	6
Insubordinate conduct toward non-commissioned officer.....	21
Resisting arrest.....	29
Assault.....	10
Drunkenness.....	44
Breach of arrest.....	20
False statement or report.....	32
Perjury.....	3
Assault upon non-commissioned officer.....	24
Threatening non-commissioned officer.....	23
Striking members of the guard	1
Attempt to assault another soldier.....	1
False swearing	2
Resisting sentinel.....	3
Threatening natives.....	7
Assault upon native police	3
Assault upon sentry.....	2
Threatening sentinel	2
Threatening to shoot a native.....	1
Assault and battery.....	5
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1
Breach of parole	2
Breaking open locker	1
Bribery	2
Burglary	2
Committing a nuisance	6
Creating an alarm in camp.....	3
Destroying public property.....	1
Drunk on duty.....	3

Embezzlement.....	1
Escaping from the guardhouse.....	5
False accusation.....	1
Forgery.....	3
Fraud.....	5
Fraudulent enlistment.....	17
Looting.....	11
Introducing liquor into camp, quarters, etc.....	5
Leaving post.....	2
Making indecent proposals.....	4
Manslaughter.....	2
Mutinous conduct.....	2
Permitting prisoners to obtain liquor.....	7
Receiving and disposing of stolen property.....	3
Refusing to perform duty.....	2
Sleeping while on duty.....	1
Striking non-commissioned officer.....	5
Threatening to shoot non-commissioned officer.....	4
Threatening superior officer.....	2
Using insulting and abusive language.....	7
Abusing authority as non-commissioned officer.....	2
Striking the cook.....	1
Intimidating witnesses.....	1
Indecent conduct.....	3
Striking natives.....	2
Attempting to provoke a duel.....	1
Abusing native prisoners.....	1
Assaulting another soldier.....	5
Attempt to assault non-commissioned officer.....	3
Attempt to desert.....	1
Setting fire to buildings.....	5
Attempt to assault a native.....	3
Extortion.....	1
Treacherous conduct.....	2
Neglect of duty as sentinel.....	2
Assault and battery upon native police.....	1
Disgraceful conduct.....	3
Abusing his horse.....	1
Assault and battery upon a native.....	1
Shooting a comrade.....	1
Entering a church with felonious intent.....	1
Failed to account for commissary stores.....	1
Ordered a native to procure vino.....	2
Deliberately shooting himself in the hand.....	1
Using intoxicating drugs.....	1
Refused surgical operation.....	2
Defied his first sergeant.....	1
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	2
Searched a locker with felonious intent.....	1

Threatening to kill.....	1
Threatening to kill sentry.....	1
Attempt to shoot the guard.....	1
Disorder, etc., charged as "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline".....	33

The following table shows in detail the number of cases tried in the various organizations, average strength and percentage:

ORGANIZATION.	CASES TRIED.	AVERAGE ENLISTED STRENGTH.	PERCENTAGE.
1st U. S. Artillery.....	4	—	—
6th U. S. Artillery.....	8	—	—
12th Batt. U. S. Field Art.....	3	150	2.00
3d U. S. Cavalry.....	94	1,366	6.84
4th U. S. Cavalry.....	59	729	8.07
5th U. S. Cavalry.....	2	361	.55
3d U. S. Infantry.....	79	1,462	5.40
5th U. S. Infantry.....	24	1,165	2.05
12th U. S. Infantry.....	76	1,504	5.05
13th U. S. Infantry.....	78	1,511	5.16
16th U. S. Infantry.....	83	1,491	5.56
17th U. S. Infantry.....	98	1,533	6.39
20th U. S. Infantry.....	13	1,514	.85
22d U. S. Infantry.....	80	1,532	5.80
24th U. S. Infantry.....	66	1,384	4.78
25th U. S. Infantry.....	46	1,496	3.07
27th Infantry, U. S. V.....	24	1,213	1.97
32d Infantry, U. S. V.....	27	1,174	2.29
33d Infantry, U. S. V.....	65	1,241	5.23
34th Infantry, U. S. V.....	63	1,234	5.10
35th Infantry, U. S. V.....	47	1,245	3.77
36th Infantry, U. S. V.....	35	1,005	3.44
41st Infantry, U. S. V.....	55	1,267	4.34
42d Infantry, U. S. V.....	56	1,183	4.73
48th Infantry, U. S. V.....	59	1,313	4.49
49th Infantry, U. S. V.....	51	844	6.01
Batt. Engineers, U. S. A.....	7	253	2.76
Signal Corps, U. S. A.....	13	—	—
Hospital Corps, U. S. A.....	36	—	—
Officers.....	9	—	—
Civilian employees.....	4	—	—
Native soldiers.....	9	—	—
8th U. S. Cavalry.....	1	—	—
10th U. S. Infantry.....	1	—	—
21st U. S. Infantry.....	1	—	—
4th U. S. Artillery.....	1	—	—

REGIMENT.	ACQUIT- TALS.	DISHON- ORABLE DIS- CHARGE.	CONF. FORT.	TOTAL.
1st U. S. Artillery.....	—	1	3	4
6th U. S. Artillery.....	1	1	6	8
12th Battery Field Artillery.....	—	1	2	3
3d U. S. Cavalry.....	5	94	55	94
4th U. S. Cavalry.....	—	1	51	59
5th U. S. Cavalry.....	—	—	1	1
3d U. S. Infantry.....	9	22	32	79

CASES TRIED IN VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—CONTINUED.

REGIMENT.	ACQUIT- TALS.	DISHON- ORABLE DIS- CHARGE.	CONF. FORFE.	TOTAL.
5th U. S. Infantry.....	—	6	11	24
12th U. S. Infantry.....	8	21	49	76
13th U. S. Infantry.....	4	43	33	78
16th U. S. Infantry.....	8	26	47	83
17th U. S. Infantry.....	7	28	63	98
20th U. S. Infantry.....	1	5	7	13
22d U. S. Infantry.....	4	12	63	80
24th U. S. Infantry.....	9	25	32	66
25th U. S. Infantry.....	2	19	25	46
27th Infantry, U. S. V.....	2	7	15	24
32d Infantry, U. S. V.....	4	12	11	27
33d Infantry, U. S. V.....	15	20	30	65
34th Infantry, U. S. V.....	6	12	35	63
35th Infantry, U. S. V.....	14	7	26	47
36th Infantry, U. S. V.....	3	12	20	35
41st Infantry, U. S. V.....	10	18	27	55
42d Infantry, U. S. V.....	9	17	30	56
48th Infantry, U. S. V.....	3	12	34	50
49th Infantry, U. S. V.....	12	10	29	51
Battalion Engineers, U. S. A.....	2	2	3	7
Hospital Corps, U. S. A.....	3	12	21	36
Signal Corps, U. S. A.....	1	4	8	13
Civilian employees.....	1	—	3	4
Native soldiers.....	1	3	5	9
Officers.....	2	3*	4	9
4th U. S. Artillery.....	—	1	—	1
8th U. S. Cavalry.....	—	1	—	1
10th U. S. Infantry.....	—	1	—	1
21st U. S. Infantry.....	—	—	1	1
Total.....	146	467	773	1,386

*Dismissed.

Average enlisted strength of department.....	25,400
Percentage.....	5.33
Total number of cases disapproved.....	122

There were tried by Military Commission 900, as follows:

Murder.....	534
Misconduct in office.....	23
Robbery.....	77
Kidnapping.....	127
Manslaughter.....	15
Assault with intent to kill.....	58
Treacherous conduct.....	9
Rape.....	4
Waging guerrilla warfare.....	1
Inciting natives to treasonable acts.....	1
Accomplice to murder.....	1
Unlawfully collecting contributions.....	8
Attempted highway robbery.....	1
Collecting money and food for insurgents.....	1
Being war traitors.....	5

Guerrilla warfare.....	16
Being a spy.....	7
Corresponding with the enemy.....	3
Acting as an insurgent officer in a garrisoned town.....	2
Forcing contributions.....	1
War rebels.....	4
Cowardice and dastardly conduct in the face of the enemy.....	1
Consorting with ladrones.....	2
Criminal conduct in office.....	1
Assault and battery.....	16
Having firearms in possession.....	2
Raiding, in violation of the Laws of War.....	30
Assault.....	4
Aiding a soldier to desert.....	1
Violation of the Laws of War.....	116
Disturbing the peace.....	6
Accessory to murder.....	4
Accomplice and accessory before the fact in the crime of murder.....	6
Arson.....	33
Acting as a medium of correspondence with the enemy.....	1
Violation of the oath of allegiance.....	13
Instigating and ordering murder.....	1
Assault with intent to do bodily harm.....	8
Aiding and abetting the enemy of the United States.....	1
Conduct to the prejudice of good order and government.....	11
Neglect of duty as cabeza.....	4
Abduction.....	14
Forcible abduction.....	16
Aiding the enemy of the United States.....	2
Intimidation and assault.....	3
Treacherous conduct in office.....	2
Giving intelligence to the enemy.....	1
Organizing and leading a band of armed outlaws.....	1
Resisting arrest.....	1
Accomplice and accessory before the fact of assault with intent to kill.....	5
Consorting with a band of armed outlaws.....	7
Breaking the oath of amnesty.....	1
Aiding guerrillas.....	2
Aiding and abetting crimes.....	1
Assisting the enemy in delivery of communications.....	2
Lawlessness.....	1
Highway robbery.....	40
Assault and battery with intent to commit murder.....	8
Burglary.....	2
Assault with intent to commit robbery.....	1
Instituting a revolutionary government.....	5
Assault and battery with intent to do bodily harm.....	9
Attempting to intimidate and coerce official of the civil government established under protection of the military forces of the United States.....	6

Of these, 217 were acquitted, 683 were convicted. Of those convicted, 289 were sentenced to death, sixty-eight of the death sentences have been carried into effect, 106 have been commuted to confinement, five disapproved by the Division Commander thus far. Twenty of the death sentences were commuted to confinement, fourteen disapproved, two vacated and set aside and one remitted by the Department Commander.

Of those sentenced and commuted to imprisonment the terms ranged as follows:

From 1 to 5 years.....	137
From 5 to 10 years.....	132
From 10 to 15 years.....	50
From 15 to 20 years.....	38
From 20 to 30 years.....	16
From 30 to life.....	52

The following shows the statistics relating to trials by Garrison Courts Martial from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

Total number of cases tried.....	10
Total number of sergeants tried.....	6
Total number of corporals tried.....	4
Total number of acquittals.....	3
Reduced to the ranks.....	1
Reduction and forfeiture.....	1
Forfeiture only.....	4
To be reprimanded.....	1

Articles of War violated:

38th.....	2
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Under the 62d:

Striking a prisoner on the head with his carbine.....	1
Drunk and disorderly.....	1
Neglect of duty.....	5
Disobeying an order.....	1

The following table shows the various organizations:

3d U. S. Cavalry.....	1
3d U. S. Infantry.....	7
24th U. S. Infantry.....	1
35th Infantry, U. S. V.....	1

The following gives the statistics relating to trials by Summary Courts Martial from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

Total number of cases tried.....	15,550
Total number of different men tried.....	10,203

Total number of acquittals.....	734
Total number of disapprovals	12
Total number of cases set aside.....	20
Total amount of forfeitures.....	\$110,257.40

Articles of War violated:

17th Article of War.....	76
20th " ".....	45
31st " ".....	201
32d " ".....	1,938
33d " ".....	2,963
38th " ".....	1,303
40th " ".....	18

Under the 62d Article of War:

Absence without leave (not chargeable under 32d or 33d Articles of War).....	351
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	5
Assault.....	319
Assault and battery.....	14
Breaking arrest.....	211
Committing a nuisance.....	179
Disobedience of standing orders or regulations.....	2,038
Disobedience of non-commissioned officers' orders.....	1,078
Disorderly conduct.....	684
Disrespect toward non-commissioned officer.....	376
Drunkenness.....	1,831
Drunk and disorderly.....	2,177
Failure to pay debts.....	116
False statements.....	174
Fighting.....	158
Insubordinate conduct toward commissioned officer.....	80
Insubordinate conduct toward non-commissioned officer.....	349
Neglect of duty.....	2,226
Resisting arrest.....	48
Abusing public animals.....	26
Carrying concealed weapon.....	3
Disobeying sentinel.....	29
Disrespect to sentinel.....	19
Indecent exposure of person.....	10
Larceny.....	68
Malingering.....	2
Selling, losing or wasting government property.....	72
Threatening superior officer.....	8
Threatening non-commissioned officer.....	115
Disorder, etc., charged as "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline".....	98

The following table shows the statistics relating to trials by Provost Courts from June 30, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

Total number of cases tried.....	3,144
Acquittals.....	456
Total amount of forfeitures.....	\$729,548.00, Mex.
Disapproved.....	1

OFFENSES.

Aiding and lending comfort to the insurgents.....	2
Selling bino.....	94
Guerrilla warfare	297
Disobedience of military orders.....	108
Assault.....	47
Drunk and disorderly.....	21
Resisting arrest.....	9
Allowing prisoner to escape.....	3
Conspiring against the authority of the United States.....	15
Stealing and selling carabaos.....	4
Assisting to hide and dispose of stolen carabaos	1
Receiving stolen property	3
Buying stolen carabaos.....	123
Larceny.....	201
Robbery.....	5
Threatening to kill.....	34
Kidnapping.....	32
Assault with intent to kill.....	11
Violation of an existing law.....	51
Fraud.....	7
Violation of privilege granted.....	62
Forcible abduction.....	12
Assault and battery.....	106
Disturbing the peace.....	41
Supplying opium.....	8
Violation of municipal sanitary ordinance.....	40
Neglect of duty.....	21
Failure to police premises.....	188
Failure to obey legal orders.....	1
Abuse of power in office.....	3
False swearing.....	1
Theft.....	52
Abduction.....	38
Violation of the Laws of War.....	477
Attempt to commit murder.....	14
Selling beer without license	2
Aiding and abetting crime	360
Breaking arrest.....	1
Attempting robbery.....	6
Assault with intent to commit rape.....	9
Incendiarism	9
Assault with intent to commit robbery.....	1
Stealing.....	50
Extorting bribes.....	7
Threatening peaceful natives	7
Combination and conspiracy	5
Gambling.....	28
Contempt of court	2
Perjury.....	3
Making false statement.....	4
Disorderly conduct.....	20
Misconduct in office.....	18
Burglary.....	17
Possession of firearms	40

Violation of oath.....	5
Being an insurrecto.....	4
Trespassing.....	2
Drunkenness.....	4
False pretenses.....	8
Corruption in office.....	12
Attempt to defraud United States Government.....	1
Blackmail.....	3
Malversation in office.....	4
Keeping tallbon.....	2
Concealing stolen property.....	4
Conduct to the prejudice of public welfare.....	37
Harboring public enemy.....	1
False accusation.....	4
Buying and selling insurgent passes.....	18
Unlawful possession of United States property.....	4
Disloyalty in office.....	1
Conspiracy to rob.....	2
Highway robbery.....	6
Maltreating a native.....	1
Being a war traitor.....	23
Forgery.....	13
Absence without leave.....	6
Falsification of documents.....	1
Embezzlement.....	1
Forcible detention.....	2
Violation of the curfew law.....	2
Violation of the sanitary regulations.....	3
Soliciting recruits for insurgents' forces.....	1
Violation of municipal law.....	4
Intimidation.....	1
Grand larceny.....	18
Committing a nuisance.....	1
Conducting lottery.....	1
Cruelty to animals.....	1

The foregoing statistics relating to the trials had in the department, voluminous as they are, do not represent the entire work of this office. Numerous and daily inquiries have been made from all over the department concerning the status of charges, prisoners and witnesses, requiring search of the records; recommendations to clemency and appeals for mercy have been referred to the office for history of the cases involved and for remark and recommendation; questions have been submitted touching the legal aspect of the subject matter of inquiry and necessitating research among the authorities and copies of charges have been furnished. A conservative estimate of all such inquiries, remarks, recommendations, opinions and copies, places the number at about eight thousand.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

While the work of the office has been kept up to date, it has been seriously handicapped by the lack of adequate clerical assistance. No civilian clerks, no stenographers have been authorized in this office. The clerical work has been done by two enlisted men taken from the detachment at department headquarters, one of whom was an expert operator of the typewriter, but he was sent to the United States sick, and for three months the office was without a typewriter, the work of entering upon the records the reviews of the Department Commander, and the preparation of the orders for publication being done by the Judge Advocate in long hand. There were being published between one hundred and fifty and two hundred cases a month in orders from these headquarters.

The greatest number of charges received, revised, recorded and referred to the twenty-five general courts and eighteen military commissions in session in the department in one day, was eighty-eight. The needs of the office in the matter of proper and sufficient clerical assistance have been represented to superior headquarters, and are dwelt upon here in order to emphasize, if possible, the necessities of the case.

In this military department, containing at times over 27,000 troops, other more fortunate administrative departments have been abundantly supplied with civilian clerks, technically trained in the work of those departments, while this office, receiving, revising, reviewing, recording and publishing, under the Department Commander, records involving the life and liberty, as well as money, of human beings, has had to depend for its clerical force upon being able to find a couple of soldiers available for detail.

As stated in reply to an inquiry from Division Headquarters, this office should have four civilian clerks, two of whom should be competent typewriters, and one of whom should be a competent stenographer.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

The large number of officers who have entered the army during the recent war with Spain and the subsequent

insurrection in the Philippines, and who have not had the advantage of instruction at the service schools, prompts the suggestion that steps be taken, as the exigencies of the service may permit, of supplying, in part, the instruction heretofore imparted by those schools. This could be done by establishing courses of lectures to be delivered by capable and experienced officers, at Manila or some other central point, which the younger officers would doubtless be glad, or could be required, to avail themselves of. The suggestion is specially prompted by observing the lack of knowledge of military law, embracing the procedure before courts martial and the preparation of charges, shown by many of these young officers. It is recommended that a copy of the "Manual for Courts Martial" be placed in the hands of every officer.

SUMMARY COURT.

The most important change affecting the summary court during the past year has been the amendment of the 83d Article of War, enlarging the punishing power of the court under certain conditions. The new article has been in operation too short a time to determine the effect its enlarged power may have upon the number of cases to be brought before the general court. Accused soldiers are quick to see and take advantage of anything in their favor when it comes to enforcing disciplinary measures, and there have already been imposed numerous objections to trial by summary court when the accused have measured the difficulties of bringing them to trial by a general court on account of the isolation of their station or for other reasons which are as apparent to them as to their officers. The exigencies of the service frequently require cases to be tried by summary court, notwithstanding the objection of the accused, which under different conditions would be tried by a general court; the objection interposed limits the summary court to the imposition of a month's confinement and forfeiture of a month's pay. Then, too, an erroneous interpretation of the new article has been made by some commanding

officers, who have thought that by the man's consenting to be tried by the summary court the latter was required to impose three months' confinement and a forfeiture of three months' pay. Again, notwithstanding the inhibitive clause in the article relating to capital cases, some commanding officers have seemed to think that by consenting thereto the accused could confer jurisdiction upon summary court to try capital cases, and some such cases have been tried by this court, with the consent of the accused, necessitating their being set aside. For these, and the added reason that I do not believe an accused should be given the right to dictate, in any degree, the tribunal before which he is to be arraigned for offenses charged against him, I think it is to be regretted that any conditions whatever should be attached to enlarging the powers of the summary court.

At many of our stations there are not sufficient officers to constitute a garrison court, and this court, with the regimental court, may be said to have become practically obsolete, and might be eliminated entirely from the service, provided the summary court be clothed unconditionally with the punishing power of three months' confinement and forfeiture of three months' pay.

With a view of illustrating whether or not the abolishment of the canteen feature of the post exchange has had any effect upon the number of trials by the summary court for drunkenness, I have taken the summary court reports of six regular regiments, which have been continuously in the department, for the three months previous to and for the three months succeeding that in which the canteen was abolished, and tabulated the number of convictions for drunkenness. The 5th of February, 1901, copy of a cablegram from Washington advising of the abolition of the canteen was received at Department Headquarters; instructions were issued to close out the canteens in the department, and during the month of February the canteens were closed out.

The subjoined table gives the convictions in the three months before and the three months after the canteen was abolished.

REGIMENT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	Total.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	Total.
12th Infantry	66	24	64	154	67	38	46	151
13th Infantry	59	49	87	195	59	53	72	184
3d Infantry	46	22	46	114	33	58	28	119
17th Infantry	18	28	20	66	34	23	42	99
22d Infantry	42	21	29	92	60	19	43	132
24th Infantry	15	18	7	40	26	19	38	83
				661				768
Increase.....				107				768
				768				768

MILITARY COMMISSION.

A great deal of onerous labor has devolved upon the officers stationed in the department in ferreting out and bringing to trial before military commissions offenders against the common law and against the laws of war. This work has been well and thoroughly accomplished, with the result that the department has been very generally freed from the terrorism of the lawless bands led by the most desperate criminals. The military commission has paved the way for the undisturbed administration of justice by the civil courts.

Formed originally as a summary court to inquire into accusations against individuals in time of war, not amenable to trial by court martial, with a view to recommending appropriate action to the Commanding General, it acted as a substitute for civil courts of criminal jurisdiction, and the procedure before it gradually assimilated that before courts martial, until now, by long usage and practice, they are essentially the same.

In this department the analogy to the general court martial has been carried out, the members and judge advocate have been sworn; the accused accorded the right to have counsel, and the right of challenge, to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution and to summon witnesses for

the defense; to testify in his own behalf, to submit arguments, and to address the commission in extenuation of his offense. His rights were still further safeguarded by the careful review given to the proceedings, and it may be positively asserted that no sentence of a military commission has been carried into effect without the record most conclusively showing the guilt of the accused.

The voluminous records of trials had in this department will reveal that the examination into the accusations has been most exhaustive. A trial extending over a period longer than two months, with a record containing, exclusive of argument and exhibits, eleven hundred and twenty-five typewritten pages, cannot be said to be very summary in character. Records exceeding two hundred pages were not infrequently submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

MILLARD F. WALTZ,
Captain, 12th Infantry,
Judge Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON,
(OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.)

Manila, P. I., June 30, 1901.

To the Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.

SIR:—

I have the honor to forward the subjoined report of the quartermaster service of the Department of Northern Luzon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

The department limits remain as defined in report of the previous year, viz.: all territory in the Island of Luzon north of the Pasig River, and of the southern boundary of the provinces of Morong and Infanta. During the greater

Third District: One battalion of the 25th Infantry on November 1, 1900.

Fourth District: Three companies of the 24th Infantry on October 31, 1900; Troop A, 4th Cavalry, on August 2, 1900.

Fifth District: Troop E, 4th Cavalry, on September 4, 1900.

Sixth District: Headquarters, Band, 1st and 3d Squadrons of the 5th Cavalry, about April 20, 1901; Company E, Battalion of Engineers, on September 4, 1900.

NATIVE SCOUTS.

Native troops were organized as follows: First District Native Scouts, per G. O., No. 1, Division of the Philippines, April 7, 1900, 250; by telegraphic authority, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, December 29, 1900, increased to 500, and by endorsement, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, January 20, 1901, to 550; eleven companies of fifty men each.

Second District Cagayan Native Scouts, 1st Battalion, under paragraph No. 6, S. O., No. 17, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, January 18, 1901.

Fourth District: The Fourth District Native Scouts, numbering fifty at the beginning of the fiscal year, were, by endorsement, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, July 14, 1900, increased to 150, and by endorsement of October 11, 1900, to 240; by telegraphic instructions, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, December 30, 1900, to 480, and per S. O., No. 19, Headquarters Fourth District, February 16, 1901, divided into four companies of 120 men each.

Fifth District: The Fifth District Macabebe Native Scouts (1st Battalion), under paragraph 1, S. O., No. 18, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, January 19, 1901, and the 2d Battalion under paragraph 5, S. O., No. 42, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, February 13, 1901.

The independent detachment of Macabebe native scouts, operating directly under department orders, was organized pursuant to telegraphic authority, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, July 21, 1900. They were assigned to station at Macabebe, P. I.

Sixth District: One company of twenty-five Ilocano Native Scouts, under endorsement, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, December 16, 1900, per paragraph 11, S. O., No. 37, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon; February 8, 1901, they were increased to 120. The 1st Company of the Sixth District Ilocano Native Scouts, under paragraph 3, S. O., No. 9, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, January 10, 1901. The 2d Company of Ilocano Native Scouts, under paragraph 1, S. O., No. 26, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, February 28, 1901.

All these scouts are paid by the Quartermaster's Department from public civil funds.

SCOUT INTERPRETERS.

Under General Order No. 16, Headquarters Second Division, and Eighth Army Corps, February 12, 1900, interpreters were assigned to stations of one company garrisons and larger stations. These employees are almost in every case natives, and perform duty as single scouts with their commands, as well as interpreters. They are extremely useful also in aiding commercial transactions with the natives. They have been paid from public civil funds.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Military operations during the year have been maintained with vigor throughout the department. Floods and bad roads during the rainy season necessarily limited the extent of the operations during that period. Complete control, however, was maintained of all supply lines, and only in a few instances were attacks made upon supply trains, or was other traffic molested, or mail or telegraph lines interfered with.

After the close of the rainy season a vigorous campaign was conducted throughout the department, combining foot and mounted movements, until May 19th, when the Department Commander announced in an official wire that the active campaign against insurgents was practically over.

Ample equipment of American horses has been furnished. One hundred saddle animals were furnished to each regiment in the field. The effect of this assistance in military results was direct and marked.

The horses furnished at the different stations were of great benefit also in mounting escorts for supply trains. This duty has added one of the greatest difficulties to the prosecution of supply service. Each train crossing the country required an escort, both for the protection of the natives from ladrones and for the security of stores. The constant demands of troops for this service and the long distances often traveled, under a tropical sun, had rendered this service performed on foot an especial hardship.

The horses assigned were also the means of perfecting the mail service and expedited the supply lines, enabling escorts to keep pace with relays, which it was necessary to use on such lines.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Clothing and equipage furnished the troops during the past year have been generally acknowledged to be of good quality, and in most cases full equipment has been maintained. The practice is continued in this department of avoiding accumulation of stores at stations and of maintaining troops in the field on a basis of the lightest practical marching order. This has been effected by having requisition made as the occasion required rather than at stated times. The tendency of local quartermasters to accumulate supplies in order to tide over certain periods has thus been largely avoided.

The following is an abstract from the reports of various quartermasters upon the subject of clothing and equipage:

KHAKI CLOTHING.

The khaki clothing as now issued has generally proven desirable. The Hongkong khaki is cheaper, holds its color, wears well and is generally satisfactory. The workmanship on American garments is far superior, but the American khaki does not hold its color.

CAMPAIGN HATS.

The campaign hat with corrugated sweat band is most desired. Of late, however, the material composing it is heavy and apparently of inferior quality. The corrugated sweat band is so soft and shallow that after a hat is worn a short time the corrugation is flattened out. The crown is also low.

RUSSET SHOES.

Some complaints have been made as to the quality and durability of the russet shoe. It is claimed that they become "soggy" or "spongy" when wet. Officers have stated that men have started out with what they considered a good pair of shoes, and at the end of a day's march through mud and water the shoes would be practically "dissolved in the mud." The shoe should be made of good leather throughout; in fact, all material put in the shoe should be of the best quality.

SHIRTS.

The khaki-colored shirt seems to fade very readily. Few requisitions for gingham shirts were made during the last year, the troops claiming that the colors were not fast, and the material not suitable for hard service.

UNDERCLOTHING.

The light cotton undershirt and jean drawers are the best and most desirable for this climate.

PACKING OF CLOTHING.

Owing to climatic and other conditions existing in tropical countries, it is recommended that all clothing be packed in cases lined with naphtoleum or tar-paper.

PONCHOS.

The poncho is considered by the troops as useless, and the men object to carrying them, as they afford no protection against the wet. The rain goes through them in five minutes, and on account of size strike the men about the knees, causing the water to run off on their clothes. If put on the ground to sleep on they wet through as soon as the body comes in contact with them.

SLICKERS AND RUBBER BOOTS.

Both slickers and rubber boots are earnestly recommended for the rainy season to issue for guard purposes.

SHELTER HALVES.

The shelter tent as now issued affords but little protection from the rain, and should be made of stout, water-proof material.

The foregoing reports were apparently made as the result of close observation and experience with the troops.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOTS.

The Quartermaster's Depot of the Department of Northern Luzon was organized under General Orders, No. 130, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated June 11, 1900. It simplified and expedited extremely the supply of this department, enabling this office to keep trace of requisitions and guard against delays in this service. With the number of stations ranging in the department to about 275 and with operations conducted largely on emergency, this depot was especially necessary. As troops were reduced, however, and field maneuvers became less pressing, the necessity for department depot decreased, and return was had to the division system of supply. This was done on June 30, 1901, pursuant to General Order No. 127, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, June 18, 1901.

Buildings were furnished also for Depot Commissary of the Department and for the Medical Supply Depot. These two are still maintained.

District depots are also conducted, one each at Vigan and Dagupan. A smaller depot is also maintained at Aparri. These have been found necessary owing to the uncertainty of communication along the coast, and at times during the rainy season along the railroad.

During the past year all regimental property was moved from buildings which were previously rented in Manila and placed in others which had been constructed by the Depot Quartermaster of the Division for the purpose. The only buildings now in use in Manila by this department are those used as offices, detachment barracks and warehouses.

The general problem to be met here has been practically to provide for military operations and establish troops in a country different in all the conditions encountered, climate, methods of life, means of transportation and working appliances generally, from that to which they have been accustomed. The malarial effects of the climate, the extreme dampness of one season, and the heat of another, have called for the greatest watchfulness on the part of the authorities for the protection of troops against sickness and fatality.

To meet these conditions it has been deemed extremely important to provide such shelter as will afford ample protection in this climate, and to maintain a complete supply of food. In the matter of shelter, open nipa buildings have, in their ventilation and economy, been found to be the most desirable. To meet the requirements as to food, special attention has been given to perfecting supply transportation to include expedited lines for fresh beef and vegetables. This will be later referred to in detail.

QUARTERING TROOPS.

The changes from active field operations to a condition of comparative general peace will naturally introduce the question of greater permanency in the plans of occupation in the island, and consequently of the construction of more permanent quarters and storehouses for the use of troops.

The plan now in force of dividing the troops of the department among a number of small stations has in view mainly the control of the ladrone element and the protection of natives who, from recognized friendliness to the United States, have excited the general enmity of that class.

This maintenance of small garrisons has been found practically the only means of quartering the troops without the construction of special buildings. It has, however, had the disadvantage of involving special expenses in supply work.

The consolidation of troops at larger stations will largely reduce supply expenses, but will require to be met by the construction of quarters.

The limited extent of public lands in the island will render necessary the acquirement of ground for building sites either by purchase or by lease. In the former case indefinite conditions which prevail here as to title would introduce some complications. The system of leases would probably be the most satisfactory. Buildings somewhat more permanent than those which, as a rule, have been constructed here would probably now be desirable. These could be constructed of hard wood for the framing, and of cogon or nipa roof and sides.

Canvas shelter has not proved satisfactory for the purpose here, nor is it as economical as temporary buildings.

Quarters have been constructed as indicated in appendix upon that subject. Such buildings in the form of nipa barracks with a capacity for one company have not cost, in this department, more than \$800, gold, per each building.

Repairs to public buildings have been made where necessary from time to time during the year. Regular annual estimates, conforming to paragraph 978, Army Regulations, were called for by General Orders, No. 6, these Headquarters, February 26, 1901, with a view of making provisions for sheltering troops and stores during the rainy season. Allotments of funds were made thereon as shown in appended list.

Under existing regulations it is not practicable, however, to repair private buildings from public funds, even where the buildings are practically in the possession of the United States and the owner unknown or absent. This restriction is of great disadvantage, especially in the case of convents. During the time when building repairs were authorized from public civil funds it was possible to repair all permanent buildings therefrom, and in the case of rented buildings, to deduct the cost from the rent as it accrued.

Since, however, all such payments for military purposes are to be borne from the regular appropriations, this is not practicable.

Barracks and quarters appropriations cannot, under the established practice, be reimbursed, especially as the reimbursement might necessarily involve two fiscal years, and would prevent closing annual accounts for an indefinite number of years.

As the result of this, there are many convents and unrented private buildings which are held for government purposes and which are so much in need of repairs that unless some special provisions can be made to cover the case it will be necessary, very much at the sacrifice of economy, to abandon them and secure or rent other buildings.

In many cases repairs are so temporarily made that they will hardly be of service for a longer time than the government itself will hold the buildings. Hence, such expenditures might be regarded as in the same status as those incurred in framing and flooring tents for troops, and although placed upon property owned by the Church, or by private persons, might be considered as accruing practically to government advantage only.

RENTS.

Rents for private buildings have been allowed where the owner was, from the evidence obtainable, loyal to the United States. Generally the action of a Board of Survey has been required in adjusting amounts and determining

legality of rent claims, the action of the board having reference both to the question of loyalty and to the amount of rent which should be paid.

COST OF SHELTER.

The actual cost of sheltering troops in this department is less than the expense of canvas would be, ranging annually at about \$4 to \$5, gold, per man, for the aggregate strength of force. This includes rent, construction and repairs throughout the department.

The principal new structures which it has been necessary to provide this season are stables and sheds for horses, mules, for transportation in the islands, the recent shipment of cavalry to the islands having rendered such additional shelter necessary at the different stations for the rainy season.

Shelters of capacity for one hundred horses have, as a rule, cost \$500 to \$600, gold. This economy in cost has only been accomplished by the watchfulness and efficiency of the officers in charge of the work, the use of native material purchased in the lowest market, and the performance of the work by day labor directly under government supervision.

TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation during the past year has not only involved the question of supply service of stations, but also of the construction of roads; the assistance of the Burial Corps in moving bodies to the United States; the construction and repair of telegraph lines, and the transportation of supplies for the large and extended movements of troops in field operations which have been maintained throughout the department. These burdens often fell on the department when regular government transportation could not be provided, and as a result necessitated at times the hire of native transportation.

Bull carts and native bancas form about the cheapest form of transportation available in the islands. The cost of a cart with a single bull and driver has averaged \$1.50 to

\$2.00, Mexican, per day. Formerly it was necessary for the government to furnish forage, but as necessities for this transportation have been reduced, better rates have been secured, and, as a rule, forage for hired carabaos is not now furnished by the government. A cart transports, as a rule, about one-third or one-fourth as much as an escort wagon. The distance it will travel is seldom less than one-half as much as that made by mule transportation, and in many cases the distance is the same. Excessive heat is avoided by traveling largely at night.

It is the ultimate object to dispense with bull carts when government transportation becomes fully sufficient and rendered available.

Horses available from those furnished for mounts have with this view been broken in and placed on supply lines. With even the most liberal equipment of government transportation, however, there are many lines upon which it will not be available, and where carabao carts and river transportation will still be necessary.

AUSTRALIAN, OR TROTTER, BULLS are still employed in expedited lines, and are often the only available means of supplying troops with fresh beef and vegetables.

LITTER-BEARERS: Litter-bearers diminished in use as active campaigning declined. None are now reported on the rolls. They were paid from public civil funds.

BURDEN-BEARERS have been employed but little during the past year; they were used only on expeditions through mountains, cañons, or lowlands where other forms of transportation could not be employed.

PONIES: Out of a total number of about 1,000 ponies in this department about 600 were captured, leaving the remainder in the status of public civil property.

Native ponies have been largely replaced by American horses as mounts in the field. They are, however, still used in some cases for native scouts and as draft animals. They

are used with typical native passenger vehicle, which is, as a rule, too small for employment with American animals.

A consideration of expense may in this connection arise in replacing native horses with American animals for draft purposes. American teamsters will be necessarily required in making the change; their pay is about three times that of a native teamster, and the expense of maintaining the animals is greater than that in case of native ponies.

AMERICAN HORSES: During the year each infantry regiment or independent command was equipped with not less than 100 horses for the use of mounted men in connection with foot operations. As more active operations decreased, the need for these animals became less urgent, until, especially with the advance of the rainy season, an excess over requirements was reported in most of the districts.

The saddle ponies which had heretofore been used by the troops can now be replaced by American animals. It is, however, proposed to use the ponies for the use of patrols or scouts.

LOSS OF ANIMALS: During the year there has been some prevalence of glanders through the provinces. The service of veterinarians has been continually called into requisition in controlling the disease, and, although there have necessarily been some losses in disposing of infected animals, it has been kept fairly under control. Details of losses are shown in appendix upon the subject.

AMBULANCES: The ambulance equipment of the department has been maintained to afford ample service throughout the districts and meet all emergencies reported as having arisen. They have been allowed at the rate of one to each post of two or more companies.

RAILROAD OPERATIONS: During the year considerable shipment of troops and supplies by rail has been necessary. This service has been rendered with dispatch and regularity by the railroad, the entire management reflecting much credit on those having it in charge.

During the past rainy season a washout occurred near Tarlac. Owing to the general depression of the land on that portion of the road, the repair of this break was made extremely difficult on account of the immense force of the water which had broken over the track. During the interval required for repair, bancas were maintained as ferries by the railroad, and prevented any delay in the transportation of supplies. A new bridge was constructed on wooden piling, placing the elevation of the roadbed about one meter above high-water mark. This may avert a similar break in the bridge this season, but the roadbed on each side is so low that the track is liable to be carried away in those sections.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

The following list shows the details of vessels which have been used in the service in this department.

COAST SERVICE.

First District: The "Omaha," draft, 7 feet, 5 inches; length, 108 feet, 3 inches; width, 19 feet; capacity, 100 tons.

The "Bangor," draft, 7 feet; length, 82 feet; width, 13 feet, 6 inches; capacity, twenty tons.

Second District: The launch "Leader," draft, 7 feet; length, 78 feet; width, 13 feet; capacity, thirty tons. Used for lightering purposes at the port of Aparri, and for river service on the Rio Grande de Cagayan.

Third District: The launch "Harrisburg," draft, 7 feet, 5 inches; length, 100 feet; width, 14 feet; capacity, about eighty tons. Used in supplying from Dagupan points on the Zambales and Lingayen Gulf coasts, and for lightering over the Dagupan Bar.

RIVER SERVICE.

On the Rio Grande de Pampanga: The "Napindan," a gunboat; draft, 6 feet; length, 90 feet; width, 30 feet.

The "Charleston," armored and equipped as a gunboat; draft, 4 feet, length, 112 feet; width, 20 feet.

Both of these boats have been mainly operated for military purposes, the "Napindan" on the Rio Grande, and the "Charleston" along the estuaries of the Bataan coast, where it has done effective service in clearing out the ladrones and insurgent element which formerly infested that coast.

It is proposed to dispense with the "Napindan" at the end of the year; owing to the excessive size as compared with the "Charleston," its draft and speed, this boat is too unwieldy for satisfactory service as a freight-carrier on the rivers of Northern Luzon. Its military use, however, as above indicated, has partly atoned for the deficiency.

The "Cleveland," draft, 6 feet; length, 58 feet; width, 12 feet.

On the Rio Grande de Cagayan, the "Raleigh," a boat similar to the "Charleston" in build, but unarmored. It is subject to the same objection on the Cagayan River as the "Charleston" on the Rio Grande.

In all the interior water lines the want of light and mobile boats, with sufficient speed to stem the current, is well established. The boats now in service hardly reach higher than Cabbiao on the Pampanga line, and Tuguegarao on the Cagayan. It is, therefore, necessary to employ private transportation in each case, either by charter or by shipment at a fixed rate. The subject has been presented by this office of purchasing, if practicable, some light-draft boats which will meet these requirements.

It is recognized that the difficulty rests mainly in securing sufficiently light draft with sufficient speed. It seems extremely doubtful whether these ends can be effected by the stern-wheel method, and the use of a twin-screw propeller, instead, has been suggested. It is an experiment that might be worth the trial.

ROAD REPAIRS.

Repairs and construction of roads and bridges has been provided for by an allotment placed in the hands of the

engineers. This allotment was made from public civil funds. Wagon transportation has also been furnished by the Quartermaster's Department to aid this work.

ROADS ESPECIALLY REQUIRED: Several minor roads, required mainly for supply purposes, should receive especial attention in this work. These include roads in the lower portion of Cagayan Valley along the river of the same name, the road from Dagupan to Baguio across the mountains, and the direct road along the Agno River from Rosalis to Tayug. The latter road is important as a means of communication and supply, cutting off, as compared with the route by way of Humingan, a distance of about twelve miles between Rosalis and Tayug.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

The advantages of a thorough system of interior supply by means of the rivers would justify the improvement of those watercourses by clearing out bars to afford the ordinary depth required for boats of necessary draft to stem the current. It is hardly believed that the expense of keeping the channels open would exceed that of road repairs on the corresponding land line. There are about four bars on the Rio Grande which would require reduction, and a somewhat greater number on the Agno up to Rosalis. The Bagbag River has also been used for supply-boats this season.

By employing natives for hand dredging two bars were removed this year at a cost of about \$800.00, U. S. currency.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

The ports of Dagupan and Aparri should receive especial attention in these improvements. At each of these points the harbor is rendered extremely difficult and transportation expensive by obstructing bars, which often render lightering for a long distance necessary. Nearly all the ports of this coast should be charted. The old Spanish

charts, which are the only means of reference available, are defective and incorrect.

NATIVE SERVICES.

Aside from their employment as scouts and interpreters, natives are largely used as drivers of native ponies and carabaos, as laborers in corrals and storehouses, and stevedores, and as janitors in buildings, and other minor uses. As hostlers they are not competent to drive or scarcely to handle American animals. In some cases they are employed as carpenters, blacksmiths, and harness makers, and artificers. The last two classes named, however, are seldom found among them. Their pay ranges from seventy cents to one dollar per day, Mexican money. Under recent orders discontinuing the use of insular funds to meet expenditures for military purposes all such services, except those of scouts and interpreters, are paid from regular appropriations of the United States.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The service arising in handling the large amount of funds required for the operation of the Quartermaster's Department in this island has been marked with especial difficulties.

The principal circulating medium, especially in the interior provinces, is Mexican coin. The rate of exchange, as officially fixed in the United States, allows a greater margin in favor of gold than can be secured here. It is, therefore, as a rule, necessary to account on vouchers for the loss. Two dollars silver for one gold is the rate recognized and fixed for insular funds, and is the controlling ratio in the commerce of the islands.

The want of a sub-treasury or authorized depository for funds of the regular appropriations results in much inconvenience and extra labor in the care and accountability of funds. The large amounts held in cash, especially in Mexican silver, necessitate almost the entire services of one clerk as cashier.

PURCHASE OF ARMS.

Rifles and revolvers in serviceable condition, when voluntarily surrendered by natives, are paid for at the rate, respectively, of \$30.00 and \$15.00, Mexican. Up to April 1, 1901, payment for such arms was made from public civil funds; since that date, from congressional appropriations for miscellaneous expenses. The amount so expended through the year stands as follows:

Public civil funds.....	\$10,550.00, U. S. currency.
Emergency funds, War Department.....	\$35,331.00, U. S. currency.

CLAIMS.

Claims arising from damage or wear inflicted on buildings, or from depredations of stock during active campaign, as well as for material or labor procured during such operations, and other causes incidental to the war, have been adjusted, after reference to a board of officers, subject to higher revision. The principal portion of such claims have, so far as established, been paid.

Delay in some cases in presenting these claims until the officer or agent contracting same had left the country or been mustered out has created some inconvenience in settlement. In the adjustments made it has been attempted to make due allowance for disadvantage to which the natives are subjected, both from their ignorance of the English language and from their crude business methods.

HOSPITALS.

Aside from regimental and station hospitals, general hospitals are maintained as follows:

At Dagupan, Base Hospital, capacity, 300 patients.

At Vigan, First District Hospital, capacity, 100 patients.

At Aparri, Second District Hospital, capacity, 100 patients.

At San Isidro, N. E., Fourth District Hospital, capacity, 75 patients.

These hospitals have been much improved by special construction during the past year, and like those of the department generally, were placed in a good state of repair.

The discontinuance, however, of authority to make such expenditures from public civil funds leaves no fund available for construction or repair of hospitals. Some such repairs are now much needed, and provision for this important service should be made as soon as practicable.

PRISONS.

These are employed for both American and native prisoners; they include the following:

Prison at Lingayen, Pangasinan, adapted to about 300, either American or native prisoners. Total expenditure for construction and repair, \$2,286.96.

Prison at San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, adapted to eighty-five American and 549 native prisoners. Expenditures for construction and repair, \$2,170.00.

Prison at Iba, Zambales (Detention), adapted to twenty-five American and 175 native prisoners. Expenditures for construction and repair, \$1,400.00.

Prison at Bacolor, Pampanga, adapted to thirty-five American and 365 native prisoners. Total expenditures for construction and repair, \$4,946.00.

The bunks and other furniture required for these prisoners have, as a rule, been made by the inmates.

At Bacolor and Lingayen a system of prison manufacture in bamboo work has been commenced. This is not yet fully developed. It is susceptible of much advancement, and could be made of advantage to the prisons.

WATER SUPPLY.

The question of water supply here is one which largely affects the plan of occupation by the U. S. troops. It is impossible in many sections to secure potable water for domestic purposes. Sterilizers have been furnished at

all stations, but, as previously reported, require water of fair chemical components in order to give desirable results. To relieve this question it is proposed to drive tubular wells at most stations to be occupied by troops. A well-boring apparatus has been furnished the department, and a well sunk to the depth of about 400 feet at Caloocan. The indications are not sufficiently promising, however, to continue the work, though it is believed that further north satisfactory results might be secured.

Work is now in progress on a well at Angeles. An artesian well at San Fernando owned by the railroad company, about twenty miles from that point, having a depth of about 600 to 800 feet, has given satisfactory results, and is taken as a favorable indication for the other points in Central Luzon.

The difficulties of water supply referred to are mainly in the interior. Along the coast an excellent supply is secured from the rivers which flow from the mountain ranges.

At Aparri, the base of the Cagayan Valley supply, choice rests between the method of piping water from the river, a distance of twelve miles, or of sinking wells. The latter, it is believed, would prove more economical.

FUEL AND FORAGE.

Wood has been supplied principally by local purchase at lowest obtainable price. Cost ranges at about \$3.00, gold, per cord in the southern provinces of the department and \$2.80, gold, per cord in the middle and northern provinces. This wood is mainly in the form of small branches of bamboo, or hard wood, and is, as a rule, satisfactory for its purpose.

In order to save transportation of forage, animals were, by G. O., No. 15, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, March 25, 1901, ordered concentrated as far as possible during the inactive or rainy season at points along the railroad or other supply base.

From present deductions it could at least be estimated that allowances of forage could be made on basis of one-third to one-half native and the remainder American forage, estimating as a total supply.

As indicated in the last annual report from the office the general opinion at that time was somewhat adverse to the extensive use of native forage for American animals. During the past year, however, such forage for both American and native animals has gained somewhat in favor.

Abstract of the opinion of the different officers is, however, that the use of native forage for American animals for a short time is satisfactory, but that the constant use of palay and grass for American animals is in many cases reported as not productive of the best results. It is stated that animals should not be kept on this class of forage for a great length of time, but if alternated with American forage that its use is beneficial.

It is known, however, that American mules have been kept on native forage continuously for a number of months and at the end of that time appeared in better condition than many in the same section which had been maintained on American forage.

The question as to proportion in each vicinity depends, however, principally on that of securing native forage in the local market.

No practice has been introduced of curing native grass for use as hay; it is necessary, therefore, to procure from day to day green grass as required for the day's issue.

In some localities, as in the Laguna estuary section, neither grass nor palay can be secured. In other localities native forage is abundant, and especially in those remote from the railroads, should be used so far as supply will permit.

As the native system of commerce develops it will undoubtedly become less difficult to arrange for securing

grass upon a general contract. Now it is necessary to rely upon the industry of the natives for the product in each locality.

ICE AND DISTILLING PLANTS.

Plants for the manufacture of ice and distilling of water have been installed during the year as follows;

At Vigan: One ice plant; capacity, one ton per day; cost for construction and shelter, \$257.88.

At San Isidro: One ice plant; cost of shelter, \$301.65; capacity, one ton per day.

At Aparri: One ice plant, placed in vacant building; guard-house in connection, \$20.00; capacity, one ton per day.

At Aparri: One distilling plant; cost of pipe and construction, \$245.00.

At Dagupan: One ice plant; cost of construction and shelter, \$669.71; capacity, one ton per day.

At Dagupan: One distilling plant; cost of shelter, \$621.12.

SEWAGE SERVICE.

No water sewerage system has been constructed during the year. Dry earth closets have been provided at each station, and have appeared to be satisfactory.

SUPPLY LINES.

The railroad forms the principal base of supply lines for the interior. From bases on this road, lines lead out through the interior to the different stations and camps of the troops.

Coast steamers supply depôts at various points along the sea-coast. Further distribution to minor coast points is made by smaller boats; and finally from such points to the interior by wagons, carts, pack mules, bancas, cargo and tow launches and rafts. Of these forms of transportation the carabao cart and the banca poled by natives are undoubtedly the least expensive.

SUPPLY OF TROOPS.

In the administration of supply matters, two plans present themselves; first, that of supplying in advance for the

rainy season points which, from heavy roads or high water, are especially difficult of access during that season. The other, that of depending upon carts and packs or water transportation to work supplies through as needed during the rainy season.

The former, while of advantage in its security, is expensive, in so far overtaxing transportation at times as to require the hiring of large trains of carabao carts, and in necessitating especial provision in the form of storehouses. It is also objectionable in the liability of stores, especially in temporary buildings, to deterioration or damage from long storage.

The second method has the advantage of supplying fresh stores as needed. It requires the employment, however, of some hired carts and river transportation, since wagons cannot, as a rule, be employed on interior roads during that season. It is objectionable also in the difficulties and uncertainties often attending travel then, and in liability of stores to damage from heavy rains or deep fords on the road.

During the coming season it is proposed to send rainy season supplies in advance only to those points which, from past experience, will be practically inaccessible for freight traffic during that season.

Transportation system of the interior appears to be especially satisfactory. The Chief Commissary of the Department, in an official report, refers to the remarkable immunity from loss in the transit of stores across the country. Trains of carts so long that they could not be guarded throughout their length have often been employed in this service, and the results attained are in no small measure due to the evident responsibility which the native drivers recognize towards the government.

The transfers of funds have been entirely satisfactory. There is no system of expressage for such consignments, and they can only be entrusted to the care of individual officers to take them in many cases through the country

by the best means which they can secure. Yet, of the total of about one and a half million which has been so handled during the year, no loss or deficiency is known.

The transportation service in the department has been much improved during the past year. It could hardly be expected, however, that better results than were attained in interior supply during the past rainy season will be secured in this.

Supply, as a rule, proved ample for that season at the different stations; some losses occurred, however, from deterioration of stores. These it was necessary to replace during the rainy season.

BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

Supply of refrigerated beef and vegetables has been maintained for about all the posts of Central Luzon which are occupied by American troops. This was effected by a network of expedited lines through to interior stations, starting usually from bases on the railroad, with wagons or Australian bull or pony carts. From various sub-bases branch lines led off to more remote points by means of carts, pack, or native boats.

In organizing these lines under direction of the Department Commander, the greatest attention has been given to securing the most economical method. In some cases it has been found most economical and satisfactory to award contract to natives, who carry the supplies through without escort. This expedited service is, however, necessarily expensive.

Along the coast the supply is more difficult, owing to the uncertainty as to the entry of vessels at many of the ports, and the want of boats equipped with refrigerating apparatus to preserve the beef in case of delay. Ice-boxes have been placed on several boats, and shipment of beef made by such means, but this method is objectionable, owing to extreme liability to loss when rough seas delay the boat on its way.

To avoid these objections, the effort has been made by the Commissary Department to supply beef on the hoof, and cattle corrals, to aid this measure, have been constructed by the Quartermaster's Department at Paoay, Aparri, Echague and Tuguegarao. The prevalence of rinderpest, however, during the year carried away about all the cattle in the coast sections, and left resort to refrigerated beef transported by boats the only means of supply.

Purchase of cattle without the island and other points, and shipment by the Quartermaster's Department by special boat, is now contemplated.

GENERAL SERVICE.

The extreme demands upon troops for military duty, the constant need of guard escort, scout and other military service, has left, practically, no enlisted service available in the care or maintenance of stations. For almost the entire work of the Quartermaster's Department it has, therefore, been necessary to employ paid civilian services.

SERVICES OF OFFICERS.

As troops are maintained practically on a field basis and stations are at any time subject to change, the entire quartermaster's service of each regiment is, as a rule, still under the charge of its regimental quartermaster, both as to garrisons and supply lines.

The work falling upon officers serving in the Quartermaster's Department of Northern Luzon generally has been, throughout, one of unusual detail and extent.

Aside from a constant press of business, the gradual change from a state of active operations in the field against hostile natives to conditions adapted to the establishment of civil government, has introduced also a corresponding change in business administration as affecting the natives. The matters arising in each day's business have therefore, as a rule, been questions without a guiding precedent.

Special disbursements have also been required, which have added a large amount of extra work to the usual quartermaster service. This special work included payments as follows: For native scouts and scout interpreters in the different districts; for serviceable rifles and revolvers when voluntarily surrendered; for increase in regular salaries of native police; for linemen employed by the Signal Corps; for native laborers in the Medical Corps; for stenographers and native witnesses before military commissions; and teamsters employed by the Engineer Corps. These payments, except in case of the last item mentioned, were from public civil funds.

It would be hard in any account to do full justice to the officers who have so faithfully discharged this service. Their service has been marked by unfailing industry, ability and constant and active interest in their duties. The subjoined list shows the officers who have performed services, respectively, as depot, district and regimental quartermasters in this department during the year:

Captain Louis F. Garrard, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, First District, Vigan, P. I., from the beginning of the fiscal year to January 10, 1901.

Captain P. W. Davison, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, First District, Vigan, P. I., from January 19, 1901.

Captain Geo. W. Povey, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, Second District, Aparri, P. I., from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Captain L. V. Williams, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, Third District, Dagupan, P. I., from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Captain Alex. W. Perry, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, Fourth District, San Isidro, P. I., from the beginning of the fiscal year to April 18, 1901.

Captain W. A. Campbell, R. Q. M., 22d U. S. Infantry, Acting Chief Quartermaster, Fourth District, from April 18, 1901.

Captain Jas. S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, Fifth District, Angeles, P. I., from the beginning of the fiscal year to July 20, 1900. Depot Quartermaster, Department of Northern Luzon, from the above mentioned date to April 9, 1901.

Captain A. W. Foreman, R. Q. M., 41st U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Acting Chief Quartermaster, Fifth District, Angeles, P. I., from July 20, 1900, to February 8, 1901. Assistant to the Depot Quartermaster, Department of Northern Luzon, from the latter date to June 18, 1901. Assistant to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Northern Luzon from June 18, 1901.

Captain Kensey J. Hampton, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, Chief Quartermaster, Fifth District, Angeles, P. I., from February 8, 1901, to April 9, 1901. Depot Quartermaster of the Department from the latter date.

Captain Fred. J. Herman, R. Q. M., 42d U. S. Volunteer Infantry, Chief Quartermaster, Sixth District, El Deposito, P. I., from the beginning of the fiscal year.

Captain J. W. Heard, R. Q. M., 3d U. S. Cavalry.

Captain George O. Cress, R. Q. M., 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Alfred A. Starbird, 6th Artillery.

Captain J. W. McAndrew, R. Q. M., 3d U. S. Infantry.

Captain J. E. Normoyle, R. Q. M., 5th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Robert L. Hirst, R. Q. M., 12th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Henry D. Styer, R. Q. M., 13th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Charles P. George, R. Q. M., 16th U. S. Infantry.

Captain John Newton, 16th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Charles St. J. Chubb, R. Q. M., 17th U. S. Infantry.

Captain James H. Frier, R. Q. M., 17th U. S. Infantry.

Captain John F. Morrison, R. Q. M., 20th U. S. Infantry.

Captain W. A. Campbell, R. Q. M., 22d U. S. Infantry.

Captain William R. Dashiell, R. Q. M., 24th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Michael J. Lenihan, R. Q. M., 25th U. S. Infantry.

Captain E. G. Currey, R. Q. M., 27th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Lanier Cravens, R. Q. M., 32d U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain W. S. Cunningham, 33d U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain G. A. Green, R. Q. M., 34th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant Roger Duval, R. Q. M., 35th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant Donald W. Strong, R. Q. M., 35th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Henry Steere, R. Q. M., 36th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Carl K. Mower, R. Q. M., 41st U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Fred J. Herman, R. Q. M., 42d U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain Hugh Thomason, R. Q. M., 48th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

Captain C. C. Smith, R. Q. M., 49th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

CIVILIAN SERVICE.

The services rendered by the civilian clerks who have identified themselves with the work in the Quartermaster's Department in the Philippine Islands call also for special mention. The work of the clerks has extended far beyond that usually required, and, as a rule, has been prosecuted with but little regard to hours, days of week, or

the usual holidays. It has been rendered, as a rule, cheerfully and with the greatest regard for the interest of the service. Under the customs of the service, the men receive less pay than in corresponding positions in the United States, the rules there requiring length of service as a requisite to advancement. It is also extremely difficult to secure services in the islands, owing to the many demands in commerce for civilian clerks. Vacancies have, from this cause and sickness incidental to the island, often existed, which have made the burden of work harder on the clerks who remained in the offices. I would recommend that special consideration be given to those men in the quartermaster's clerical force, who have served faithfully in the islands, and the question kept in view of rewarding them with permanent positions in the public civil service in the United States.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,

*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. Army,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

LIST OF APPENDICES.

Statement as to Loss of Public Animals.
Statement of Fuel (other than for Transportation).
Statement of Caskets and Coffins.
Statement of Forage.
Statement of Formal Contracts.
Report of Wagons and Ambulances Purchased.
Statement of Paulins (Large and Small).
Statement of Expenditures made from Public Civil Funds.
Statement of Field Ranges.
Statement of Blodgett Ovens.
Statement of Expenditures made from Quartermaster's Funds.
Statement of Field Desks.
Statement of Expenditures made in the Repair and Construction of Government Buildings.
Statement of Clothing and Equipage.
Statement of Shelter of Troops.
Report of Public Animals and Harness Purchased.

**STATEMENT AS TO LOSS OF PUBLIC ANIMALS THROUGHOUT
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.**

CAUSE.	HORSES.	MULES.	PONIES.
FIRST DISTRICT.			
Killed to prevent contagion	4	12	10
Died from disease	5	6	8
Strayed	-	-	3
Total.....	9	18	21
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Killed to prevent contagion	9	9	-
THIRD DISTRICT.			
Killed to prevent contagion	12	6	4
Killed in action.....	12	-	-
Died of disease	21	21	8
Killed to prevent suffering.....	3	3	1
Drowned.....	4	4	-
Total.....	36	34	13
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Killed to prevent contagion	110	30	8
Killed in action.....	5	1	2
Died of disease.....	82	54	5
Strayed	2	2	16
Sold at auction.....	19	1	12
Captured by the enemy.....	13	-	-
Condemned and killed.....	1	-	-
Total.....	222	88	43
GRAND TOTAL.			
First District	9	18	21
Second District	9	9	-
Third District	36	34	13
Fourth District	222	88	43
Total for department.....	246	149	77

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

Manila, P. I.,

June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF FUEL (OTHER THAN FOR TRANSPORTATION)
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1901, SHOWING THE KIND,
QUANTITY, COST, WHERE PROCURED, PURPOSE FOR
WHICH USED AND SUITABLENESS.**

KIND.	QUANTITY. CORDS.	AVERAGE COST PER CORD.	TOTAL COST.	WHERE PROCURED.	PURPOSE.
Soft wood	2,908	\$2.90	\$8,433.20	Locally	Use of troops.

The prices for fuel of the standard native quality range from about \$3.00 per cord in the southern provinces to \$2.80 in the middle and northern; it can be procured locally in sufficient quantities.

The reports of the several district quartermasters throughout department show the fuel supplied to troops to be satisfactory.

Coal, other than for transports, has been limited to that used for distilling plants and blacksmithing purposes. Bituminous coal was the only kind supplied; it was received from Division Depot, Manila, P. I.; average cost per ton, \$9.00, U. S. currency.

No coal purchased in department.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF CASKETS AND COFFINS IN DEPARTMENT OF
NORTHERN LUZON, SHOWING NUMBER ON HAND JULY
1, 1900, NUMBER SINCE RECEIVED, NUMBER
EXPENDED AND NUMBER REMAINING
ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.**

KIND.	NUMBER ON HAND JULY 1, 1900.	NUMBER SINCE RECEIVED.	NUMBER EXPENDED.	NUMBER REMAIN- ING ON HAND.
Caskets	2	—	2	—
Coffins	42	318	265	95

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF FORAGE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING
JUNE 30, 1901, IN THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON, SHOWING QUANTITIES AND COST OF
NATIVE FORAGE PROCURED, AND
SUITABLENESS.**

PUBLIC ANIMALS.						
4,732 American Horses.		960 Native Horses.		2,176 Mules.		
AMERICAN FORAGE. POUNDS.		NATIVE FORAGE. POUNDS.		COST OF NATIVE FORAGE.		
Hay.	Oats.	Grass.	Palay.	Grass.	Palay.	Total.
15,540,000	29,598,000	7,830,000	9,526,000	\$195,770	\$71,440	\$267,210

**AVERAGE COST OF NATIVE FORAGE PER CWT. THROUGHOUT
DEPARTMENT.**

Grass.....	25c per cwt.
Palay.....	75c " "

Native forage has been procured by informal contracts and under emergency largely throughout department during the fiscal year at the average cost per hundred pounds stated above.

It has not been practicable to secure this kind of forage under formal contracts.

With some exceptions where it is impossible to obtain native forage, and all American must be used, little difficulty has been experienced in procuring the quantities required.

Reports from the several quartermasters throughout department as to the suitability of native forage as part of the feed ration vary to some extent, but it is believed that its supply on a basis of from one-third to one-half native forage, would, under present conditions of supply, be to the best interests of the service.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

*Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.*

STATEMENT OF FORMAL CONTRACTS MADE IN DEPARTMENT
OF NORTHERN LUZON DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

No formal contracts have been entered into in Department of Northern Luzon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

All quartermaster's supplies purchased, consisting principally of fuel, standard native quality, native forage, lumber and native building material, were purchased informally under Paragraph 566, A. R.

It was impracticable to secure competition owing to the crude business methods of the natives.

Such supplies were obtained at the prevailing prices in the locality, which were fair and reasonable and not in excess of general market prices.

Purchases made in this manner were necessary and in all cases for the best interests of the service.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*
Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

STATEMENT OF WAGONS AND AMBULANCES PURCHASED IN
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON, FOR ARMY USE,
FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901,
SHOWING COST AND DISPOSITION.

No wagons, ambulances or other public conveyances were purchased in Department of Northern Luzon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

All means of transportation on hand in department was received by transfer from division depot, Manila, P. I., or other sources of Q. M. supply.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*
Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF PAULINS (LARGE AND SMALL) IN DEPARTMENT
OF NORTHERN LUZON, SHOWING NUMBER ON HAND JULY
1, 1900, NUMBER SINCE RECEIVED, NUMBER
CONDEMNED, ETC., AND NUMBER ON
HAND JUNE 30, 1901.**

NO. ON HAND JULY 1, 1900.	NO. SINCE RECEIVED.	NO. CON- DEMNED, ETC.	ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.	NUMBER UNSERV- ICEABLE.	NUMBER SERVICABLE
127	260	40	347	87	260

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF PUBLIC CIVIL FUNDS EXPENDED DURING THE
PERIOD COMMENCING JULY 1, 1900, AND ENDING
JUNE 30, 1901, GIVEN BY HEADINGS.**

	1st Qr.	2d Qr.	3d Qr.	4th Qr.	Total.
Native police.....	\$ —	\$ —	\$13,280	\$16,167	\$29,447.00
Scouts.....	12,100	15,000	14,630	101,542	143,272.00
Interpreters.....	10,150	12,000	9,725	21,508	53,473.00
Clerks.....	1,160	1,200	1,200	1,823	5,383.00
Witnesses.....	361	370	500	867	2,098.00
Rents.....	25,014	35,000	14,000	587	74,601.00
Subs. Nat. prisoners.....	636	700	4,211	—	5,546.00
Linemen.....	2,536	2,536	2,500	1,770	9,340.00
Telegraph repairs.....	965	800	—	—	1,765.00
Arms.....	3,550	4,000	3,000	—	10,550.00
Spies and guides.....	75	75	50	—	200.00
Physicians and Prets.....	160	160	55	115	490.00
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Burials.....	150	150	—	—	300.00
Capataces.....	27	27	75	—	129.00
Transportation.....	225	225	240	—	690.00
Laborers.....	1,035	1,035	1,035	—	3,105.00
Jailers.....	45	45	45	—	135.00
Repairs to buildings.....	700	750	800	—	2,250.00
Construction.....	475	—	550	502	1,617.00
Roads and bridges.....	1,200	800	775	—	2,775.00
Total.....	\$60,562	\$74,872	\$66,671	\$145,061	\$347,166.00

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

**STATEMENT OF FIELD RANGES IN DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON, SHOWING NUMBER ON HAND JULY 1, 1900,
NUMBER RECEIVED DURING FISCAL YEAR
ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, NUMBER
ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901,
AND CONDITION.**

NUMBER ON HAND JULY 1, 1900.	SINCE RECEIVED.	CON- DEMNED, LOST, ETC.	NUMBER ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.	UNSERV- ICEABLE.	NUMBER SERVICEABLE.
451	490	20	921	200	721

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF BLODGETT OVENS IN DEPARTMENT OF NORTH-
ERN LUZON, SHOWING NUMBER ON HAND JULY
1, 1900, NUMBER SINCE RECEIVED, NUMBER
CONDEMNED, ETC., AND NUMBER
REMAINING ON HAND, AND
THEIR CONDITION.**

NO. ON HAND JULY 1, 1900.	NUMBER SINCE RE- CEIVED.	NUMBER CONDEMNED, ETC.	NUMBER REMAINING ON HAND.	NUMBER UNSERV- ICEABLE.	NUMBER SERVICEABLE.
29	56	12	75	15	60

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S FUNDS EXPENDED DURING
THE PERIOD COMMENCING JULY 1, 1900, AND ENDING
JUNE 30, 1901, GIVEN BY APPROPRIATIONS.**

	R. S.	I. E.	B. Q.	A. T.	C. E.	E. F. W. D.	CONT.	TOTAL.
July.....	\$24,603	\$3,664	\$1,459	\$27,129	\$280	\$ -	\$ -	\$57,125
August.....	7,554	1,933	1,459	21,110	-	-	-	30,052
September.....	33,329	10,266	4,516	71,434	-	-	-	119,545
October.....	20,539	7,082	1,401	36,910	-	-	-	65,932
November.....	5,312	3,833	734	15,401	-	-	-	25,280
December.....	31,005	9,214	1,700	59,896	-	-	-	101,815
January.....	24,361	6,539	3,324	50,079	-	-	-	84,303
February.....	14,184	5,872	772	39,587	-	-	-	60,415
March.....	15,366	6,771	2,074	56,209	-	-	-	80,420
April.....	13,677	4,483	10,502	65,423	-	-	-	114,175
May.....	16,453	4,500	21,940	39,616	-	16,430	-	97,000
June.....	19,519	2,155	7,164	42,190	7	7,141	40	78,177
Total.....	\$225,902	\$66,372	\$55,711	\$523,984	\$297	\$43,571	\$40	\$915,768

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

**STATEMENT OF FIELD DESKS IN DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON, SHOWING NUMBER ON HAND JULY 1, 1900, NUM-
BER SINCE RECEIVED, NUMBER CONDEMNED, ETC.,
AND NUMBER REMAINING ON HAND
JUNE 30, 1901, AND THEIR
CONDITION.**

NUMBER ON HAND JULY 1, 1900.	SINCE RECEIVED.	NUMBER CONDEMNED, ETC.	NUMBER REMAINING ON HAND.	NUMBER SERVICE- ABLE.	NUMBER UNSERVICE- ABLE.
300	150	60	300	300	50

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES MADE THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON FOR THE REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

First District.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIRS.
Vigan	Stable	\$ 417.00	\$ —
"	Storehouse	500.00	—
"	Beach house	250.00	—
"	Rears	16.00	—
"	Corral	50.00	—
"	Shelter, ice plant	150.00	—
Salomague	Storehouse	500.00	—
"	Stable	166.00	—
"	Quarters	—	32.00
Badoc	Stable	225.00	—
Cabugao	Barracks	289.00	—
"	Storehouse	229.00	—
"	Stable	245.50	—
Bacarra	Corral	10.00	—
Bangui	Quarters	178.00	—
"	Smokehouse	10.00	—
"	Quarters	—	35.00
Laoag	Stables	—	182.00
"	Smokehouse	34.75	—
Paoay	Barracks	75.00	—
Salsona	Quarters	—	13.00
Pigdig	Corral	10.00	—
Candon	Quarters	—	13.00
"	Stable	83.00	—
"	Corral	83.00	—
"	Stables	—	37.50
Bani	Quarters	51.00	—
Bangued	Quarters	—	29.00
"	Mess hall	42.00	—
"	Barracks	—	52.00
Pidigan	Stables	79.00	—
San Quintin	Stables	21.00	—
"	Barracks	—	21.00
Toymo	Stables	11.00	—
Bucay	Mess hall	166.00	—
San Fernando	Stables	500.00	—
"	Quarters	—	97.00
Rosario	Shelter	30.00	—
Total .....	.....	\$4,410.25	\$512.10

Second District.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIRS.
Apurri	Storehouse	\$ 500.00	—
"	Butcher shed	150.00	—
"	Corrals	210.00	—
"	Fences	50.00	—
"	Stables	230.00	—
"	Grds. Qrs. at Ice Pl.	20.00	—
Carranglan	Sinks	20.00	—
Salazar	Corral	25.00	—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—SECOND DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIRS.
Echague.....	Kitchen.....	\$ 100.00	-
.....	Stable.....	10.00	-
Caguan.....	Shed.....	175.00	-
Iligan.....	Smokehouse.....	30.00	-
Canajani.....	Warehouse.....	250.00	-
.....	Stable.....	200.00	-
Alcala.....	Stable.....	100.00	-
Total.....		\$2,150.00	-

Third District.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIR.
Dagupan.....	Shelter.....	\$ 100.00	\$ -
.....	Shed.....	124.00	-
.....	Fence.....	45.00	-
.....	Kitchen.....	-	14.00
.....	Storehouse.....	-	12.00
.....	Well platform.....	17.00	-
.....	Sink.....	150.00	-
.....	Kitchen.....	25.00	-
.....	Closet.....	26.00	-
Lingayen.....	Prison mess hall.....	250.00	-
.....	Prison.....	-	800.00
.....	Corral.....	-	14.00
Mangatarem.....	Stable.....	-	17.00
.....	Kitchen.....	-	22.00
.....	Shed.....	-	41.00
Sual.....	Raft.....	7.50	-
.....	Stable.....	65.00	-
.....	Corral.....	7.00	-
.....	Tables, etc.....	23.00	-
.....	Quarters.....	-	112.00
Camiling.....	Shade.....	11.00	-
.....	Quarters.....	42.50	-
.....	Stables.....	60.00	-
.....	Shed.....	61.00	-
.....	Adminstr. Building.....	27.00	-
Tarlac.....	Stables.....	200.00	-
.....	Hospital.....	-	75.00
.....	Stable.....	-	6.00
.....	Corral.....	-	4.00
Bambang.....	Stable.....	79.00	-
Pura.....	Stable.....	-	15.00
San Jose.....	Barracks.....	240.00	-
.....	Corral.....	42.00	-
.....	Quarters.....	-	22.00
San Nicolas.....	Corral.....	42.00	-
.....	Quarters.....	-	76.00
Salasa.....	Stable.....	44.87	-
Aguilar.....	Shed.....	21.60	-
Concepcion.....	Quarters.....	-	95.00
Capas.....	Stable.....	61.00	-
.....	Quarters.....	-	300.00
San Felipe.....	Storehouse.....	350.00	-
.....	Barracks.....	291.00	-
.....	Forage shed.....	42.00	-
.....	Corrals.....	42.00	-

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—THIRD DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIR.
San Felipe.....	Shops.....	\$ 55.00	\$ —
San Marcelino.....	Barracks.....	83.00	—
.....	Corrals.....	42.00	—
Iba.....	Barracks.....	136.00	—
..	Sheds.....	246.00	—
..	Storehouse.....	372.00	—
..	Blockhouse.....	50.00	—
..	Shops.....	50.00	—
Santa Cruz.....	Kitchen.....	21.00	—
..	Mess hall.....	27.00	—
..	Workshop.....	22.00	—
San Isidro.....	Corral.....	11.00	—
..	Workshop.....	100.00	—
Bayambang.....	Barracks.....	—	4.00
Bautista.....	Storehouse.....	224.00	—
..	Stable.....	500.00	—
..	Stable.....	—	27.00
..	Quarters.....	—	62.50
Binalonan.....	Corral.....	20.00	—
..	Quarters.....	—	50.00
..	Stable.....	—	45.00
Mangaldan.....	Fences.....	27.00	—
..	Stable.....	—	50.00
..	Warehouse.....	—	79.20
..	Hospital.....	—	61.50
..	Shelter.....	—	34.00
Pozorrubio.....	Stable.....	—	15.00
San Fabian.....	Stable.....	—	10.00
San Jacinto.....	Stable.....	—	28.00
San Manuel.....	Stable.....	—	8.00
Urdaneta.....	Stable.....	—	11.00
Rosales.....	Stables.....	500.00	—
..	Barracks.....	200.00	—
..	Quarters.....	—	100.00
Dagupan.....	Barracks.....	347.00	—
..	Dining-room.....	78.00	—
..	Blacksmith shop.....	145.00	—
..	Ice plant.....	205.00	—
..	Quarters.....	750.25	—
..	Well, ice plant.....	174.40	—
..	Stockade.....	25.00	—
..	Distilling plant.....	465.00	—
..	Warehouse.....	25.00	—
..	Quarters.....	—	526.00
..	Stables.....	—	50.00
Total.....		\$7,507.32	\$2,786.00

Fourth District.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIR.
Humangan.....	Guardhouse.....	\$ 167.00	\$ —
..	Corral.....	227.00	—
..	Storehouse.....	231.00	—
..	Administration Building.....	250.00	—
..	Corral.....	—	50.00
..	Quarters.....	—	25.00
..	Barracks.....	370.00	—
Arayat.....	Corral.....	217.00	—
Cabagao.....	Corral.....	35.00	—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—FOURTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIR.
San Antonio.....	Corral.....	\$ 5.00	\$ —
San Isidro.....	Hospital.....	—	37.50
San Isidro.....	Quarters.....	76.00	—
San Isidro.....	Corral.....	230.00	—
San Isidro.....	Kitchen.....	49.00	—
San Isidro.....	Warehouse.....	653.00	—
San Isidro.....	Stable.....	50.00	—
San Isidro.....	Ice plant.....	240.00	—
San Isidro.....	Hospital.....	800.00	—
San Isidro.....	Shelter.....	365.00	—
San Isidro.....	Shed.....	—	54.00
Santa Rosa.....	Corral.....	40.00	—
Santa Rosa.....	Bakery.....	37.00	—
Penaranda.....	Shelter.....	425.00	—
Penaranda.....	Quarters.....	—	55.00
San Quintin.....	Quarters.....	—	40.00
Angeles.....	Stables.....	500.00	—
Angeles.....	Quarters.....	—	342.00
Guagua.....	Stables.....	500.00	—
San Miguel.....	Stables.....	71.00	—
San Miguel.....	Quarters.....	—	178.50
Quingua.....	Corral.....	63.00	—
Quingua.....	Bunks.....	21.00	—
Santa Maria.....	Storehouse.....	17.00	—
Santa Maria.....	Shed.....	50.00	—
Baliuag.....	Shed.....	105.00	—
Santa Ana.....	Corral.....	—	3.00
Bulacan.....	Stables.....	201.00	—
Malolos.....	Stables.....	443.50	—
Malolos.....	Sentry boxes.....	16.00	—
Malolos.....	Quarters.....	—	145.00
San Ildefonso.....	Quarters.....	—	31.00
Norzagaray.....	Bakery.....	18.00	—
Norzagaray.....	Blacksmith shop.....	—	13.00
Norzagaray.....	Stables.....	—	33.00
Norzagaray.....	Mess hall.....	—	33.00
Norzagaray.....	Kitchen.....	—	1.00
San Rafael.....	Stable.....	102.00	—
San Rafael.....	Stable.....	—	13.00
Porac.....	Shed.....	21.00	—
Santo Tomás.....	Shelter.....	10.00	—
Bacolor.....	Prison.....	717.11	—
Bacolor.....	Shop.....	70.43	—
Bacolor.....	Prison ward.....	1,245.00	—
Bacolor.....	Shelter.....	30.00	—
Bacolor.....	Prison.....	—	262.50
Bacolor.....	Storehouse.....	—	25.00
Bacolor.....	Quarters.....	—	10.00
Bacolor.....	Stable.....	—	125.00
Bacolor.....	Kitchen.....	—	112.50
Bacolor.....	Quarters.....	—	50.00
Manila.....	Quarters.....	—	25.25
Mexico.....	Storehouse.....	—	26.50
Candaba.....	Quarters.....	—	275.00
Apalit.....	Stables.....	—	36.00
San Fernando.....	Stable.....	172.00	—
El Deposito.....	Band quarters.....	—	75.00
San Felipe.....	Stable.....	344.00	—
Calocan.....	Stable.....	1,050.00	—
Calocan.....	Quarters.....	—	1,543.00
Pasig.....	Stable.....	350.00	—
Mariquina.....	Stable.....	280.00	—
Tanay.....	Stable.....	500.00	—
Tanay.....	Latrine.....	25.00	—
Montalbon.....	Stable.....	322.00	—

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES—FOURTH DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

STATION.	BUILDING.	CONSTRUCTION.	REPAIR.
Montalbon	Quarters	\$ —	\$575.00
Antipolo	Stable	50.00	—
.....	Quarters	—	32.00
Morong	Hospital	35.00	—
"	Stable	15.00	—
"	Quarters	150.87	—
Novaliches	Barracks	80.50	—
Total		\$12,158.41	\$ 4,307.35

GRAND TOTAL.

First District	\$ 4,410.25	\$ 512.10
Second District	2,150.00	—
Third District	7,507.32	2,706.60
Fourth District	12,158.41	4,307.35
Total	\$26,225.98	\$ 7,606.05

ROBT. R. STEVENS,

*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

*Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.*

Recapitulation.

EXPENDITURE OF PUBLIC CIVIL FUNDS THROUGHOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

CONSTRUCTION.	FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.	THIRD DISTRICT.	FOURTH DISTRICT.	TOTAL.
Beach house	\$ 250.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 250.00
Shelter, ice plants	150.00	—	205.00	250.00	605.00
Slaughter shelter	—	150.00	—	—	150.00
Fence	—	50.00	45.00	—	95.00
Shelter, guard at ice plant	—	20.00	—	—	20.00
Mess hall, prison	—	—	250.00	—	250.00
Prison	—	—	—	1,992.11	1,992.11
Hospital	—	—	—	839.00	839.00
Well, ice plant	—	—	174.60	—	174.60
Stockade	—	—	25.00	—	25.00
Distilling plant	—	—	465.00	—	465.00
Shop, prison	—	—	—	90.43	90.43
Total	\$ 400.00	\$ 220.00	\$ 1,164.60	\$ 3,167.54	\$ 4,952.14
REPAIRS.					
Prison	—	—	800.00	262.50	1,062.50
Hospital	—	—	75.00	37.50	112.50
Total	—	—	\$ 875.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,175.00

ROBT. R. STEVENS,

*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

*Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.*

Recapitulation.

**EXPENDITURE OF QUARTERMASTER'S FUNDS THROUGHOUT
THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON DURING
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE
30, 1901.**

CONSTRUCTION.	FIRST DISTRICT.	SECOND DISTRICT.	THIRD DISTRICT.	FOURTH DISTRICT.	TOTAL.
Stables.....	\$1,247.50	\$ 620.00	\$1,509.87	\$ 6,050.50	\$ 9,427.87
Storehouses.....	1,229.00	750.00	971.00	941.00	3,891.00
Quarters.....	229.00	—	792.75	206.00	1,227.75
Rears.....	16.00	20.00	176.00	25.00	237.00
Corrals.....	162.00	235.00	206.00	1,253.00	1,856.00
Barracks.....	344.00	—	1,337.00	80.50	1,761.50
Mess halls.....	208.00	—	27.00	—	235.00
Shelters.....	30.00	175.00	829.60	992.00	2,026.60
Kitchens.....	—	100.00	46.00	49.00	195.00
Rafts.....	—	—	7.50	—	7.50
Tables.....	—	—	23.00	—	23.00
Administration Bldgs.....	—	—	27.00	250.00	277.00
Shops.....	—	—	372.00	—	372.00
Fences.....	—	—	27.00	—	27.00
Dining rooms.....	—	—	78.00	—	78.00
Guardhouses.....	—	—	—	167.00	167.00
Bakeries.....	—	—	—	37.00	37.00
Bunks.....	—	—	—	21.00	21.00
Smokehouses.....	44.75	30.00	—	—	74.75
Well platform.....	—	—	17.00	—	17.00
Total.....	\$3,510.25	\$1,930.00	\$6,446.72	\$10,072.00	\$21,958.97
REPAIRS.					
Stables.....	112.50	—	282.00	207.00	701.50
Storehouses.....	—	—	91.20	515.30	606.50
Quarters.....	219.00	—	1,193.50	3,443.15	4,855.65
Corrals.....	—	—	28.00	53.00	81.00
Barracks.....	73.00	—	4.00	—	77.00
Mess halls.....	—	—	—	33.00	33.00
Shelters.....	—	—	75.00	54.00	129.00
Kitchens.....	—	—	36.00	153.50	189.50
Shops.....	—	—	—	13.00	13.00
Total.....	\$ 512.10	—	\$1,709.70	\$ 4,008.15	\$6,229.95

ROBT. R. STEVENS,
*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

June 30, 1901.

STATEMENT OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE IN DEPARTMENT OF
NORTHERN LUZON SHOWING CLOTHING ON HAND JUNE
30, 1900, CLOTHING, ETC. SINCE RECEIVED,
CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE ISSUED, AND
QUANTITIES REMAINING ON HAND
JUNE 30, 1901.

ARTICLES.	ON HAND JULY 1. 1900.	SINCE RECEIVED.	TOTAL.	ISSUED, ETC.	REMAINING ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.
Blankets, woolen.....	1,400	2,200	3,800	3,500	100
Boots, rubber.....	18	—	18	—	18
Brassards.....	1,000	2,500	3,500	3,480	20
Caps, forage.....	138	—	138	—	—
Caps, ornaments.....	94	—	94	94	—
Letters, brass.....	8,000	12,000	20,000	19,000	1,000
Numbers, brass.....	8,000	12,000	20,000	19,000	1,000
CHEVRONS, FIELD					
UNIFORM.					
N. C. S., Color and 1st					
Sgts.....	400	600	1,000	800	200
Sergeants.....	9,000	11,000	20,000	19,000	1,000
Corporals.....	4,000	12,000	16,000	15,500	500
Cooks.....	200	800	1,000	1,750	50
Co. Q. M. Sergeants.....	250	350	600	580	40
Coats, canvas.....	800	2,000	2,800	2,100	800
Coats, khaki.....	10,000	11,000	21,000	19,000	2,000
Coats, summer.....	2,000	4,500	6,500	5,800	200
Drawers, nankeen.....	—	—	—	—	—
Drawers, jean.....	3,000	9,000	12,000	11,000	1,000
Drawers, knit cotton.....	2,000	8,000	10,000	9,500	500
Gauntlets, leather, pairs.....	400	2,000	2,400	2,200	200
Gloves, berlin, pairs.....	1,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	1,000
Hats, campaign, drab.....	7,000	10,000	17,000	15,500	1,500
Helmets, cork, khaki					
color.....	8,000	9,000	17,000	15,800	1,200
Hat cords.....	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	—
Helmets cork, white.....	500	—	500	450	50
Leggings, pairs.....	20,000	24,000	44,000	40,000	4,000
Overalls, cav. and arty.....	500	300	500	450	50
Ponchos.....	2,000	9,000	11,000	10,000	1,000
Shirts, D. B. F.....	9,000	12,000	21,000	20,000	1,000
gingham.....	8,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	1,000
muslin.....	1,000	4,000	5,000	4,500	500
chambray.....	8,000	9,000	17,000	16,000	1,000
cotton under.....	11,000	15,000	26,000	20,000	6,000
khaki.....	—	2,000	2,000	2,000	—
Shoes, barracks.....	6,000	2,000	8,000	7,500	500
Shoes, calfskin.....	3,000	8,000	11,000	9,000	1,000
russet.....	4,000	9,000	13,000	12,000	1,000
Stockings, cotton.....	7,000	16,000	23,000	22,500	500
woolen.....	500	3,000	3,500	3,450	50
Suspenders.....	1,200	3,000	4,200	4,000	200
Trousers, canvas.....	4,600	9,000	13,600	12,600	400
khaki.....	9,000	11,000	20,000	18,000	1,500
summer.....	2,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	—
Belts, leather.....	—	1,200	1,200	1,100	100
Axes.....	8,000	12,000	20,000	19,000	1,000
Barrack bags.....	500	2,000	2,500	2,000	500
Bed sacks.....	500	4,000	4,500	4,500	—
Bed sheets.....	500	1,500	2,000	2,000	—
Books, Co. Council.....	20	100	120	110	10
" " L. R.....	25	500	525	500	25
" " Index.....	25	500	525	500	25

STATEMENT OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	ON HAND JULY 1, 1900.	SINCE RECEIVED.	TOTAL.	ISSUED, ETC.	REMAINING ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.
Books Co. L. S.	30	500	530	510	20
" Index	30	500	530	510	20
" Order	50	200	250	235	15
Post, Council Ad- ministration.	80	70	150	125	25
" L. R.	50	100	150	140	10
" Index	50	100	150	140	10
" L. S.	60	40	100	95	5
" Index	60	40	100	95	5
" Order	30	60	90	90	—
Regtl. L. R.	40	20	60	60	—
" Index	40	20	60	60	—
" L. S.	30	25	55	55	—
" Index	30	25	55	55	—
" Order	15	20	35	33	2
Camp kettles	1,200	3,000	4,200	4,100	100
Chairs, barrack	100	200	300	275	25
Desks, field	300	90	390	390	—
FLAGS.					
General Hospital	4	6	10	10	—
Post	10	50	60	60	—
S. and R.	50	500	550	550	—
Halyards, G. and P.	10	50	60	60	—
" S. and R.	50	300	350	350	—
Hand litters	100	50	150	150	—
Hatchets	600	600	1,200	1,150	50
Mess pans	800	500	1,300	1,500	200
Mosquito-bars	6,000	10,000	16,000	15,500	500
Overcoats, canvas tent...		500	500	500	—
Pickaxes	1,000	6,000	7,000	6,500	500
Pillows	500	500	1,000	1,000	—
Pots, iron	80	100	180	180	—
Shovels, i. h.	400	0,000	6,400	6,000	400
Shovels, s. h.	300	5,000	5,300	5,300	—
Spades	500	300	1,400	1,300	100
Stencil plates, sets, comp.	50	50	100	100	—
Tents, common	300	100	400	400	—
Common poles, ridge	300	100	400	400	—
Common poles, upright...	600	200	800	800	—
Conical	250	250	500	500	—
Conical wall poles	250	250	500	500	—
Conical wall tripods	250	250	500	500	—
Tents, hospital	200	150	350	350	—
Hospital poles, ridge	200	150	350	350	—
upright	400	300	700	700	—
Shelter halves	1,200	600	2,100	2,100	—
Shelter poles	1,200	900	2,100	2,100	—
Tents, wall	100	150	250	250	—
Wall poles, ridge	100	150	250	250	—
Wall poles, upright	200	300	500	500	—
Wall flies	100	150	250	250	—
(All tentage in hands of troops and in use.)					
Trumpets, with E. M. P.	100	200	300	250	50
Trumpet cords and tassels	200	200	400	375	25
Trumpet crooks	—	100	100	80	20
Trumpet mouth-pieces	50	40	90	90	—
Cots, field folding	2,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	—

ROBT R. STEVENS,
Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.

Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.

STATEMENT SHOWING SHELTER OF TROOPS THROUGHOUT DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON,
MATERIAL OF WHICH BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTED, CAPACITY AND WATER,
SEWER AND HEATING SYSTEMS.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMEN- SIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEW- ER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
First District.						
Radoc.....	1. Municipal property.....	Stone and brick.....	75x100	None; dry earth closets.....	None.	Qrs. for troops.
".....	2. Church property.....	".....	75x100	".....	".....	".....
".....	3. Govt. property.....	".....	75x100	".....	".....	".....
".....	4. Private property.....	".....	40x50	".....	".....	".....
".....	5. ".....	Frame nipa.....	40x50	".....	".....	".....
".....	6. ".....	".....	40x50	".....	".....	".....
".....	7. ".....	".....	20x30	".....	".....	".....
".....	8. ".....	".....	25x40	".....	".....	Officers' quarters.
Magsingal.....	1. Church property.....	Stone.....	100x125	".....	".....	Troops.
".....	2. ".....	".....	100x150	".....	".....	".....
".....	3. Private.....	Bamboo.....	25x30	".....	".....	Officers' quarters.
Narvacan.....	1. ".....	".....	20x30	".....	".....	".....
".....	2. ".....	".....	20x35	".....	".....	".....
Santa Maria.....	1. Church.....	Stone.....	100x175	".....	".....	Troops.
Santiago.....	1. Private.....	".....	100x175	".....	".....	".....
".....	2. ".....	Bamboo.....	30x40	".....	".....	".....
Angaqui.....	1. Govt. property.....	".....	20x30	".....	".....	".....
".....	2. ".....	".....	20x30	".....	".....	".....
Candon.....	1. Church.....	Stone.....	75x100	".....	".....	".....
".....	2. ".....	".....	50x100	".....	".....	".....
".....	3. 5 houses private prop- erty.....	" and brick.....	30x40 each	".....	".....	".....
Vigan.....	1. 5 houses private prop- erty.....	".....	30x40 each	".....	".....	Officers' quarters.
".....	2. ".....	".....	25x40	".....	".....	Nurses' quarters.
".....	3. Private property.....	".....	40x50	".....	".....	Store room.
".....	4. ".....	".....	75x100	".....	".....	Water house.
".....	5. ".....	".....	75x100	".....	".....	".....
".....	6. ".....	".....	40x50	".....	".....	Teamsters.
".....	7. ".....	".....	60x100	".....	".....	C. Q. M. O.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
First District.						
Continued.						
Vigan.						
Bangued.	8. Private property.	Stone and brick.	100x150	Wood and brick.	None.	Q. M. storehouse.
"	1. 7 houses private property.	Bamboo.	40x50 each	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	2. Private.	Frame.	50x75	"	"	Hdqn.
"	3. " "	"	40x50	"	"	Guardhouse.
"	4. Govt. property.	Brick.	75x110	"	"	Hospital.
"	5. " "	"	100x175	"	"	Barracks.
"	6. " "	"	30x40	"	"	N. C. Staff.
"	7. Church.	"	75x100	"	"	Barracks.
Pidigan.	1 & 2. Private.	Bamboo.	30x40	None; dry earth closets.	"	Officers' quarters.
San Quintin.	1 & 2. Private.	"	30x40	"	"	"
Bucay.	1. Govt. property.	"	75x100	"	"	"
San Fernando Union.	1 to 22. 22 houses, private property.	"	35x40 each	"	"	"
"	23. Private.	"	"	"	"	"
"	24. " "	Brick and stone.	60x75	"	"	Warehouse.
"	25. " "	"	40x50	"	"	"
"	26. " "	"	60x75	"	"	"
"	26 to 29. 5 sets Qrs. private.	"	60x75 each	"	"	Barracks.
Arlingay.	1. Church.	Stone and wood.	75x100	"	"	"
"	2, 3, & 4. Private.	Bamboo.	30x40 each	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Santo Tomas.	1, 2, & 3.	"	30x40 each	"	"	"
"	4. Church.	Stone.	65x100	"	"	Barracks.
Rosario.	1. Municipal.	Wood and bamboo.	30x50	"	"	"
"	2, 3, & 4. Private.	"	30x50 each	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Naguilian.	1. Church.	Bamboo.	100x175	"	"	Barracks.
"	2, 3, & 4. Private.	Wood and stone.	25x30 each	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Trinidad.	1. Church.	Wood and stone.	100x175	"	"	Barracks.
"	2, 3, & 4. Private.	"	25x40 each	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Bagulo.	1. Sims & Co., Manila.	Bamboo.	75x100	"	"	Barracks.
Bangar.	1. Church.	Stone.	75x100	"	"	"
"	2. Private.	Bamboo.	30x40	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	3. " "	"	30x40	"	"	"

STATEMENT SHOWING SHELTER OF TROOPS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
First District.						
CONTINUED.						
Bangor.....	4. Private.....	Bamboo.....	25x35	None; dry earth closets.	None.	Officers' quarters.
".....	5. ".....	Wood.....	30x40			
".....	6. ".....	".....	75x100	"	"	Barracks.
".....	7. ".....	Bamboo.....	30x40	"	"	Offices.
".....	8. ".....	Wood and bamboo.....	30x75	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Namapacan.....	9. Church.....	Bamboo.....	30x40	"	"	Barracks.
".....	1. Private.....	Stone, wood and iron.	75x100	"	"	Offices.
".....	2. ".....	Bamboo.....	25x40	"	"	Storehouse.
".....	3. ".....	".....	25x40	"	"	Officers' quarters.
".....	4. ".....	".....	25x40	"	"	"
".....	5. ".....	".....	25x30	"	"	"
".....	6. ".....	".....	25x30	"	"	"
Baldon.....	7. Church.....	Wood and stone.	75x100	"	"	Barracks.
".....	8. Private.....	Bamboo.....	30x40	"	"	Quarters.
San Francisco.....	1. ".....	".....	30x60	"	"	Troops.
".....	2. ".....	".....	30x40	"	"	Offices.
".....	3. ".....	".....	25x30	"	"	Quarters.
".....	4. ".....	".....	25x30	"	"	Officers' quarters.
".....	5. ".....	".....	20x30	"	"	"
".....	6. ".....	".....	35x40	"	"	"
".....	7. ".....	".....	30x40	"	"	"
".....	8. ".....	".....	25x30	"	"	"
Sudipon.....	1. Municipal.....	Wood and bamboo.....	40x50	"	"	Troops.
Bagnotan.....	2. Private.....	".....	40x60	"	"	"
".....	3. ".....	".....	30x50	"	"	"
".....	4. ".....	".....	50x75	"	"	Storehouse.
".....	5. ".....	".....	50x75	"	"	Troops.
San Juan.....	1. Govt. property.....	".....	40x60	"	"	"
San Gabriel.....	2. Municipal.....	".....	40x60	"	"	Officers' quarters.
".....	3. ".....	".....	30x50	"	"	"

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Third District.						
Tarlac	1. Private property	Nipa and bamboo	60x80	Dry earth closets	None.	Troops.
	2.	" and wood	40x60	"	"	Officers.
	3.	"	30x50	"	"	Troops.
	4.	"	60x40	"	"	Hospital.
	5.	" and wood	40x60	"	"	Officers.
	6.	" and bamboo	30x30	"	"	Troops.
	7.	"	50x60	"	"	"
	8.	" and frame	22x53	"	"	"
	9.	"	84x40	"	"	"
	10.	Stone and tile	43x18	"	"	Band.
	11.	Nipa and frame	40x60	"	"	Officers.
	12.	Stone and tile	100x150	"	"	Corral.
	13.	" and wood	30x25	"	"	Officers.
	14.	Nipa and bamboo	30x30	"	"	Troops.
	15.	" and frame	40x60	"	"	"
	16.	" and bamboo	40x80	"	"	"
	17.	"	40x80	"	"	Officers.
	18.	" and wood	30x80	"	"	Troops.
	19.	Stone and wood	50x40	"	"	Officers.
Paniqui	1.	" and tile	60x40	"	"	Officers.
	2.	Nipa and bamboo	15x30	"	"	"
	3.	" and wood	40x20	"	"	"
	4.	" and tile	40x60	"	"	"
Victoria	1.	Nipa and frame	48x36	"	"	Hospital.
	2.	Stone and wood	38x30	"	"	Officers.
	3.	"	70x40	"	"	Hospital.
Moncada	1.	Nipa and bamboo	15x80	"	"	Officers.
Competition	1.	" and frame	35x60	"	"	Guardhouse.
La Paz	1.	Stone and tile	38x38	"	"	Hospital.
	2.	Nipa and bamboo	30x36	"	"	Headquarters.
	3.	"	30x30	"	"	Officers.
	4.	"	30x30	"	"	Storehouse.
Murcia	1.	Stone and wood	30x40	"	"	Orderly Room.
	2.	Nipa and bamboo	30x40	"	"	Troops.
	3.	"	30x30	"	"	"

STATEMENT SHOWING SHELTER OF TROOPS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Third District.						
CONTINUED.						
Maria	3. Private property	Nipa and bamboo	20x30	Dry earth closets.	None.	Troops.
"	1.	"	20x30		"	"
"	2.	"	20x30		"	"
"	3.	"	20x30		"	"
"	4.	"	25x40		"	"
"	5.	"	25x40		"	"
"	6.	"	25x40		"	"
"	7.	"	25x40		"	"
"	8.	"	25x40		"	"
"	9.	"	25x40		"	"
Banlan	1.	"	72x82	"	"	Officers.
"	2.	"	38x58	"	"	Officers.
"	3.	"	18x50	"	"	Storehouse.
Mangaldan	1.	Stone and wood	45x70	"	"	Officers.
"	2.	Stone and tile	18x50	"	"	Hospital.
"	3.	Stone and wood	20x50	"	"	Officers.
"	4.	Stone and wood	20x50	"	"	Officers.
"	5.	Nipa and frame	20x58	"	"	"
"	6.	Stone and wood	20x50	"	"	"
San Fabian	1.	Stone and wood	20x40	"	"	"
San Jacinto	1.	Nipa and	20x43	"	"	"
"	2.	Stone and	20x43	"	"	"
"	3.	Nipa and	20x30	"	"	"
Pozorrubio	1.	Stone and tile	40x50	"	"	Chaplain.
Binalonan	1.	Nipa and bamboo	24x20	"	"	Hospital.
"	2.	Nipa and frame	24x50	"	"	Band quarters.
"	3.	Stone and wood	24x20	"	"	Officers.
"	4.	Stone and tile	38x40	"	"	Court.
"	5.	Nipa and bamboo	14x30	"	"	Clerks.
"	6.	Nipa and frame	24x40	"	"	Officers.
"	7.	" and bamboo	24x42	"	"	Troops.
"	8.	"	18x30	"	"	"
"	9.	"	14x35	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Urdaneta	1.	Stone and wood	38x50	"	"	"
Cabaruan	1.	Nipa and	20x50	"	"	"
"	2.	Stone and tile	20x50	"	"	"
Rosales	1.	Nipa and bamboo	20x50	"	"	Hospital.
"	2.	"	20x50	"	"	"

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.	IRRIGATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Third District.						
CONTINUED.						
Rosales.....	3. Private property.....	Stone and wood.....	40x80	Dry earth closets.	Nine.	Storehouse.
Hauilista.....	1. ".....	" and tile.....	40x100	"	"	Hospital.
".....	2. ".....	".....	30x30	"	"	Troops.
".....	3. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	30x30	"	"	Officers.
".....	4. ".....	Stone and wood.....	30x40	"	"	Surgeon.
Santo Tomas.....	1. ".....	Nipa and bamboo.....	30x25	"	"	Troops.
Santa Barbara.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	30x30	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Asigan.....	1. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	25x40	"	"	Hospital.
".....	2. ".....	" bamboo.....	40x60	"	"	Troops.
".....	3. ".....	".....	35x50	"	"	"
".....	4. ".....	Stone and tile.....	30x40	"	"	"
".....	1. ".....	Nipa and wood.....	30x40	"	"	Hospital.
Bayamban.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	25x30	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Manaoag.....	1. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	25x30	"	"	"
Dagupan.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	20x40	"	"	"
".....	2. ".....	".....	30x35	"	"	"
".....	3. ".....	" and tile.....	32x24	"	"	"
".....	4. ".....	".....	60x45	"	"	Surgeon.
".....	5. ".....	Nipa and bamboo.....	20x40	"	"	Hospital.
".....	6. ".....	".....	30x30	"	"	Casuals
".....	7. ".....	".....	20x30	"	"	"
".....	8. ".....	Stone and wood.....	60x27	"	"	"
".....	9. ".....	Stone and tile.....	40x60	"	"	Guard.
".....	10. ".....	".....	40x60	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Lingayen.....	1. ".....	" and wood.....	34x30	"	"	Commissary.
".....	2. ".....	".....	60x100	"	"	Storehouse.
".....	3. ".....	" and tile.....	30x60	"	"	Guardhouse.
".....	4. ".....	".....	30x60	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Mangatarem.....	5. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	30x30	"	"	P. Headquarters.
".....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	50x60	"	"	Hospital.
".....	2. ".....	Nipa and wood.....	36x30	"	"	P. Headquarters.
".....	3. ".....	".....	20x30	"	"	Officers' quarters.
Salasa.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	30x40	"	"	Surgeon.
Calasiao.....	2. ".....	Nipa and.....	20x30	"	"	"
".....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	50x60	"	"	P. Headquarters.
Camiling.....	2. ".....	".....	35x35	"	"	Hospital.

STATEMENT SHOWING SHELTER OF TROOPS, ETC. — CONTINUED.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Third District.						
CONTINUED.						
Sual.....	1. Private property.....	Nipa and bamboo.....	20x30	Dry earth, closets.	None.	Officers' quarters. Hospital. Storeroom. Officers' quarters. " " Troops. " " " " Officers' quarters. Troops. " " Officers' quarters. Hospital. Officers. Troops. Officers' quarters. Hospital. Troops. " " Officers' quarters. Hospital.
".....	2. ".....	".....	40x50			
Balincaguin.....	3. ".....	".....	20x30			
San Carlos.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	40x60			
Bayamban.....	1. ".....	".....	30x50			
".....	1. ".....	" and tile.....	30x40			
".....	2. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	20x30			
".....	3. ".....	".....	20x30			
".....	4. ".....	" and bamboo.....	15x25			
".....	5. ".....	".....	15x20			
Santa Cruz.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	30x40			
Infanta.....	1. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	20x30			
Egula.....	2. ".....	".....	20x30			
Dasol.....	1. ".....	" and bamboo.....	40x80			
San Isidro, Z.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	20x30			
".....	2. ".....	".....	20x60			
".....	3. ".....	Nipa and bamboo.....	20x40			
".....	4. ".....	".....	20x50			
".....	5. ".....	".....	30x40			
Agno.....	1. ".....	" and wood.....	20x30			
".....	2. ".....	".....	40x60			
Bani.....	1. ".....	".....	20x40			
".....	2. ".....	" and bamboo.....	20x30			
".....	3. ".....	".....	20x30			
".....	4. ".....	".....	20x30			
Candelaria.....	1. ".....	Stone and wood.....	40x60			
Mashloc.....	1. ".....	Nipa and frame.....	20x30			
".....	2. ".....	".....	30x60			

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMEN- SIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEW- ER SYSTEM.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Third District.						
CONTINUED.						
Iba	1.	Private property	Stone and wood	Dry earth closets.	None.	Officers' quarters. Hospital. Troops. Officers' quarters. Hospital. Officers' quarters. Headquarters. Officers' quarters. Troops. Hospital. Troops. Hospital. Troops.
"	2.	"	" and tile			
"	3.	"	Nipa and bamboo			
Botolan	4.	"	Stone and tile			
Cabangan	1.	"	Nipa and bamboo			
San Felipe	1.	"	"			
San Narciso	1.	"	"			
"	2.	"	"			
"	3.	"	" and frame			
"	4.	"	"			
San Antonio	1.	"	and wood			
"	2.	"	and bamboo			
"	3.	"	"			
"	4.	"	"			
Castillejos	1.	"	and frame			
"	2.	"	Stone and tile			
Fourth District.						
San Fernando, Pam- panga Province	1.	"	Stone and wood	"	"	Headquarters. Civ. Govt. Squads. Tel. Office. N. C. S. Hospital. Troops. Storeroom. Stable. Bakery.
"	2.	"	"			
"	3.	"	"			
"	4.	Nipa	7,500			
"	5.	Stone	1,000			
"	6.	"	500			
"	7.	St. tin	6,250			
"	8.	tile	3,000			
"	9.	Frame	3,500			
"	10.	Stone	1,000			

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS: SQ. FT.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Fourth District.						
CONTINUED.						
Palo-Marques.	3. Private property.....	Stone and wood.....	1,500	Dry earth closets.	None.	Hospital.
"	1.*	"	"	"	"	"
"	2.*	"	"	"	"	"
"	3.*	"	"	"	"	"
"	4.*	"	"	"	"	"
"	5.*	"	"	"	"	"
Humungan.	1. Church property.....	Wood and iron.....	7,250	"	"	Troops.
"	2. Private	Wood.....	"	"	"	Office.
"	3. "	"	"	"	"	Officers.
"	4. "	"	"	"	"	"
"	5. "	Wood and Cgn.....	"	"	"	Tel. Office.
"	6. "	"	"	"	"	Storehouse.
"	7. "	"	"	"	"	"
"	8. "	Wood.....	750	"	"	Teamsters.
"	9. "	"	"	"	"	Hospital.
"	10. "	"	"	"	"	Office.
"	11. "	"	"	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	12. "	"	"	"	"	"
"	13. "	"	"	"	"	"
Angles	1. Church	Stone and brick.....	7,500	"	"	Troops.
"	2. Private	"	3,750	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	3. "	"	1,200	"	"	Hospital.
"	4. "	"	500	"	"	Corral.
"	5. Gov.	"	900	"	"	Stable.
"	6. "	"	900	"	"	"
"	7. Private	Stone.....	1,500	"	"	"
"	8. "	Wood.....	8,004	"	"	Q. M. and Coms'y.
"	9. "	"	3,000	"	"	Troops.
"	10. "	"	1,000	"	"	"

*No information given by the District Report.

STATEMENT SHOWING SHELTER OF TROOPS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMEN- SIONS, SQ. FT.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEW- ER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Fourth District.						
CONTINUED.						
Angies	11. Private property	Wood	4,104	Dry earth closets.	None.	Officers' quarters.
"	12. " "	"	3,180			" "
"	13. " "	"	800			N. C. S. quarters.
"	14. " "	"	600			Officers' quarters.
"	15. " "	Stone	500	"	"	Guardhouse.
"	16. " "		2,000			
Jaco	1. " "	Wood and iron	70x45	"	"	Troops.
"	2. " "	and nipa	80x20			Officers' quarters.
"	3. " "	"	30x60			"
"	4. " "	"	25x40			Mess hall.
San Antonio	1. Private	"	47x30	"	"	Troops.
"	2. Church	"	47x30			Officers' quarters.
"	3. Private	Stone and iron	100x50			Troops.
"	4. Church	Wood and nipa	100x60			Hospital.
Candaba	1. " "	" and stone	100x60	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	2. Church	"	75x50			Troops.
"	3. Church	Stone and wood	200x75			Officers' quarters.
San Luis	1. Private	Stone and wood	75x50			Troops.
"	2. Church	Stone and wood	200x75	"	"	Hospital.
"	3. Church	"	125x120			Troops.
Apalit	1. Private	Wood and nipa	74x85			"
Arayat	2. " "	"	30x50			Q. M. office.
"	3. " "	Wood and nipa	46x67	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	4. " "	" and iron	27x25			Bakery.
"	5. " "	"	63x50			Commissary.
"	6. " "	Iron and stone	29x72			Hospital.
"	7. " "	Wood and stone	29x72	"	"	Officers' quarters.
"	8. " "	Wood and nipa	29x33			

STATIONS.	How Owned.	MATERIAL OF WHICH CONSTRUCTED.	DIMENSIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEWER SYSTEM.	HEATING SYSTEM.	How Used.
Fourth District.						
CONTINUED.						
Arayat.....	9. Private property	Wood and stone	31x69		None.	Officers' quarters.
"	10. "	" and nipa	28x86		"	Tel. office.
"	11. "	" and nipa	30x64		"	Officers' quarters.
"	12. "	Stone and tile	39x174		"	Corral.
San Isidro.....	1. "	Wood and nipa	50x100		"	Q. M. office.
"	2. "	Wood and iron	50x100		"	Adjutant's office.
"	3. "	"	60x50		"	Commissary.
"	4. "	" and nipa	60x50		"	Officers' quarters.
"	5. "	" and nipa	40x100		"	"
"	6. "	" and nipa	40x100		"	"
"	7. "	" and nipa	50x100		"	"
"	8. "	Stone and wood	60x75		"	Officers' quarters.
"	9. "	Brick and "	50x100		"	Dist. Hq.
4 old Bldgs	10. Church	Stone and "	100x75		"	Storehouse.
Gapan.....	1. "	"	7 rooms		"	Troops.
El Deposito.....	2. Private	Iron and wood	70x75		"	Shelter.
"	1. Municipal	Wood and nipa	42x20		"	N. C. S. office.
"	2. Private	Wood and iron	40x20		"	Band 5th Cav.
"	3. Municipal	" and "	54x32		"	Corral.
"	4. Religious Order	" and "	54x30		"	Transients.
San Felipe.....	1. Municipal property	Frame	75x100		"	Troops.
Alaga.....	2. Private property	"	70x100		"	Tel. office.
"	3. "	"	50x75		"	Hospital.
"	4. "	"	50x60		"	Officers' quarters.
Zargosa.....	1. "	"	50x75		"	Troops.
"	2. "	"	50x75		"	Officers' quarters.
Bacolor.....	1. "	Wood	50x60		"	"
"	2. "	Bamboo and nipa	50x100		"	"
"	3. "	"	55x75		"	"
"	4. "	"	55x100		"	"
"	5. "	"	40x40		"	" and Q. M. O.
"	6. Church	Stone and iron	300x125		"	quarters.
"	7. Government	"	100x125		"	Troops.
Manila.....	1. "	W. and I.	100x50	Faucets, sinks.....	"	Spec. duty.

STATEMENT SHOWING SHELTER OF TROOPS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

STATIONS.	HOW OWNED.	MATERIAL OF WHICH (CONSTRUCTED.	DIMEN- SIONS.	CHARACTER OF WATER AND SEW- ER SYSTEMS.	HEATING SYSTEM.	HOW USED.
Fourth District.						
CONTINUED.						
Manila.....	Government property.....	S., W. and I.....	150X30	Faucets, Trap CIs.	None.	Men. Hdrs. Chief Paymaster. Q. M. Depot.
"	"	W. and I.....	350X200	None.....	"	"
"	"	W. and I.....	350X150	None.....	"	"
"	"	B. and I.....	172X72	Faucets, sinks.....	"	Depot Comdy. Office Depot Com- missary.
"	"	W. and I.....	75X50	Faucets, Trap CIs.	"	Hdrs. D. N. L.
"	"	S. and I.....	250X550	Faucets, Trap CIs.	"	"

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Heating system—None.

ABBREVIATIONS.

W. and I.—Wood and Iron—Roof. | B. and I.—Brick and Iron—Roof.
S. W. and I.—Stone, Wood and Iron—Roof. | S. and I.—Stone and Iron—Roof.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,

*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

*Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.*

**REPORT OF PUBLIC ANIMALS AND HARNESS PURCHASED IN
DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON, FROM JULY 1,
1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING COST
AND DISPOSITION OF SAME.**

PUBLIC CIVIL FUNDS.

U. S. Currency.

1 (one) American riding horse	\$200.00
Purchased by Captain P. W. Davison, Chief Quartermaster, First District, Department of Northern Luzon, Vigan, P. I., from 36th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Date of purchase: January 16, 1901. Disposition: Transferred.	
18 (eighteen) native ponies at \$19.67 each.....	354.06
Purchased by Captain P. W. Davison, Chief Quartermaster, First District, Department of Northern Luzon, Vigan, P. I., from 36th U. S. Volunteer Infantry. Date of purchase: January 16, 1901. Disposition: Transferred to Native Scouts, First District, Department of Northern Luzon.	

Total..... \$554.06

No harness purchased in department during F. Y. ending June 30, 1901.

ROBT. R. STEVENS,

*Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster, Department
of Northern Luzon.*

*Manila, P. I.,
June 30, 1901.*

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON,**

(OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY.)

Manila, P. I., May 11, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of the Subsistence Department in this department for part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. 1

regret that the necessity of a sick leave prevents me from including in this report the operations of the remaining six weeks of the year:

TROOPS SUPPLIED.

Up to January 28, 1901, there were present in the Department of Northern Luzon twenty-seven thousand troops, and something over four thousand prisoners and civilian employees. The strength of the department on April 30, 1901, was twenty-five thousand, five hundred and seventy-eight officers and men and several thousand prisoners and civilian employees. These troops garrison two hundred and thirty-eight towns.

Until April 30, 1901, the following was the district organization of the Subsistence Department in this department:

First District: Captain Ralph Ingalls, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Depot Commissary at Vigan, and Chief Commissary of the District.

Second District: Captain John E. Woodward, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Depot Commissary at Aparri, and Chief Commissary of the District.

Third District: Captain H. L. Street, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Depot Commissary at Dagupan, and Chief Commissary of the District.

Fourth District: Captain F. H. Pomroy, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, Depot Commissary at San Isidro, and Chief Commissary of the District.

Fifth District: First Lieutenant John Kennedy, 41st Infantry, United States Volunteers, Depot Commissary at Angeles, and Chief Commissary of the District.

Sixth District: First Lieutenant Philip Powers, 42d Infantry, United States Volunteers, Chief Commissary of the District.

On September 17, 1900, the sub-depot at Rosales was discontinued and Captain Street was ordered to the depot at Dagupan to relieve Captain Pomroy, who was ordered to San Isidro.

On May 1, 1901, the Fourth and Fifth Districts were consolidated, becoming the new Fourth District, the depot remaining at San Isidro, and on the same date Lieutenants Powers and Kennedy were relieved as District Commissaries in order to accompany their regiments to the United States, the sub-depot at Angeles being discontinued.

On April 20, 1901, Captain John E. Woodward, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, was ordered to relieve Captain H. E. Ely, 26th Infantry, as Depot Commissary for the Department of Northern Luzon, Manila, P. I.

On May 6, 1901, First Lieutenant H. H. Pattison, Regimental Commissary, 3d Cavalry, was ordered to relieve Captain Ralph Ingalls, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, and First Lieutenant W. D. Davis, Regimental Commissary, 17th Infantry, was ordered to relieve Captain H. L. Street, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, to enable these two officers to comply with orders directing them to proceed to the United States for muster out of the service.

DEPARTMENT DEPOT.

This depot, established by General Orders, No. 30, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, series 1900, has made all shipments of stores to sub-depots and stations in the department. The depot was established in order to meet the peculiar conditions existing in Manila, to facilitate and secure prompter shipment of stores to troops in the department. It has handled and shipped to sub-depots and other stations forty thousand tons gross of subsistence stores during the period July 1, 1900, to April 30, 1901, inclusive. It has met emergencies, and has given to the department a more rapid system of shipments of stores than existed under former conditions.

Nevertheless, the existence of a general subsistence depot and a department depot in the same city, only a few hundred yards apart, is inconsistent, causing excessive and frequent rehandling of stores and heavy additional operating expenses; I therefore recommend that on June 30, 1901, such depot be discontinued.

It is believed that a well-organized general depot, having several commissary officers as assistants to look after the interests of the large departments, would meet the requirements of the supply, and save to the government many thousands of dollars expended in operating expenses and extra handling of stores; especially in view of the fact that after June 30, 1901, the number of troops in the department will have been materially reduced, will have settled down to more normal conditions, and the problem of supply will be far less difficult.

First Lieutenant H. E. Ely, 22d Infantry (now Captain, 26th Infantry), has been in charge of this depot since it was established. His work has been constant and laborious, and he deserves commendation.

SUB-DEPOTS.

The sub-depots supply troops in their districts, not nearer Manila or more convenient of supply direct from the department depot in this city, which supplies nearly as many stations as all the sub-depots combined. There are a number of distributing stations which supply nearly as many troops as several of the sub-depots.

SUPPLY.

All troops in the department are fully supplied to include the period June 30, 1901. The First and Second Districts are supplied for the rainy season to include November 30th, and the supplies for the rainy season for the other districts, to include October 31st and November 30th, have been ordered, and stores are being shipped as rapidly

as possible. It is intended that all troops in the department dependent on water or wagon transportation shall have in their hands by May 31st, or not later than June 15th, supplies for the rainy season, to include October 31st and November 30th. Some perishable stores, such as frozen meat, fresh vegetables, and a few other perishable articles will have to be supplied monthly.

The troops have been generously supplied, not only with every component of the ration, but with an extensive line of stores for sale, over sixty articles of which have never been supplied to any military post in the United States. No troops in garrison in the United States were ever supplied as liberally or with food of better quality than those in this department during the past year. The Subsistence Department has exerted its full power, energy and thought to meet every demand made upon it. The sick report since July, 1900, has been reduced about fifty per cent, and is due largely to the unhesitating subordination of the Subsistence Department to the health and comfort of the troops, sparing nothing which would promote an efficient condition of supply. That the work of the Subsistence Department during the past year has not been in vain is attested by the universal commendation of all officers and soldiers serving in this department.

The supply of twenty-seven thousand troops in one body, or in five or six field commands, is a simple proposition compared with the supply of the same number scattered in two hundred and thirty-eight field stations. Troops on the march constantly engaged require few sale stores, but in garrison, with intermittent scouts and field operations, in a country destitute of food supplies of a nature to which American troops have been accustomed, the demand for such stores is far greater in quantity and variety than anything known in the United States. The quantities and varieties are needed because officers and men are wholly dependent on the Subsistence Department, and climatic influences cause capriciousness of appetites never known in our country.

There is an alternate longing for sweets and acids, necessitating the supply of great quantities of candy, jams, preserves, pickles and sauerkraut.

FRESH BEEF SUPPLY.

With the exceptions of two battalions stationed on the Zambales Coast and several stations in the Fourth District, all troops in the Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts have received a regular supply of from six- to seven-tenths frozen beef, and one hundred pounds of ice daily per company. The two battalions on the Zambales Coast and the troops in the First District and part of the Second District are now receiving about two-tenths frozen beef, supplemented by small quantities of native beef, roast beef and beef stew.

Until a few months ago the Second District received an ample supply of native beef, by purchase of beef cattle in several islands north of Luzon, delivered at Aparri, and distributed on the hoof to stations up the river; but rinderpest swept this section, killing many cattle, some of our own, and stopping further handling of beef cattle in that district. Some native beef is now being purchased within the district.

Epidemics of rinderpest in several districts, the great depletion of native cattle from such disease and consumption by the troops, has presented a problem difficult to solve in connection with the supply of native beef or beef cattle obtained from any locality. If beef cattle had been brought from Australia or the Straits Settlements they probably would have died from disease. However, the risk will have to be taken and beef cattle purchased and brought from these two countries unless we can secure sufficient transportation for our unlimited supply of frozen beef, at a cost of about forty per cent less than is now being paid for inferior native beef in this island, or would have to be paid for imported beef cattle.

A full supply of frozen beef has been pushed to every station where transportation could be secured for it. On one line it leaves a station on the railroad and goes by Australian bull carts and carabao carts for sixty miles into the interior, arriving in excellent condition. On another line it goes by such carts, and by pack mules twenty miles of the distance over a mountain trail. For a long time these sections were infested with ladrones or bands of insurgents who offered no molestation. It is probable that the native drivers or owners of carts paid toll from their earnings.

If suitable and sufficient water transportation was provided nearly all the troops in this department would receive from six- to seven-tenths frozen beef. During the time that twenty-seven thousand troops were in the department, all except two thousand could have received a six-tenths supply of this beef. It was the simple question of getting two small ships to take this beef from Manila to nine coast points, from which there would have been no difficulties in transporting this beef into the interior. No difficulty has been experienced in securing the necessary land and river transportation under the control of the Department Commander and his Chief Quartermaster. For a long time there were seven thousand troops in the First District which were supplied from six distributing points, viz.: San Fernando, Candon, Vigan, Salomague, Laoag and Bangui. If transportation repeatedly requested had been given me for delivery of frozen beef to these six places, I could have given to every man in this district six-tenths frozen beef, and to most of them a supply of ice.

I have been exceedingly anxious to supply all troops with frozen beef, because I know it influences the sick report more than any component of the ration. I have found that where I have succeeded in supplying this beef to troops who have never received it before, the sick report has been quickly and materially reduced. There

has been always an unlimited quantity of frozen beef at Manila at a cost of six to seven cents per pound, while in the sections where I could not get it delivered, inferior native beef, hard to find, was purchased at an average cost of eleven cents per pound, and usually eaten before the animal heat was out of it. It would be far wiser to furnish liberal water transportation for transportation of frozen beef and economize in expense in some other direction, even to the extent of a one-half reduction of stores for sale. Experience convinces me that besides good broad, first-class refrigerated beef, frozen solid, as this is, will keep more effective rifles in ranks than anything else supplied to troops in any climate. I am an apostle of the economic expenditure of government funds, but never at the expense of health of troops and consequent reduction in the number of effective rifles, particularly in a time of war.

Last summer I requested that two small ships, fitted with refrigerators, be placed at the disposal of the Subsistence Department of Northern Luzon, for the purpose of supplying frozen beef and all other subsistence stores to the ten thousand troops dependent solely on water transportation. I thought that such transportation would be the most economical and would give the most satisfactory results in the supply of these troops.

Recently one small steamer was fitted with an ice-box, thanks to the generous assistance of Major Thos. Cruse, Depot Quartermaster, and this boat is now doing good work, which is supplemented by ice-boxes put on commercial steamers, thus giving the two-tenths supply of frozen beef already mentioned. One more boat is needed, and there is some hope of its being provided.

TRANSPORTATION OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

The Manila & Dagupan Railroad is used to transport stores to troops stationed at points on that line, and to stations convenient of supply from it. Coast and river

points are supplied by means of ocean and river steamers, bancas and cascoes. A few stations require the use of pack mules. Inland transportation, consisting of one short railroad, a few light-draught river steamers, army wagons, bancas, cascoes and a motly array of Australian bull and carabao carts, has given good service and excellent satisfaction. This transportation has moved through hostile country infested with ladrones or detachments of insurgents, but the stores lost or damaged have been remarkably insignificant.

Until very recently ocean transportation has been a source of embarrassment in the supply of food to 10,000 troops wholly dependent upon it. It has been the means of extraordinary losses of valuable subsistence stores, which have been badly damaged, wholly destroyed, or have disappeared from the face of the earth. Few shipments have been delivered without subsequent action of a Board of Survey to adjust heavy losses.

ROAST BEEF.

The demand for roast beef has been very great; it has been extensively used by the troops in this department, and has given excellent satisfaction. No fault can be found with a good quality of roast beef where there are facilities for cooking, but it should never be used without being cooked. It is needed in large quantities during the rainy and typhoon season; should be of best quality of beef, packed in cans of not greater than two-pound weight.

BEEF STEW.

Beef stew and vegetables (potatoes and onions) is the finest component of the ration, except bread and refrigerated beef, ever issued to the troops. It will take the place of fresh beef when it cannot be supplied, better than any other meat. It is excellent for "hikes" and rapid field operations. A ration-can of beef stew and vegetables, a pound of hard bread in tin, a tablet of chocolate, or

coffee, sugar and salt, would be superior and more acceptable to troops than any emergency ration ever manufactured. Large quantities of beef stew are needed in this department.

STANDARD EMERGENCY RATION.

The Standard Emergency Ration has given satisfaction. Its use alone has enabled troops to operate in mud and water up to their necks, and without transportation; it was the only ration we had for a time that could go through rain, rivers and mud. Since the receipt of beef stew in large quantities it has largely supplanted the emergency ration, and is being used extensively for "hikes." The troops are enthusiastic over beef stew, and if some hard bread was provided in one-pound tins there would be little or no call for any so-called emergency ration.

DESICCATED VEGETABLES.

Such vegetables are required in large quantities during the rainy and typhoon season, which includes the period June 1st to November 30th, inclusive, when land and water transportation meet many obstacles.

FOOD OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE TROPICS.

Contrary to theory, practical demonstration proves beyond a doubt that American soldiers serving in these islands need the full army ration, with the addition of more sugar. The same amount of first-class fresh beef is required as in Montana; health cannot be maintained without an abundance of nutritious food carefully prepared. The foreign population in these islands, and the wealthy natives, are just as heavy eaters as are Americans; besides, they use a great deal of Scotch whisky and red wine. The poor masses live on rice and fish, but not from choice. They are anemic and full of skin diseases, as the result of an impoverishing diet. Native scouts fed on the army ration soon get fat, change in appearance and gain strength. In a number of instances many native prisoners of war, and other natives convicted of crimes, have been received at prisons suffering

from beri-beri or skin diseases. The surgeons recommended the issue of the army ration, stating that such diseases were the result of an impoverishing diet of rice and fish.

These diseases seem to have rapidly disappeared under the benign influences of the army ration.

It has been suggested by some persons (not company commanders or their men) that a special ration should be issued American troops serving in the tropics; but practical demonstration does not support any such opinions founded upon theory. Company, troop and battery commanders recommend no change in the ration except an increase in the amount of sugar, and the issue of oatmeal.

DETERIORATION OF STORES.

The department has suffered some losses of stores from fire, severe climatic influences and poor storage facilities to be found in most of the numerous towns and villages occupied by the troops. The long rainy season is very severe on stores not packed in tins, particularly on flour, and bacon packed in crates. This office has taken every measure to minimize such losses.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Subsistence Department should have its own appropriation for the purchase or hire of transportation, rent of warehouses and offices. It is too dependent for transportation of food supplies upon another department which is naturally more concerned over the shipment of its own stores than those of another department, and in times of great stress may result in failure to deliver sufficient food to troops at the right time; yet, the responsibility will always be laid at the door of the department which cannot turn a wheel except at the pleasure of the department controlling all transportation. No department should be in a position to handicap the successful operations of another, and each should be placed upon a basis so as to preclude any recriminations.

At least half the flour and bacon should be packed in tin, flour the same as hard bread is now. I do not think any other form of packing will meet all the conditions; the sacks receive rough handling and are often badly torn and not infrequently require re-sacking after delivery by merchant steamers, to coast points. Bacon should be packed in nine-pound tins for general use and some in three-quarter-pound tins for "hikes" and rapid field operations. We are smoking the crate bacon, with very good results. At each station there is a little smoke-house, and our losses of this article through climatic influences have been very much reduced. Stores packed in tin and subject to fermentation should have the cans well lacquered to prevent corrosion, either from dampness or the contents of fermenting cans.

All stores are of very fine quality and have given entire satisfaction. The long list of sale stores, especially the canned vegetables, have given great comfort to the troops serving in these islands.

Among the many capable officers who have performed subsistence duties in the department who deserve praise, I desire to mention Captain John E. Woodward, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, who has had charge of a remote district where it was necessary that he have considerable latitude of action. He has shown fine judgment and special capacity for subsistence duties.

First Lieutenant T. T. Frissell, Regimental Commissary, 3d Infantry, has been in charge of a large distributing station doing nearly as much work as several of the sub-depots. The care given to stores, the neatness of his warehouse and the high character of his work, all merit praise. First Lieutenant W. F. Creary, Regimental Commissary, 12th Infantry, has been a careful and efficient commissary.

First Lieutenant John Kennedy, 41st Infantry, United States Volunteers, and First Lieutenant Philip Powers, 42d Infantry, United States Volunteers, have shown marked ability and efficiency as commissaries.

My thanks are extended to all commissaries who have served in this department for their assistance and untiring efforts in the supply of troops while in camp and during extensive field operations.

I also desire to express my appreciation of the assistance given me by Major Thomas Cruse, recently assigned to duty as Depot Quartermaster of the Division, to Major R. R. Stevens, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, who have done everything in their power to facilitate the shipment of food supplies, and to Colonel C. A. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of the Division, for his loyal and unfailing support with all the power of his office.

To the Department Commander, General Wheaton, I am grateful for his unquestioned support and commendation of the work performed by the Subsistence Department of Northern Luzon since July, 1900.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. W. RUTHERS,

*Major and Commissary Subsistence,
U. S. Volunteers, Chief Commissary.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON,

(OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY.)

Manila, P. I., July 18, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to make the following report concerning the operations of the Subsistence Department in

this department, covering the period from May 11 to June 30, 1901.

On the former date I relieved Major George W. Ruthers, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. Volunteers, as Chief Commissary of this department.

I found the state of supply as already set forth in his report, and but little more can be added to the report of Major Ruthers. In the First District there was a very general complaint of the lack of an adequate supply of subsistence stores. This has been amended. I have continued the system of supply which I found on taking charge of this office, and have kept up the current supply of all stations. All stations in the department which cannot be very quickly and easily reached during the rainy season are supplied with rations and sale stores to November 30, 1901, excepting the items of fresh vegetables and frozen beef. These continue to be supplied according to the scheme left me by Major Ruthers.

The last of the volunteer troops have recently been withdrawn, and another regular regiment also from this department, but these withdrawals have but little effect on the matter of subsistence supplies. The great difficulty is transportation to enable the supply of frozen beef and ice from Manila. A great deal of study, thought and planning have been put upon this subject, and a scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Chief Commissary of the Division, with a view to an improvement of the present incomplete supply. The method of supply through District Chief Commissaries is cumbersome and full of delay. A scheme to better this will soon be submitted to the Department Commander. The abandonment of sub-depots as such will also be recommended. It is very difficult to see what real difference exists between a sub-depot and many other of the distributing points in the department.

The reorganization of the Fourth District did not affect the subsistence supply.

On April 22, 1901, Captain J. E. Woodward was ordered to relieve Captain H. E. Ely as Depot Commissary of the Department, and on July 2, 1901, Captain F. H. Pomroy was ordered to relieve Captain J. E. Woodward.

Lately 15,000 new emergency rations have been distributed in the department for use.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. BULLARD,

Major, Commissary, U. S. A.,

Chief Commissary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON,

(CHIEF SURGEON'S OFFICE.)

Manila, P. I., June 30, 1901.

To the Adjutant General,

Department of Northern Luzon.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the Medical Department of the Department of Northern Luzon for the year ending June 30, 1901.

At this date there are 274 posts and stations scattered over the department, which contains twenty provinces and 23,439 troops.

Total sick June 30, 1901, was 1,663, distributed: in quarters, 310; hospital, 632; and absent sick, 721.

In report for August 1, 1900, the relative figures were from a command of 25,500; sick in quarters, 569; hospital, 597; absent sick, 911; total, 2,077; and the number of posts was 226. While the command is 2,061 short of the strength at last report, the sick were 414 men less. The rate of sick per thousand of strength of command is 70.95, while for the previous year it was 81.45, a diminution of 10.50 per thousand. This low fall in the sick rate is accounted for by the large number of small stations

without facilities for obtaining fresh meats, boiled water, proper quarters and the constant replacing of men discharged by raw material. Again, the military necessity requiring the presence of troops at unhealthful sites, as at Murcia and Bamban, Province of Tarlac, where constant high sick rates obtained, should be considered.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON.

Area embraces that portion of the Island of Luzon lying to the northward of the Pasig River and the provinces of Morong and Infanta, together with all the Philippine Islands lying northward of these lines, excepting the Calaguas group. The Headquarters are located at 384 Calle Gral. Solano, San Miguel, Manila, P. I. The department is located between 119.5° and 122.5° longitude and 14.5° and 19° latitude east of Greenwich.

Prior to April 10, 1901, this area was divided into six districts, as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

Embracing provinces of Abra, Bontoc, Benguet, Lepanto, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte and Union, with headquarters at Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Embracing provinces of Cagayan, Isabela and Nueva Viscaya, with headquarters at Aparri, Province of Cagayan.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Embracing the provinces of Zambales, Pangasinan and Tarlac, with headquarters at Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Embracing provinces of Nueva Ecija and Principe, with headquarters at San Isidro, Province of Nueva Ecija.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Embracing provinces of Bataan, Pampanga and Bulacan, with headquarters at Angeles, Province of Pampanga.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Embracing all that part of the Province of Manila lying north of the Pasig River, the provinces of Morong and Infanta and all islands lying eastward of the latter province except the Calaguas group, with headquarters at El Deposito, Province of Manila.

On April 10, 1901, the Fourth and Fifth Districts were consolidated and designated the Fourth District. On May 22, 1901, the Fourth and Sixth Districts were consolidated and designated the Fourth District, with headquarters at San Fernando, Province of Pampanga.

During the current year the provinces of Manila and Morong were consolidated and designated Rizal.

NUMBER OF POSTS.	POSTS THAT MAY BE INDIRECTLY CONTROLLED BY ONE SURGEON IN EMERGENCY.
First District: 75.....	8 posts, one surgeon to every two posts. 12 posts, one surgeon to every three posts.
Second District: 48.....	8 posts, one surgeon to every two posts. 12 posts, one surgeon to every four posts. 3 posts, one surgeon to every three posts. 10 posts, one surgeon to every five posts.
Third District: 65.....	28 posts, one surgeon to every two posts. 9 posts, one surgeon to every three posts.
Fourth District: 86.....	46 posts, one surgeon to every two posts. 24 posts, one surgeon to every three posts. 5 posts, one surgeon to every five posts.

Estimated population taken from *El Archipiélago Filipino colección de datos*, etc., Washington, D. C., 1900, census of 1887, published in 1891:

First District.....	546,653
Second District.....	164,038
Third District.....	478,792
Fourth District.....	728,752
Total.....	1,918,235

COMMANDS IN DEPARTMENT.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Third Cavalry:	Seventh Infantry (1 battalion);
Fourth Cavalry (1 squadron):	Twentieth Infantry;
Fifth Infantry:	First District Native Scouts.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Sixteenth Infantry:	Second District Scouts.
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THIRD DISTRICT.

Fourth Cavalry (2 troops):	Thirteenth Infantry;
Fifth Cavalry (1 troop):	Seventeenth Infantry;
Twelfth Infantry:	Twenty-fifth Infantry;
	Third District Oceano Scouts.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Fourth Cavalry (4 troops);	12th Battery Field Artillery;
Fifth Cavalry (7 troops);	Third Infantry;
60th Company Coast Artillery;	Twenty-second Infantry;
63d Company Coast Artillery;	Twenty-fourth Infantry;
68th Company Coast Artillery;	Fourth District Hocano Scouts;
70th Company Coast Artillery;	First and Second Battalion Macabebe Scouts;

First and Second Companies, Fourth District Hocano Scouts.

INDEPENDENT.

Philippine Cavalry (4 troops);	Engineers (2 Companies);
Independent Macabebe Scouts (1 detachment).	
Military Hospital, Dagupan;	Military Prison, Lingayen, Pangasinan;
Military Hospital, Vigan;	Military Prison, Bacolor, Pampanga;
Military Prison, Iba, Zambales;	Military Prison, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija.

Medical Officers, Present and Absent.

	REGULARS.		VOLUNTEERS.				
	Lt. Col.	Majors.	1st Lts.	Majors.	Cpts.	C. S. *	Dent. Surgs.
First District.....	--	1	--	2	12	27	1
Second District.....	--	1	1	1	3	10	--
Third District.....	--	2	1	4	13	26	--
Fourth District.....	--	1	--	5	18	34	--
Undistricted.....	1	--	--	1*	1	1	--
Total.....	1	5	5	14	47	98	1

*Absent.

*Contract Surgeons, U. S. Army.

Grand total.....	168
Total number of surgeons in department June 30, 1900.....	133
Gain.....	35

Hospital Corps and Nurses.

	HOSPITAL STWDS.	A. H. STWDS.	PVTS.	TRAINED FEMALE NURSES.
Military Hospital Vigan.....	1	1	38	7
First District.....	2	10	137	--
Second District.....	2	9	68	--
Military Hospital, Dagupan.....	2	3	67	7
Third District.....	3	21	149	--
Fourth District.....	3	43	212	--
Undistricted.....	5	4	16	--
Total.....	18	91	687	14

Percentage of Hospital Corps to entire command, 3.39. Of this personnel nine non-commissioned officers and nine privates are graduates in medicine, or medical students, who in an emergency and temporarily could fill the place of a contract surgeon.

MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION.

When possible the regular commissioned medical officers have been assigned to the charge of administrative affairs. No other features are worthy of note.

METHOD OF CARING FOR SICK AND WOUNDED.

Especially in the field during action, military operations during the past year have been confined to the First and Fourth Districts, but not on any large scale.

Major H. S. T. Harris, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon, Fourth District, Department of Northern Luzon, reports as follows:

"My observation of field service in the past year has largely been in mountain work where it was impossible to have ambulances.

"At least one pack mule was always assigned to the Medical Department. The medical and surgical chests for detached service, with a box of extra drugs and dressings with beef extract, condensed milk and crackers, some extra blankets and a wagon sheet or hospital tent fly, formed the usual medical equipment.

"When a soldier became exhausted on the march a Hospital Corps man was dismounted and his pony given to the sick man. The sick were usually sent in to where an ambulance could be obtained, on empty pack mules, when the train was sent in for supplies.

"After Major Joseph Wheeler, jr.'s fight on July 22, 1900, at Tubigan, his whole command of two companies was engaged for a day and a half in carrying six wounded men over difficult mountain trails for the first half, and through a veritable marsh for the second half of a distance of less than thirty miles.

"The entire force was worn out by the achievement, from which fact the difficulties of the transportation of wounded in the mountains and morasses of Luzon may be discerned. Travois cannot be used in the mountains owing to the narrow trails, nor in the plains owing to the rice dykes. A one-mule litter was made at the shops in San Isidro, but proved uncomfortable, and cannot be used in the mountains owing to the low hanging bamboo. The only method universally available, which I have found, is the hand litter, and the native cargador is the best bearer of it. I have seen eighteen of them carry a patient suffering from most excruciating pains around the appendix (which he declared to be worse than a gunshot wound, of which he had suffered three) without noticeably increasing his discomfort. Six of them at one time carried the litter on their shoulders. Ten-minute shifts were employed in the early part of the day and five-minute shifts at the close.

"The care of the wounded in action differs entirely from the theoretical method. Practically all fights are advancing ones for the Americans, consequently no dressing station can well be selected, and wounds must be dressed as they occur, and the Medical Department keep up with the commands as well as it can. A dressing station can be established if necessary at the point of farthest advance."

REGIMENTAL AND OTHER HOSPITALS.

Circular No. 8, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, dated Manila, P. I., June 21, 1900, defines that hospitals (in Manila excepted) other than regimental will be designated as "Military Hospitals," regimental hospitals will be designated as such. In indorsement, dated Chief Surgeon's Office, Department of Northern Luzon, Manila, P. I., February 7, 1901, the following appears:

"My instructions heretofore have been that hospitals declared "Military" by department orders are directly under the supervision of the Chief Surgeon of the Department and are designated "Military" Hospitals where there

are mixed commands, not declared "Military" in orders by the Department Commander and under direct supervision of chief surgeons of districts are also designated "Military." All others are regimental hospitals. The regimental hospital may be at headquarters of a regiment. An outlying station garrisoned by troops from a regiment has a regimental hospital. The surgeon of the regiment, as a rule, has direct jurisdiction over these hospitals, is responsible for the property, and all professional and military papers pass through his hands."

Of these of the first type, *i. e.*, military hospitals under supervision of Chief Surgeon of the Department, there were two designated base or military hospitals during the operation of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps last year, *viz.*: one at Angeles and one at Dagupan (bed capacity, 300). Angeles (bed capacity, fifty-three) was abandoned January 15, 1901. Vigan (bed capacity, eighty) was declared by department orders a military hospital, September 6, 1900. Of the second type of military hospitals there is one at San Isidro (bed capacity, seventy-five), formerly headquarters of the Fourth District, and another at Aparri (bed capacity, sixty), present headquarters of the Second District.

As the number of stations of detachments and companies of regiments has been constantly changing, an approximate bed capacity can only be given, but in December, 1900, a total bed capacity of 2,124 for all hospitals in the department was recorded; the total command present December 31, 1900, being 26,533. The average number of daily sick in all these hospitals was about 767 for the month of December, 1900.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The supply depot prior to July 6, 1900, was at Angeles; but as all supplies to coast ports and stations lying north of Dagupan, the railroad terminus, had to go via Manila, the supply depot was moved to Manila so as to

obviate the double expense of transportation. The supplying of stations on coast line during the typhoon season from Manila was impossible; small sub-posts were established at Vigan and Aparri to meet emergency calls.

Supplies are furnished on requisitions transmitted through regimental surgeons, the Chief Surgeon of the District and Department Chief Surgeon, who revises the same in accordance with supply table furnished by Chief Surgeon of the Division, and they are again revised by issuing officer before final approval, according to stock on hand. Supplies are obtained from Division Supply Depot on requisition of Department Supply Officer, and revised in this office before final approval of Chief Surgeon of the Division. The supplies are transported from depot to receiving officer by the Quartermaster's Department.

TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED TO OTHER HOSPITALS.

The sick at small stations are, when able to bear transportation, and travel is possible, transferred to nearest regimental or military hospitals in the department, or to the First Reserve Hospital in Manila. Sick for transfer to United States are sent to First Reserve Hospital, Manila; for discharge on certificate of disability, to the Third Reserve Hospital. Sick at posts in Mariquina Valley or the old Sixth District were sent to Santa Mesa Hospital.

All transfers of this character require the authority of the Chief Surgeon of the Department, except in emergency when subsequent approval may be obtained. Venereal cases, convalescents from fevers and enteric affections are sent to Santa Mesa and Corregidor only by authority from the Chief Surgeon of the Division, secured by this office.

SANITATION.

The sources of water used by the commands are from surface wells, deep wells, so-called springs, slow and rapid running rivers, and rainfall. All these supplies furnish

evidences of contamination, and early in the year division orders were issued looking to the boiling of all waters used for drinking; subsequently, and as soon as obtainable, Waterhouse-Forbes Sterilizers were secured, issued and put in use by the troops, with the result that this procedure was closely followed by a direct lessening of diseases called water-borne. This was marked in the cases of bowel troubles. All stations are now furnished with these sterilizers; a few have become defective, and boiling the water is resumed until the sterilizer can be replaced.

FAECES.

In a general way the dry earth system is carried out, final disposal being by cremation, or into some water course. In other than excreta from healthy men, disinfection is practiced before final disposal.

SLOPS.

Solid refuse is usually burned, otherwise disposed of by water course.

SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS.

Where possible the men sleep on the upper floors of buildings, otherwise on the first floor, which is from ten to twenty feet from the ground, and freely ventilated underneath. At the smaller stations the Gold Medal cot is obtainable; at the larger hospitals wire springs and mattresses are in use for the sick. At all stations the mosquito-bar is considered a necessity.

FOOD.

As a general rule the food, as supplied by the commissary, is of good quality and ample, with the exception of fresh meat to some stations difficult to reach, off the railroad and the stations depending on the smaller commissaries, where the usual variety of stores is lacking. The tendency to economize on the proteid part of the ration, especially good, fresh, juicy meats, is not borne out by practical observation to be necessary or needful, but on the contrary

the lack of this part of the ration, when it is not constantly furnished in its full quota is, as a rule, followed by complaints and lowered vital resistance. At the present time frozen meat is furnished to most stations, other stations buying native cattle whenever obtainable.

COOKING.

When messes of any size obtain, the cooking is creditable.

POLICING.

Usually done by prisoners, native, or otherwise; at times hired, and as a rule gives good results.

STATE OF REPAIR OF HOSPITALS.

Aside from the larger hospitals at Dagupan, Vigan, Aparri and San Isidro, the majority of hospitals is in buildings of the "nipa shack" variety, furnishing protection against sun and rain, often in bad repair, devoid of all sanitary requirements and impossible to completely disinfect, without water or sewerage. The Dagupan hospital was formerly a college building of spacious apartments, wide corridors, fully ventilated, but without water or means of directly disposing of wastes of any kind.

EFFICIENCY OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

As a rule the medical officers under extraordinary trying circumstances have acquitted themselves with credit; in occasional instances due to lack of proper training and administrative acquirements some have fallen short, but these cases are usually in young, untrained gentlemen, entering military life for the first time and under conditions that brought them in actual contact with official affairs at a time when trained minds were needed.

EFFICIENCY OF THE HOSPITAL CORPS.

Generally speaking, good; the older and more experienced non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps have been of inestimable value; the younger men in the Corps, though lacking in special training, are apt, willing and acquit themselves creditably.

KNOWLEDGE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES AND PAPER WORK AMONG MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Considering the enormous increase of medical men serving with the army, usually direct from civil life, without previous training of any kind in administrative army affairs, it could not but result in shortcoming on the part of the medical men performing for the first time clerical work, the details of which are trying enough for the well-trained medical officer. The majority of volunteer officers and contract surgeons have shown remarkable progress in this part of the work, and it is to be hoped that the service can retain the better part of this valuable material trained under such trying conditions.

Names of any Medical Officers who have been Distinguished by Personal Bravery, Hazardous Service, or Particular Devotion to Duty, Giving Incidents.

Major H. S. T. Harris, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon, Fourth District, Department of Northern Luzon, reports: " * * In a very bloody engagement at Tubigan in the mountains of Bulacan Province, Acting Assistant Surgeon Walter C. Chidester is reported to have shown great gallantry in caring for his wounded while exposed to a hot fire of the enemy from the hills on both sides of the ravine in which he was working. He was recommended by Major Joseph Wheeler, jr., for a medal of honor for his conduct in this occasion, which recommendation I am informed has been approved.

"Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. Grant Deaton was universally commended for his conduct in action at a place called by the insurrectos Fort Rizal, in the mountains of Nueva Ecija Province, April 18, 1901, crossing a stream alone during the engagement to succor wounded Macabebe scouts.

"The conduct of medical officers in general in the numerous small affairs that have occurred has been highly creditable, according to all reports. * * *

Likewise in report of Chief Surgeon, Fourth District, the following appears: * * * The conduct of the Hospital Corps in action has always been exceedingly good, so far as I can learn. There are probably many men deserving mention, but the only cases which have come under my own observation are those of Privates Harry Hogue and William H. Smith, who, in the second fight at Tubigan, July 29, 1900, went down into the ravine during heavy firing to dress and bring out two wounded Macabebes. * * *

CHARACTER OF PREVAILING DISEASES, CAUSATION, ESPECIALLY IN REGARD TO DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, MALARIA, SMALLPOX AND LEPROSY.

With reference to diarrhoea and dysentery, the causation is usually by the ingestion of irritating foods or infected waters and, as is well known, a high humid atmosphere also predisposes to catarrhal gastro-enteric affections. Dysentery is of all grades and types, the chief causative feature being the *bacillus dysenteriae* of Shiga and the protozoon *amoeba coli*; the media conveying these organisms are foods, waters and *fiesta* drinks.

Malaria is unequally distributed over the department, some places suffering remarkably from this disease, while troops but a few miles away appear to be comparatively free. In a special report required by this office on the causation of malarial fevers at the town of Bamban, Province of Tarlac, the following was shown:

* * * The records of the Medical Department show the following rate of sickness and the number of malarial cases since January of the present year:

TOTAL SICK.	MALARIAL CASES.	NUMBER OF CASES RE-APPEARING DURING MONTH.	PERCENTAGE OF MALARIAL CASES TO SICK.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SICK TO COMMAND.	STRENGTH OF COMMAND.
January .....53	45	7	84	1.5	112
February.....56	72	11	94	2.3	114
March.....57	38	7	66	1.5	116
April.....71	18	5	25	2.2	107
May 1st to 13th.....21	15	3	71	1.4	108

"It will be seen from this that about 70 per cent of the men of the command are already infected by the organism of malaria. * * *

"In one set of the men's quarters at 11 p. m., 13th inst., out of sixty (60) men but three (3) were using mosquito-bars; several men gave the information that the mosquitoes were troublesome. Part of the duty of this command is to furnish a guard at the railroad bridge crossing the Rio Parnao River. The quarters this guard occupies is a crude nipa hut; the larger part of the only room overhangs the sloping high bank of the river where the brush is somewhat thick and dense; no protection against mosquitoes was in evidence, and the men stated that they could not rest from the constant presence of these insects. * * *

"The facts, then, briefly set forth, are these: The disease is transmitted by certain species of mosquito, which sucks the blood of an infected malarial person, taking in the parasites of the disease, which undergo development in these insects. The ultimate thread-like bodies found in the salivary glands show how easily the insect biting another individual injects the spores of the disease while emptying his salivary glands, and in this way inoculate the disease from man to man. From this it will appear that a single malarial case not properly isolated, as it were, under a mosquito-proof netting, will, in a non-malarial region, be the point from which other cases can arise. In looking for some confirmatory evidence of these facts, at the post several species of mosquitoes were caught on the morning of the 14th inst. in the quarters occupied by the men the night previous. The roof, walls, and clothing of the men were covered with these insects, many appearing well fed. Several of the genus *Anopheles* were dissected and the blood from the stomach examined. The cellular elements of the blood of man were demonstrated, and in many of the cells the malarial organism was found and observed sufficiently long to determine beyond any question that it was the same

organism from which the men were suffering; this species of mosquito, and probably others, are operating in the building, going from man to man distributing the poison until few have escaped the infection. Several of the men have been inoculated repeatedly until a resulting anaemia is manifest. The breeding-place of these mosquitoes was the next point to settle; excursions into the surrounding country showed a complete absence of water and but one pool at a culvert along the railroad, and the river. The pool at the culvert was devoid of the larval form of the insect, and the rapid-running stream and apparently dry banks gave no further evidence. It was the opinion that the breeding-place was not far from the quarters, and the wells were investigated; water drawn up showed mosquitoes, and in one instance in the sterilized water kept in a barrel under the quarters the pupa, or wriggler, was found. The man who attended the sterilizer made the statement that mosquitoes were particularly numerous about the water barrels. It is the opinion of the undersigned that these mosquitoes breed in the open wells and in barrels of water unprotected, and live in the quarters close by, and convey the infection from man to man, and accordingly I respectfully submit the following recommendations:

"First. That the command be supplied with mosquito-bars and the men instructed in their intelligent use, and so obtain their co-operation.

"Second. That the quarters be fumigated with the fumes of sulphur so as to kill the insects living in the building and already inoculated.

"Third. That the entire command be given twelve (12) grains of quinine daily for one week, and on every seventh day thereafter for two months.

"Fourth. That the men on guard duty be protected by head-nets or by covering the exposed parts by cottonseed oil containing the odor of eucalyptus, and made by using the oils furnished by the Medical Department.

"Fifth. That the water as sterilized by the Waterhouse-Forbes Sterilizer be continued, and the supply protected by covering the barrels with mosquito cloth held in place by bamboo rims and that the wells in use be cleaned and supplied with covers. Those wells not in use to have poured into each, one pint of petroleum or kerosene oil. * * *

The above recommendations were commenced May 19, 1901. The total sick from malarial disease for each month of the year was as follows: January, 46; February, 71; March, 37; April, 20; May, 18; June, 3.

In compliance with a similar request from this office, the following was shown to exist at Murcia, Province of Tarlac: * * * The following figures taken from the records, which do not include those treated not on sick report, show how the command has suffered from the paludal poisoning so freely distributed at this station, viz.:

1901.	TOTAL SICK.	MALARIAL CASES.	NUMBER OF CASES REAPPEARING DURING MONTH.	PERCENTAGE OF MALARIAL CASES TO SICK.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SICK TO COMMAND.	STRENGTH OF COMMAND.
January ..	47	35	3	74	1.4	108
February ..	35	29	3	82	1.1	107
March.....	61	52	12	85	1.6	116
April.....	58	56	9	16	1.5	124
May 1 to 15.	43	40	2	93	2.3	122

"The pueblo close by has a habitation of 185 persons, and several of these were down with *calenturia*, or malaria. * * *

"The sick cases of malarial origin upon examination of their blood showed the presence of the Laveran organism, the specific cause of malarial fevers; the type was of the tertian variety and exceedingly severe, producing in one case hematuria, or blood in the urine, the so-called black-water fever. In this case the infection was of the type seen in South and Central America, the Brazos bottoms of Texas, and Africa; it is not devoid of danger, may destroy life and frequently is the cause of serious organic

lesions of the internal organs. This item is worthy of mention to show that, if the military necessity of garrisoning such an insalubrious locality should cease, it is the better part of wisdom to remove the troops from so unwholesome a site. But four to six miles away at other stations I am given to understand that no such conditions as these exist. * * *

"Having demonstrated the malarial parasite in the blood of several of the men of this command, attention was given to possible breeding-places of the mosquito in neighboring sites containing pool of water in which the larvæ and pupæ of the mosquito were found in great abundance. * * *

"This station is one, if to be permanently garrisoned should be thoroughly drained by subsoil drainage, and mosquito-proof quarters furnished. That suctorial insects have frequently been conclusively demonstrated to be an active agent in transmitting diseases of both man and beast is no longer doubted. * * * It is recommended:

"First. That the men be instructed, and their intelligent co-operation secured, in the use of the mosquito-bar. That all bars be sound, and free from torn places, and that they be lowered at 5 p. m.

"Second. That the guard be furnished with mosquito-bars and head-nets and that unavoidably exposed places be anointed with olive oil impregnated with the odor of eucalyptus, prepared from the oils furnished by the Medical Department.

"Third. That the older quarters be fumigated with sulphur to kill all inoculated insects having their living places in the barracks. Houses can be rendered free from mosquitoes by burning two or three cones of pyrethrum powder—an ingredient of ordinary insect powder that has been moistened with water and shaped into cones similar to the chocolate drop—thus stupefying the insect without harm to human beings. Kerosene oil in a dish held under the insect will cause it to drop in the dish, and many can be removed from the inside of nets in this way.

"Fourth. That the entire command be given quinine daily, twelve (12) grains to each man, for one week, and every seventh day for two months thereafter.

"Fifth. That the breeding-places of the mosquito have petroleum (kerosene oil) poured on the swamp water in the proportion of one ounce for every fifteen square feet of surface, and to be renewed monthly. That the wells from which water is drawn be kept covered when not in actual use. Disturbing of earth by digging or turning over the soil adjacent to the command should be forbidden.

"Sixth. That the water for potable purposes be used as obtained from a Waterhouse-Forbes Sterilizer in good condition. * * *

By a department order the command at this station was reduced to a small detachment.

Smallpox is endemic among the natives, occasionally affecting the troops in isolated instances. It has never been epidemic so far as the troops are concerned. In a report on the prevalence of smallpox in the First District, Department of Northern Luzon by Major Ogden Rafferty, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, dated March 11, 1901, he states: " * * * For the natives a public vaccinator has been employed, Ruperto Susano, of Tagudin; during the month of December he was employed at Alilem, in the Province of Union. He has never been paid, but the roll has been forwarded by Dr. Curtis at Alilem. During his service he has vaccinated 2,560, three-fourths of which were under the age of five years. Among the children he estimates the successful vaccinations at about 80 per cent, while the adults were all unsuccessful. * * * On inspecting the pest-house three (3) cases, children, were found, all doing well and recovering. The virus furnished has been good. * * * The virus that has been sent to Vigan from Manila has been of variable quality; much of it has been spoiled through the effect of heat. All that has been sent up packed in ice has been good. * * *

"By the authority of General Wheaton, native vaccinators have been appointed in accordance with G. O., No. 91, 1900, Office of Military Governor, at the following places: One at Laoag, Batac, Badoc, Dingras, Bangui, Vigan, Lapo, Santo Domingo, Candon (discharged June 1st), Caoayan, Narvacan, Santa, Alilem, Tagudin, Namacpacan, Bangar, Tubao, Bagnotan, one for the two towns of San Francisco and Balaoang and one for Naguilian and one for Salsona. Major Drake states that owing to the enormous amount of paper work to be done these vaccinators cannot be paid; the doctors don't seem to understand preparing the rolls, and that after one or two ineffectual attempts to comply with the requirements, the rolls get lost in the mail or pigeon-holed somewhere, and so the matter rests. He strongly advocates a more simple method of payment. * * *

"In conclusion, I wish to remark that at present the disease does not exist either among the troops or the natives in anywhere near the proportion that it existed at this time last year; the fact remains, however, that it does not exist in an endemic form in the outlying barrios of numerous towns in the First District. I believe that these sporadic cases will be reported from time to time for the next two or three years, or until such time as we can obtain more perfect control over the natives. There seems to be two centers of origin for the trouble in this district, one in the outlying barrios and small towns near Bangar and the other in the small towns near Vigan; from these centers it follows the main-traveled road going north and south, losing somewhat in virulence as it proceeds. It is believed to have existed in an endemic form among the mountain people for a good many years. These people have simply no ideas about disinfection. A case develops among them, usually among the children; the case dies or gets well, nothing is destroyed or disinfected. The people's religious training causes them to look on it with indifference, believing it is a matter of divine providence whether they survive or perish. Frequently these people move down into coast towns bringing

their infected property with them, and in course of time new cases develop in the most unexpected localities. The natives are not averse to vaccination, in fact they believe in it, but beyond that they will not, unless compelled, take any precaution against the disease. Nearly every native you examine above the age of five can exhibit good vaccination marks, or the pits of variola. It is this fact that makes it almost universally, in this district, a disease of childhood. The Spanish employed town vaccinators, paid from the town funds, and it was and still is a favorite custom with these vaccinators to get all the people in the plaza after church on Sundays and vaccinate them; they employed the arm-to-arm vaccination, and were more successful with it than with the virus now furnished them, which frequently seems to be inert. The insurrection before and after the arrival of the Americans drove many of the people to the hills, discontinued the old methods of yearly vaccination, so that now there are numerous children below the age of five going about who have never successfully been vaccinated, and are ripe for the disease at the first exposure. The methods adopted by the medical officers to check the disease among the troops have been effectual and zealously carried out; vaccination has been frequently repeated. During the past month over 75,000 units of virus have been shipped to this district for the soldiers and natives. Native vaccinators have been employed in accordance with G. O., No. 91, 1900, Office of the Military Governor, but not in sufficient numbers. Every town of 10,000 inhabitants, whether garrisoned by troops or not, should have at least two vaccinators. All the medical officers have not yet received your letter of February 11, 1901, referring to certain data about the vaccinations, and from my inspection of the records kept by these native vaccinators I am of the opinion that the medical officers called on will not be able to make a satisfactory report.

"I would respectfully submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

"First. That it should be made compulsory (by fine or imprisonment) for natives to report every suspicious case to the military authorities. After inspection by the surgeon or his authorized assistant, every house containing smallpox should display a yellow or red flag, which should not be removed until the patient has been moved and the house disinfected with bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid, and then whitewashed. All bedding and clothing coming in immediate contact with the person of the sick should be burned.

"Second. That it should be forbidden (and enforced by fines or imprisonment) to hold public or church funerals for any one dying from smallpox.

"Third. That it should be compulsory for every city of 3,000 or more inhabitants to establish a pest-house at least one-half mile from any collection of houses, for the accommodation of all natives who could not quarantine their sick at home to the entire satisfaction of the surgeon. Each patient to be allowed one relative attendant and the two to be supported at the public expense for such time as the surgeon may direct, or for such time as they may remain inmates of the pest-house.

"Fourth. That for the next two years two native vaccinators should be employed, at a suitable salary (monthly) for every city of 5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants. That they should be compelled to see and vaccinate, if necessary, every man, woman, and child (over three months old) in their pueblo or barrios, at least once every month during December, January, February and March, and for any other months in the year that necessity may demand, upon the authority of the District Commander.

"Until the completion of the ice machines at Vigan and San Fernando I would also recommend that these native vaccinators be supplied with two watch crystals with a rubber band and a small vial of glycerine to enable them to keep and prepare their scabs or crusts used in their arm-to-arm vaccination, with which they all seem to be familiar.

"Fifth. For the troops I would recommend the continuance of the methods now in use, viz.: Repeated vaccination, isolation and quarantining when necessary. Further, as my investigation has convinced me that all soldiers, so far, have contracted it from direct contact with infected material, I would further recommend that orders be issued forbidding soldiers to enter native shacks, especially from the 1st of December till the 1st of July.

"Sixth. I would further recommend that until the ice machines are established in good working order some experiments be made with virus dried on ivory points. Many medical officers believe this class of prepared virus would be more effective where ice cannot be obtained. * * *

Leprosy is found to exist at different places, some having one or two cases, while at other places eight to ten cases have been noted. Many cases probably exist quite unknown to the military authorities. No systematic method of segregation is in operation, but when cases are reported the military authorities are urged to isolate them.

Beri-beri: Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon, Third District, reports: "* * * Beri-beri prevailed extensively in the military prisons at Lingayen and Iba in the latter part of 1900. By sanitary measures, changes of diet and proper treatment it has been almost completely eradicated in those places. There are only fifteen (15) cases at present in Lingayen, and there were at one time nearly 100. These cases are improving, and it will apparently soon be stamped out. At Iba the epidemic is also under control and the number of cases reduced from forty-five to eighteen at last report.

"There have also been a few scattering cases at other places, but none have been reported recently. * * *

Major H. S. T. Harris, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Chief Surgeon, Fourth District, Department of Northern Luzon, reports: "* * * Beri-beri appeared in the San Isidro Military Prison about August last (some prisoners arrested

having the disease already). Some sixty cases occurred, with a mortality of about one-third. All cases which had lost the knee-jerk were removed from the prison, after isolation in one large room in the prison had been tried unsuccessfully. They were placed in an airy building well elevated from the ground and treated by strychnine and other tonics. Their diet was already very fair. Under this system the mortality was checked.

Within the prison, cement floors were laid, the bunks scrubbed with chloride of lime and the walls white-washed. Disinfection was kept up for some time. New gangs of prisoners as they arrived were inspected. No further outbreak has occurred. Many of the old cases have recovered, though some are still under treatment. * * *

The cases appearing from this disease are from the native population. One case occurring in an enlisted man was reported from San José, Province of Nueva Ecija. This was from a mountainous region.

Bubonic Plague: On June 8, 1901, it was determined by an expert from the Manila Board of Health that five cases of plague had occurred in Malolos. It was placed in the hands of the Board of Health of Manila without delay. On June 10, 1901, one medical officer and three sanitary men left Manila for Malolos from the Board of Health. On June 11th the following was reported: “* * * Halsell wires from Malolos, ‘No new or suspicious cases found or reported. Presidente has furnished four inspectors, making nine in all. Commenced immediately house-to-house inspection. Detention camp and hospital have been established and one case was removed to-day; conditions so far encouraging. Six cases so far reported.’”

(Signed) Meacham,
President Board of Health.”

The quarantine was raised June 18, 1901, final report showing that three cases were undoubted plague and three suspicious.

On June 30th a case of plague was found at Concepcion; it was in a native from Manila, from an infected

house. The case died, which ended the disease at this place, similar precautions as at Malolos having been taken.

WORK DONE IN THE WAY OF VACCINATION.

Orders were issued that "every enlisted man of the commands who had not been successfully vaccinated within the past six months, as shown by company records or within personal knowledge of the officer, will be vaccinated at once, and should the operation not prove successful it will be repeated at intervals of two weeks, as often as in the judgment of the surgeon in charge of organization it may be deemed necessary to protect against smallpox; but not less than three unsuccessful vaccinations from date of this order will be accepted as sufficient protection." Since October 1, 1900, 130,700 units of vaccine virus were furnished the Department of Northern Luzon and issued for use of the troops in the department on requisition from this office.

Natives were vaccinated by public vaccinators paid for by the civil funds. Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Disbursing Officer for Department of Northern Luzon, reports as follows:

"* * * The following is a report of the work done between June 26, 1900 and June 30, 1901:

"Total amount disbursed for vaccination of natives, \$15,600.01.

	First Dis- trict.	Second Dis- trict.	Third Dis- trict.	Fourth Dis- trict.	Fifth Dis- trict.	Sixth Dis- trict.	Total.
Estimated population....	558,715	190,186	337,363	121,400	430,480	82,000	1,720,144
Number protected by smallpox.....	10,900	3,763	172,218	25,820	78,147	10,950	301,858
Number protected by previous vaccination.....	28,759	2,478	72,291	15,000	97,505	5,225	221,258
Number successfully vac- cinated since June 26, 1900.....	33,711	7,737	38,015	1,871	102,166	7,351	191,751
Number vaccinated since June 26, 1900.....	68,507	35,260	47,975	6,420	113,797	15,080	287,067
Number cases smallpox 12 mos. prior to June 26, 1900.....	306		1,320	110	2,147	61	3,944
Number cases smallpox since June 26, 1900.....	452	210	431	820	78	26	2,017
Number of native vac- cinator employed.....	20	14	22	15	76	8	155

"The cost of vaccination was a fraction over five cents, gold, for each person, and the amount expended for medical supplies for sick indigent natives was one-half cent per capita. The successful vaccinations were about 67 per cent of the total number vaccinated. * * *

There was difficulty in preserving the virus en route to most coast stations and to those at great distances from the railroad. Now the virus is transmitted by hospital car in ice-chest to nearest point and sent to stations within reasonable distance. The establishment of ice plants at Vigan, Aparri and other out of the way stations afforded facilities for keeping the virus; otherwise the material decomposed and became inert and worthless.

INSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL CORPS, EFFICIENCY AND DISCIPLINE.

A table of instruction is now followed at stations, and the efficiency and discipline are good.

QUARANTINE MEASURES.

In case of contagious epidemic disease, the usual quarantine regulations are enforced.

SYSTEM OF MESSING, SUFFICIENCY, VARIETY AND PREPARATION.

At the large stations the messing arrangements are good; the sick unable to eat the regular ration are subsisted on the forty cents per diem fund; the other sick and members of the Hospital Corps on the ration. The variety is dependent on the industry of natives of surrounding country, the stock as furnished by the Subsistence Department and according to facilities for obtaining fresh meats. The standards of messes and quantity of food necessarily depend on the facilities afforded by the well-stocked commissary and ample markets of the larger garrisoned towns to the small barrio, where the troops are entirely dependent for all articles of food on near-by stations having commissaries and markets. The preparation of the food is usually good.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE SICK.

On the railroad between Manila and Dagupan a hospital car is maintained, with bed accommodations, ice, a few simple medicines and attendance. All sick from stations adjacent to the railroad are transported on this car to the larger hospitals. Off the railroad the river routes are followed when possible by small boats, cascos, etc., thence by wagon or litter to the hospitals. On the coast, vessels stopping at ports furnish the needed transportation on the usual quartermaster's request. The Hospital Ship "Relief" has also brought sick from the military hospitals and stations on the coast line.

CONDITION OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION PERTAINING TO MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The ambulance as furnished is the only means of transportation over which the Medical Department has direct control, and draught animals for the purpose are not under the control of the Medical Department, but furnished from time to time by Quartermaster. The ambulances have answered their purpose very well; many are out of repair. Some reports state that unless heavily loaded they are not an easy riding vehicle, and that broader tires seem to be necessary. The available ambulances at present number about sixty.

CONDITION OF MEDICAL PROPERTY, WHETHER USED FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES.

The condition of medical property is affected largely by the character of service, and climatic conditions. All instruments and furniture of metal soon oxidize; bedding and woodwork frequently destroyed by ants; otherwise the property shows fair wear. The lack of repair shops is a feature that requires consideration. There have been times when officers traveling from place to place have been accommodated with facilities for sleeping.

HOSPITALS AND PROPERTY, IF PROPERLY SECURED AGAINST FIRE.

Fire buckets and axes are the only available means in case of fire in most of the hospitals.

Storerooms under lock and key usually prevent theft.

SUBSISTENCE SALES TO HOSPITALS.

These as a rule are ample and satisfactory, except at all small stations difficult to reach.

FACILITIES FOR LAUNDRY WORK, BATHING AND SWIMMING.

The hospital linen is usually laundried by local help, Chino or Filipino, and paid for by the Medical Department. Facilities for bathing and swimming are generally lacking, aside from small water-courses adjacent to commands; otherwise the small tub is used.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Sewerage, practically none.

Drainage, aided by sandy, loose soil, falling ground; in valleys, generally not good in rainy season.

GARDENS.

While attempts have been made here and there, no general success has been obtained. During the rainy season garden products rot, and lack of seeds has to some extent prevented experiments. In the dry season everything burns up. Insects have also been reported a cause for non-success.

HOSPITAL FUND, MANAGEMENT AND APPLICATION OF.

There are thirty-five stations, including military hospitals, possessing a hospital fund, with a total amount of \$1,505.56 to their credit, the maximum being \$319.82, the minimum one cent, giving an average of \$43.01. The management of these funds has been carried out in accordance with regulations.

BOOKS, PAPERS, FILES, HOW KEPT.

At most stations the records are fairly well preserved.

**PRESCRIBED ROLLS AND RETURNS, HOW PREPARED, FILLED AND
IF RENDERED PROMPTLY.**

During the year much trouble was experienced in this class of administrative work; as those required to do this work become accustomed to it, and acquire the technical knowledge, much delay and incorrectness will be obviated.

UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL PROPERTY AT POSTS.

Much unserviceable medical property at certain large posts accumulated during the year. This is accounted for by expeditions returning with worn-out material, and small stations abandoned by order turning in worn-out property. Inspectors have acted on most of these collections.

ICE MACHINES.

There are four ice machines in the department under the control of the Medical Department. One is at Dagupan, one at Aparri, one at San Isidro and one at Vigan. Their capacity is about 2,500 pounds per day; the usual output possible is 1,800 pounds per day. When working, the ice is always in demand, and triple the quantity could be disposed of. Considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping the machines running, due to lack of proper knowledge on the part of those running the machinery; the use of brackish water corroding the boilers was an item that detracted from the constant working of these extremely valuable machines.

CIRCULARS SENT OUT.

One thousand and forty circulars were prepared and sent out of this office, transmitting in a general way the administrative instructions of the Division Chief Surgeon.

VACCINATION.

As already stated, this part of the work is well up to date, and most commands can be considered to be thoroughly and efficiently vaccinated.

DISBURSING OFFICER'S REPORT.

Major Fauntleroy reports that from June 26, 1900, to June 30, 1901, he disbursed for purchases of medical supplies for indigent natives \$6,997.09.

MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT, REPORT ON.

Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, reports:

*** Total number of packages received.....	13,374	
Total number of packages shipped.....	10,017	
Total amount of supplies received.....	929	tons.
Total amount of supplies shipped.....	486	tons.
Total number of shipments.....	745	

The posts in the department have been supplied up to December 31, 1901.

Supplies on hand for 15,000 men for six months.

Losses as shown by inventory and Inspection Report, etc.:

At Depot, by deterioration.....	\$ 122.50
At Depot, by elements.....	218.54
In transit from depot.....	240.00
In transit to depot.....	623.56
Total.....	\$1,194.60

Total value of worn-out property turned into Depot from posts, \$723.70. * * *

INDIGENT NATIVES.

These have been always treated in a humane manner, and assisted when possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO USE, CARE AND PRESERVATION OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CHESTS, MEDICINES, BOOKS, RUBBER GOODS.

Major P. C. Fauntleroy, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Medical Supply Officer of the Department of Northern Luzon, reports: * * * Owing to the rapid eroding of metal by rust in these islands, it is recommended that hard-rubber bottles or receptacles be substituted for the metal screw-top bottles, and receptacles in all cases and chests. All other tin receptacles should be heavily shellaced before being shipped to these islands.

"Owing to the rapid deterioration of corks in bottles of the following medicines, it is recommended that glass stoppers be substituted: Aetheris spiritus compositus, aetheris spiritus nitrosi, amoniae spiritus aromaticus, pruni virginiane extractum fluidum, and potassa. * * *

In a general way all instruments need protection from moisture, whether it be by coating over with vaseline, paraffine, or the residue from tincture benzoin compound, which latter procedure leaves a thin film of antiseptic resin covering the instrument, which will remain good for months. When the resin retracts and cracks, a new coat, however, is all that is required. A rinsing in alcohol removes this coating, and the instruments are well preserved.

All chests, book-cases, etc., should have legs raising them about six inches from the ground. The legs should stand in tin vessels holding coal-oil to prevent ants and other insects attacking the property. Bedding, books and all articles of an absorbing nature during the wet season need frequent exposure to sunlight to prevent moulding. Valuable articles could be kept in air-tight chests or cupboards with saucers of calcium chloride or sulphuric acid.

REPORT ON NATIVE DRINKS USUALLY PURCHASED BY ENLISTED MEN.

Major H. S. T. Harris, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, Fourth District, reports: " * * * I have inspected a manufactory of soft drinks in this town and found that they were using artesian well water, and that the bottles were thoroughly cleansed, but probably in many instances this is not the case. A few of the men have contracted a taste for vino (a native drink, doubtless containing much fusel oil), and a still smaller number have taken to opium, with disastrous effects in both cases. * * *

Major John L. Phillips, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, Second District, reports: " * * * It is thought that when men can procure beer and whiskey, very little of the native drinks, such as vino, is used by them.

The use of opium is on the increase among the troops in the district, and an effort is being made to suppress the trade as much as possible. * * *

Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon, Third District, reports: “* * * This is principally the native ‘bino.’ The Chief Surgeon has no personal experience of the effects of the use of this drink by enlisted men. The evidence is that it is comparatively innocuous in small quantities, but when drunk in large amounts its effects are especially deleterious, both on physical as well as mental processes. The abolishing of the canteen is said to have increased its use by the men with accompanying injurious effects. * * *

First Lieutenant George A. Skinner, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Regimental Surgeon, 16th Infantry, reports:

“* * * The only native drink that I have observed is the ‘vino,’ or ‘bino’ as it is more commonly called, and which appears to be the same throughout the island. There has been no opportunity to make an analysis of this beverage, but it contains a large amount of alcohol, but of what variety I am unable to state. There is a native drink reported, but which seems to be infrequently used at this point, though plentiful in the interior, which is called gin, but its appearance or qualities are not known to me. Two men are reported as dying from the effects of this drink while I was stationed at Echague, but as neither of the cases came under my observation and there was no physician in attendance, there is no means of verifying the statements. On some of the men the drinking of vino is very disastrous, and the wildest delirium results. On others it appears to affect them much as any other alcoholic drink would, and produces no immediate marked effect. It may be that the percentage of active agent differs much in the various products, or those not affected drink less than the

others, but it is certain that the delirium is frequently very marked and the after effects lasting in breaking down the health. * * *

The following is an extract from a report rendered by Contract Surgeon William Roberts on the chemistry of vino:

" * * * A sample of the article sold as vino was obtained direct from the factory where it was manufactured, and upon being subjected to examination gave the following results:

"A pale, straw-colored fluid with a characteristic odor, giving 33 per cent by volume of alcohols belonging to the methyl and ethyl compounds. These are in the proportion of about 2 to 4, or about 11 per cent methyl alcohol and 22 per cent ethyl alcohol, aside from the poisonous volatile products carried over in the distillation. Of these compounds methyl alcohol constitutes the active poisoning agent of this mixture, and is derived from the juice of the nipa, which contains hydrocarbons, and forms methane, CH_4 . On fermentation, this gas loses one atom of hydrogen, the resulting hydrocarbon radical combines with hydroxyl to form methyl alcohol, *i. e.*, CH_3OH .

"This compound is in the ordinary vino in such quantities that by dehydration, its aldehyde, CHOH , is formed in large quantities. This is the formaldehyde gas so much used as a surface disinfectant.

"The large amount of ethyl alcohol is the result of adding to the fermenting juice of the nipa, called 'tuber,' crude sugar, which furnishes the hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5 , which, in turn, combining with hydroxyl OH , forms ethyl alcohol, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, the ordinary form of alcohol found in intoxicating liquids, and is no more poisonous than that found in strong sherry wine.

"The volatile compounds, together with the wood spirit the vino contains, are the cause of the acute and urgent poisonous symptoms found in cases of vino intoxication.

The ingestion of 100 cubic centimeters of vino would contain about 11 cubic centimeters of wood spirit, the dose of which as a medicinal agent is recorded as from 10 to 40 drops, or about 3 cubic centimeters.

"Vino is the first distillate of the fermented juice of the nipa, plus cane sugar, and contains gases, which are largely of the paraffin or methane series, which, by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by the group hydroxyl, form alcohols, some of which are intensely poisonous. These compounds are all carried over at a low boiling point, and by collecting only one-third of the volume of the liquid subjected to distillation a distillate can be obtained that will readily burn, and can be used for alcohol lamps, etc. Upon carrying the distillation to the limit of safety the higher compounds are carried over, and consist of traces of amyl, propyl, butyl and other alcohols, this mixture being known under the common term, fusel oil. It is always present in the first distillate of alcoholic fluids, and vino represents all that is bad in this sense. * * *

TEETH.

The necessity for surgical repair of the teeth has been much felt. The minor work has been done by members of the Hospital Corps, some of whom were graduates in dentistry. Much suffering has been saved patients and valuable protective oral surgery performed in this way.

Facilities for prosthetic dentistry have not been available, and it is to be hoped that material will soon be obtained for doing needed work of this character.

Very respectfully,

C. L. HEIZMANN,

*Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Surgeon General,
United States Army, Chief Surgeon.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN LUZON,

(OFFICE OF CHIEF PAYMASTER.)

Manila, P. I., July 18, 1901.

To the Adjutant General,

Department of Northern Luzon,

Manila, P. I.

SIR: -

In compliance with the instructions of the Department Commander, I have the honor to submit statement of the operations of the Pay Department from July 31, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

The following officers are on duty in the department, viz.:

Major W. H. Comegys, Paymaster, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster:

Major H. S. Wallace, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain T. C. Goodman, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain G. T. Holloway, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain M. B. Curry, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain W. R. Graham, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain C. E. Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. A.

The following officers have been on duty in the department during the year.

Major H. L. Rees, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain G. E. Pickett, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain S. Howell, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain W. B. Rochester, jr., Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Captain R. S. Smith, Paymaster U. S. A.;

Captain J. S. Wilkins, Paymaster, U. S. A.;

Major G. G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Volunteers.

Major Wm. Monaghan, Additional Paymaster, U. S. Volunteers.

Major Arthur was relieved on account of sickness and transferred to the United States.

Major Wm. Monaghan died while on duty. A capable officer.

The work of the paymasters has been very hard and difficult, owing to the large number of small posts to be visited, due to the scattered condition of the troops, the bad roads, and in many instances lack of proper transportation. The paymasters have, however, been furnished with the best transportation available, and have cheerfully, efficiently, and rapidly performed their duties, under most trying circumstances at times, and in many instances have gone out when they were scarcely able, owing to sickness.

The Attending Surgeon of the Division has informed me that he has had hard work to patch up the paymasters and their clerks, in order to keep them on duty. The roads and the transportation have been greatly improved this year, and it is hoped that the trips will not be so laborious.

The Act of Congress reorganizing the army established the grade of Captain and Paymaster, U. S. A.

There has been no loss of public funds during the year. There is urgent need of a Government Depository, or Assistant Treasurer, United States, where the public funds can be kept and checks cashed without discount. The establishment of banks in the provinces should be encouraged in every possible way.

Payment was made monthly to the volunteers, before departure, to enable them to settle their indebtedness at their stations. This duty kept the paymasters constantly in the field until the departure of the volunteer regiments.

The clerks of the Pay Department have been diligent and faithful in the performance of their arduous duties.

Payments have been made to the Squadron of Philippine Cavalry from insular funds.

Very respectfully,

W. H. COMEGYS,

*Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Paymaster.*

EXHIBIT A.

July 31, 1900. Balance on hand in department	\$ 556,160.30
Received since.....	7,388,126.80
Received deposits.....	1,012,223.55
Total to be accounted for June 30, 1901.....	\$8,956,510.55

Amount of disbursements, June 30, 1901.....	\$7,001,052.98
Transferred out of department.....	1,319,607.41
Total accounted for	\$8,320,660.39
Balance to be accounted for June 30, 1901.....	635,850.26

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. COMEGYS,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Paymaster.

Manila, P. I.,
July 18, 1901.

EXHIBIT B.**DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF CIVIL FUNDS.**

Received from Treasurer, P. I.....	\$52,669.20
JUNE 30, 1901.	
Disbursed by Paymasters	52,573.01
Balance on hand.....	96.19
	\$52,669.20

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. COMEGYS,
Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Paymaster.

Manila, P. I.,
July 18, 1901.

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN
LUZON,**

(OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.)

Manila, P. I., July 1, 1901.

To the Adjutant General,

Department of Northern Luzon.

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to the internal revenue affairs in the territory of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

I was detailed as Supervisor of Internal Revenue of this Department by G. O., No. 9, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, dated May 27, 1900, and entered upon my duties as such May 31, 1900.

At that time no attempt had been made to collect the internal revenue outside of the principal coast and river towns; the organization of the revenue service prescribed by G. O., No. 54, M. G. O., April 18, 1900, was not yet completed, and the collection of taxes did not begin in outlying territory until July 1, 1900.

The organization provided for a department supervisor, an internal revenue officer for each military district, and when necessary one or more assistant internal revenue officers for sub-offices in the larger and more populous districts. The department was divided into six districts.

Subsequently each office was allowed the necessary clerical assistance, not exceeding three native clerks, at salaries not exceeding \$20.00, \$12.50, and \$8.00, gold, each, respectively, per month.

A few of the older offices had American clerks under former authority, and two additional clerks were subsequently authorized, but for reasons of economy, when their places became vacant they were not filled again.

Their wages ranged from \$60.00 to \$100.00, gold, each, per month. Each office was allowed one or more enlisted men as clerks, if necessary, and a number were so employed. The Supervisor's Office was also allowed one enlisted man as clerk, and one was so employed from August 17, 1900, until he was discharged from the service April 2, 1901; since then the Adjutant General of the Department has kindly furnished me with the necessary clerical assistance from the force in his office. The Supervisor's Office being located in the headquarters building, Department of Northern Luzon, has entailed no extra expense for rent from internal revenue funds, and rents for the internal revenue offices in the provinces are low.

Internal revenue officers have been reimbursed for their actual and necessary traveling expenses while on duty, but the current expenses of all kinds and cost of collection of revenue have been small, as will appear from the financial statement herein.

The internal revenues of the archipelago are derived from the following sources under the provisions of Royal decrees, orders and regulations:

First.—The Industrial Tax. "All corporations and individuals, Spanish or foreign, without distinction as to race or nationality, carrying on in any of the islands of the archipelago any industry, trade, profession or art, not comprised in the Exemption Table included in the regulations are subject to the payment of the Industrial Tax."

Second.—The Urbana Tax. "Proprietors of houses, whether Spanish or foreign, will pay five (5) per cent of the net rental profits whether said buildings be occupied by their owners or not, or for whatever purpose they may be used." This tax is also subject to a few exemptions, such as houses belonging to the church, or those used for charitable purposes or when the yearly rental is less than one peso, etc.

Third.—The Stamp Tax.

Fourth.—Certificates of Registration. These certificates, or cédulas, were prescribed by the Military Governor, per G. O., No. 58, November 16, 1899, in lieu of the expensive Spanish cédulas, and were sold at twenty cents, Mexican, each. Male inhabitants of the islands between the ages of eighteen and sixty years were required to provide themselves with them, and women were entitled to do so. Act No. 133 of the Commission has increased the cost of the cédulas, or Certificates of Registration, to one peso, or one dollar, Mexican, in provinces in which civil government has been or may be organized.

Fifth.—Sale of Forestry Products. Under the Forestry Regulations it is made the duty of internal revenue officers to receive and receipt for all money in payment of forestry products on the certificate of the proper forestry official as to the amount due the government.

The Industrial and Urbana taxes were much increased under Spanish rule by the addition of surtaxes in order to increase the revenue of the islands, but these were all abolished July 1, 1900, per G. O., No. 53, M. G. O., 1900.

Some opposition to the payment of taxes was at first manifested by the natives in nearly all localities, believed to have been inspired by the insurgents and their tax and contribution collectors, with whom our collections seriously interfered.

At Malabon and Tanay the taxpayers were so intimidated by the insurgents that it became necessary to call on the military to close their places of business in order to compel them to pay their taxes.

This measure had the desired effect, as they paid without further opposition and seemed only to want the excuse to offer the insurgents that they paid tribute to the Americans only because they were forced to do so.

By the abolition of the Spanish surtaxes July 1, 1900, and the expensive Spanish cedulas prior to that date, the taxes were much reduced, and have not been a serious burden to the people; on the contrary, the protection that has been afforded the taxpayers in their business and to their property has more than repaid them for the cost of their licenses. Confidence has been gradually restored and business has steadily increased throughout the department.

The revenue officers have come into intimate contact with the people, and have not only instructed them that they were exempt from taxation by the insurgents, but that if they paid them taxes or contributed to their support they would be severely punished by the Americans. That these measures greatly reduced the resources of the insurgents cannot be doubted, and it is not claiming too much to say that the operations of the Revenue Department have contributed materially towards the suppression of the insurrection.

The old Spanish system of taxation has been further modified by acts of the Commission in all provinces where civil government has been or may be established. Act No. 133, Sec. 36, provides that "Up to and including the 30th day of June, 1901, all internal revenue collections by Provincial Treasurers as collectors of internal revenue, under the provincial act, shall be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer, as required by Act No. 90. Thereafter such taxes cease to be a part of the central government of the islands, and become provincial and municipal taxes, and Act No. 90 shall not apply thereto."

The following financial statement embraces the period from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, and is compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue offices of the department. It will necessarily differ from that of the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands, who includes in his statement funds received from provincial treasurers of organized provinces, registration officers, and other sources not included in my report.

Statement of collections and disbursements in the Internal Revenue offices in the Department of Northern Luzon for the period from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901:

DISTRICT.	PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	COLLECTIONS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
			U. S. CURRENCY.	
First	Ilocos Sur.	Vigan	\$ 9,423.80	\$ 1,710.00
First	Ilocos Sur.	Candon	4,061.71	404.50
First	Ilocos Norte	Laang	7,655.00	807.97
First	Union	San Fernando.	8,568.81	420.00
First	Abra	Bangued	1,281.79	145.00
Second	Cagayan	Aparri	23,412.67	704.00
Second	Cagayan	Tuguegarao	6,802.47	643.50
Second	Isabela	Iligan	9,720.22	657.34
Second	Nueva Viscaya.	Solano	192.08	62.50
Third	Pangasinan.	Dagupan	19,320.21	1,195.08
Third	Tarlac	Tarlac	8,680.40	424.33
Third	Zambales	Alaminos	990.15	116.03
Third	Zambales	Santa Cruz	72.29	—
Third	Zambales	Masinfoc	64.85	—
Third	Zambales	Subig	No report.	—
Third	Zambales	Iba	2,846.74	363.86
Fourth	Nueva Ecija	San Isidro	6,307.90	963.45
Fourth	Principe	Baler	No collections	—

DISTRICT.	PROVINCE.	OFFICE.	COLLECTIONS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
			U. S. CURRENCY.	
Fifth.....	Pampanga.....	San Fernando.	\$17,765.28	\$1,180.37
Fifth.....	Bulacan.....	Malolos.....	5,210.01	351.33
Fifth.....	Bataan.....	Balanga.....	2,485.54	258.54
Sixth.....	Manila.....	Malabon.....	9,628.00	653.30
Sixth.....	Manila.....	Pasig.....	2,360.49	179.09
Total.....			\$146,620.31	\$11,260.19

Cost of collection, 7 * 10 per cent.

The office at Solano was opened March 11, 1901.

Since December, 1900, the internal revenues in Zambales Province have been collected by only one officer, with station at Iba, the other offices having been closed.

The office at Subig was transferred to the navy when that town became a naval station, and no reports are made to this office.

The office at Pasig was not opened until February 6, 1901.

Civil governments having been established in the provinces of Pangasinan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Bulacan and Bataan, all Internal Revenue officers in those provinces were relieved and their records and property transferred to the provincial treasurers and supervisors, respectively, April 1, 1901.

The provinces of Manila and Morong having been subsequently united and organized into the Province of Rizal, and civil government having been established therein and in the Province of Nueva Ecija, the revenue officers in those provinces were relieved in like manner in June, 1901.

At this time the offices remaining in unorganized provinces under departmental supervision are as follows:

First District: Vigan, Candon, Laoag, Bangued and San Fernando.

Second District: Aparri, Tuguegarao, Ilagan and Solano.

Third District: Iba, Zambales Province.

Under authority of Cir. No. 12, c. s., M. G. O., volunteer officers who were mustered out of service June 30, 1901, have been retained in the offices at Vigan, Laoag, San Fernando, Tuguegarao and Iba.

Regular officers are still in charge of the offices at Candon, Bangued, Aparri, Ilagan and Solano. An office was opened at Baler, Province of Principe, last January, but upon report of the collector there that there was no taxable industries or houses, collections were suspended by order of the Department Commander.

Since the establishment of civil government in the Province of Benguet last November, no internal revenue has been collected by this department in that province.

The Province of Infanta not being garrisoned by U. S. troops, no attempt has been made to collect internal revenue there.

The provinces of Bontoc and Lepanto were attached to the Candon sub-district, and the industrial and urbana taxes have been collected, but not thoroughly, owing to remoteness and necessity for reliance on the presidentes of towns for assistance. The District Collector reports that it is now practicable to make a more thorough collection, and with the military there those provinces ought to yield considerable revenue.

All the remaining territory in the department has been quite thoroughly covered, and the taxes have been systematically collected according to the revenue laws and regulations.

The officers named in the enclosed list have been on duty as Internal Revenue officers in this department for various periods during the fiscal year, and much credit is due them and the employees in the various offices for the faithful and successful performance of the duties assigned them.

Very respectfully,

C. D. COWLES,
Major, 17th Infantry,
Supervisor Internal Revenue,
Department of Northern Luzon.

List of Internal Revenue officers on duty for various periods in Department Northern Luzon, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, to accompany the annual report of Major C. D. Cowles, 17th Infantry, Supervisor Internal Revenue, Department of Northern Luzon:

- Major E. G. Shields, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain H. L. Ripley, 3d Cavalry;
- Captain Charles G. Dwyer, 3d Infantry;
- Captain Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Infantry;
- Captain James B. Goe, 13th Infantry;
- Captain Wm. Lassiter, 16th Infantry;
- Captain John Newton, 16th Infantry;
- Captain Charles L. Beckurts, 16th Infantry;
- Captain Thomas M. Moody, 16th Infantry;
- Captain E. R. Chrisman, 16th Infantry;
- Captain Wm. O. Johnson, 16th Infantry;
- Captain E. B. Gose, 24th Infantry;
- Captain F. H. Albright, 25th Infantry;
- Captain George W. Brandle, 27th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain Thomas R. Hayson, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain John H. Goldman, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain Henry A. Peed, 32d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain A. L. B. Davies, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain Charles Van Way, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain C. D. Roberts, 35th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain H. A. Hegeman, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- Captain L. M. Lang, 42d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;
- First Lieutenant O. B. Meyer, 3d Cavalry;
- First Lieutenant R. C. Langdon, 3d Infantry;
- First Lieutenant George E. Houle, 3d Infantry;
- First Lieutenant C. H. Paine, 8th Infantry;
- First Lieutenant Isaac Erwin, 16th Infantry;

First Lieutenant E. G. Ovenshine, 16th Infantry;
 First Lieutenant Louis S. D. Rucker, jr., 16th Infantry;
 First Lieutenant Stanley H. Ford, 25th Infantry;
 First Lieutenant Garrison McCaskey, 25th Infantry;
 First Lieutenant C. A. Martin, 25th Infantry;
 First Lieutenant Grant Gillespie, 32d Infantry, U. S.

Volunteers;

First Lieutenant Carrol Power, 33d Infantry, U. S.

Volunteers;

First Lieutenant Frank D. Tompkins, 33d Infantry,
 U. S. Volunteers;

First Lieutenant Sherrard Coleman, 34th Infantry, U.
 S. Volunteers;

First Lieutenant Cleveland C. Lansing, 34th Infantry,
 U. S. Volunteers;

First Lieutenant Wm. F. Gwynne, 36th Infantry, U.
 S. Volunteers;

First Lieutenant Wm. M. Goodale, 41st Infantry, U.
 S. Volunteers;

First Lieutenant George R. Grau, Battalion Adjutant,
 49th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant O. W. Bell, 3d Cavalry;

Second Lieutenant Wilber A. McDaniel, 3d Infantry;

Second Lieutenant R. D. Carter, 12th Infantry;

Second Lieutenant Parker Hitt, 22d Infantry;

Second Lieutenant J. DeCamp Hall, 25th Infantry;

Second Lieutenant D. A. Caldwell, 25th Infantry;

Second Lieutenant Charles Schneider, 27th Infantry,
 U. S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant Clyde B. Crusan, 27th Infantry, U.
 S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant C. R. W. Morrison, 32d Infantry,
 U. S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant Archie Miller, 32d Infantry, U. S.
 Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant Henry K. Love, 32d Infantry, U.
 S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant Walter J. Scott, 33d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant L. H. Pedlar, 36th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers;

Second Lieutenant R. E. Sherwood, 41st Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY F, SIGNAL CORPS,
U. S. A.

Manila, P. I., June 30, 1901.

*Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Company F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., in the Department of Northern Luzon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901:

The jurisdiction of the Signal Officer of the Department of Northern Luzon extends over the machine shop and main telegraph office in Manila, and the Department of Northern Luzon. It is divided into six districts, under charge of Captain Edward B. Ives, Signal Corps, U. S. A., assisted by Lieutenant Basil O. Lenoir, Lieutenant R. O. Rickard, and Lieutenant Chas. B. Rogan, jr., Signal Corps, U. S. A., and Sergeant Charles F. Mason.

For convenience the report is arranged by months.

JULY, 1900.

The insurgents have been very active during the month in the Province of Ilocos Sur, repeatedly cutting the wire, removing poles and wire, causing considerable hard work on the part of the Corps, but very slight interruption of communication has been experienced. On July 26th the insurgents cut the line one mile south of Orani, on the Angeles-Orani line, pulled the poles out of the ground, broke the insulators, and carried away 700 feet of wire. The line was promptly repaired.

Lieutenant Duffy and detachment completed the San Fernando-La Trinidad branch on July 11, 1900. While en route with signal supplies from Vigan, for the Badoc-Currimaos branch line, escorted by seventeen men of Company C, 12th Infantry, Sergeant Warren Billman, Company F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was killed in ambush by the insurgents, July 31, 1900. All supplies were captured.

Lieutenant Lenoir's party connected Pozorrubio telegraphically with Alava, distance six miles, and San Manuel with San Nicolas, distance eight miles. Also changed three miles of line on the Bautista-Cabanatuan branch east of Rosales, from the woods to along the road. This section has been practically rebuilt during July, from Bautista to San José, distance eighty miles. His party moved offices at the following stations: Tarlac, Bamban, Moncada, Paniqui and Gerona, from railway to commanding officer's quarters. Total amount of new work done, thirty-eight and one-half miles.

On July 28th, 500 feet of wire on the San Fernando-Lubao branch, about one-half mile east of Guagua, was destroyed, but promptly repaired.

The San Fernando-Aparri section was frequently cut during the month, a short distance north of Cabanatuan. Between the 20th and 31st this line was cut four times, poles cut down and wire carried away. The severe storms have done a great deal of damage on this line. On July 16th the line was down in five places near Cabiao, caused by falling trees. Considering the difficulties on this section, communication between Manila and Aparri has been well handled, the longest interruption not exceeding twelve hours.

NEW OFFICES OPENED.

San Isidro, Province of Pangasinan; Convent (Malolos), Province of Bulacan; Naguilian, Province of Union; San Miguel, Province of Ilocos Sur; Alava, Province of Pangasinan.

STATIONS CLOSED.

Binnamaley, Province of Pangasinan; Cordon, Province of Isabela.

Number of messages handled by the company during the month, 111,227. Full report not yet received.

INTERRUPTIONS.

DATE.	PLACE.	DAMAGE DONE.
July 8.....	Two miles south of Badoc.....	500 yards of line carried away.
" 9.....	Two miles south San Quintin.....	600 yards line carried away.
" 11.....	Two miles north San Quintin.....	700 yards line carried away and two poles destroyed.
" 14.....	Between Pidigan and Bangued.....	100 yards line carried away.
" 17.....	North of Cabiao.....	Five poles broken, caused by falling trees.
" 18.....	Six miles north San Quintin.....	Line cut and taken away for a distance of twenty-six poles. All insulators broken.
" 21.....	Two miles north of Cabugao.....	Line cut by insurgents and 300 yards carried away. Two poles down.
" 23.....	Three miles west of Cabanatuan.....	Line cut by insurgents and three poles chopped down.
" 25.....	One mile south of Orani.....	700 feet of line carried away, insulators broken and poles pulled out.
" 28.....	East of Guagua.....	500 feet of line carried away.
" 28.....	Four miles south of Badoc.....	One mile of line and six poles carried away.
" 30.....	Near Talavera.....	Line cut and 300 feet of wire removed.
" 31.....	Four miles north of Cabanatuan.....	Line cut and twisted, one pole chopped down.

AUGUST, 1900.

Considerable trouble was experienced between August 9th and 16th, due to high winds and heavy rains; nearly all lines on the island were prostrated. Communication was re-established on the 17th. This was the most severe storm since the occupation of the island by U. S. forces, and the excellent work of linemen is worthy of mention.

The Novaliches telephone branch was cut three times between August 18th and 25th by insurgents, who removed several hundred feet of line.

On the Angeles-Orion section between Dinalupijan and Florida Blanca, the line was washed away by the Goman River on the 26th; a new line was promptly built, and communication established on the 31st.

On the 29th, 200 yards of wire and several poles were blown down on the Manila-Dagupan line at 11 a. m.; line repaired at 3:30 p. m.

Lieutenant Mitchell reports following interruptions on his section: August 1st, one-half mile of line cut down on the Cabanatuan-San José section by insurgents, eight miles north of Cabanatuan. August 30th, "River still high, lines on Cabanatuan-San José section and on San Fernando-Pantabangan section have been several times washed out. Line from Carranglan to Solano has been rebuilt and is now practically new."

Lieutenant Duffy reports almost daily onslaught upon the lines in his section by the insurgents, who not only cut the line but break the insulators at different places, thus rendering grounds. August 2d: Line cut near Badoc; 100 yards of wire missing and four insulators broken. August 11th: Line cut two miles north of Cabugao; thirty-five yards of wire, three brackets and four insulators missing. August 14th: Wire cut north of Lapo; carried away wire to length of seven poles; five poles missing. August 16th: Wire cut three miles south of Badoc; 300 yards of wire gone, one pole chopped down, and four insulators gone. August 29th: Wire cut in the morning three miles north of Cabugao; 200 yards of wire taken; cut again in the afternoon, five poles down, wire removed, three insulators gone.

Lieutenant Yurgensen reports wire broken eleven and one-half miles south of Botolan, Province of Zambales, caused by high water.

Lieutenant Grabo and detachment of five men left Manila August 10th to accompany General Funston's expedition.

Lieutenant Rickard (attached), in charge of the Aparri-Solano section, reports, "No interruptions," with exceptions incidental to prevailing wet weather and lightning, which caused line to work heavy at times.

OFFICES OPENED.

Cordon, Province of Isabela (re-opened).

Base Hospital, Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan (relay office for Dagupan-Subig section).

OFFICES CLOSED.

Railroad office, Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan.
Number of messages handled during the month, 112,237.

SEPTEMBER, 1900.

A severe typhoon raging for three days, 7th 8th and 9th, blew down seventy-eight poles between San Fernando and Guiguinto, three poles between Tondo and Caloocan, eleven between Balanga and Abucay, and prostrated nearly all the lines of the department. The very heavy rains accompanying the typhoon flooded the country, making anything but temporary repairs impossible for several days; even to accomplish temporary repairs men were compelled to work in water, frequently from waist to shoulder deep. Communication on trunk lines was re-established on the 15th.

Lieutenant Lenoir reports as having been engaged during the month in placing hardwood poles between Dagupan and Mangaldan, Dagupan and Lingayen; also in the city of Dagupan. On the 29th started with the necessary material to construct telephone line from Alava to Rosario. Province of Union. Replaced the river cable at the Dagupan River and at San Isidro, Pangasinan, with deep-sea cable.

Lieutenant Nordquist during the month was engaged in the supervision of the re-establishment of communication along the railroad after destruction by the typhoon and clearing the way for new lines.

Lieutenant Binkley was engaged during the month in constructing telephone lines between Manila and Pasig Ferry, Malolos and Poambon.

The signal detachment under Lieutenant Grabo, which was sent to General Funston for use during operations in the Fourth District, was relieved on the 19th. Attention is invited to Lieutenant Grabo's report, copy enclosed herewith. The facility displayed by the detachment in handling plain text and cipher messages, also messages in Tagalo and Spanish, speak well for the thoroughness of their instruction. The destruction of the telegraph wires between Gapan and

Peñaranda furnished an opportunity for practical day and night signaling, and business between these points expeditiously transacted.

The lines were cut by the insurgents during the month as per the following tabulation:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE DONE.
Sept. 1.	Two miles north Sinlat	Ilocos Sur.....	Slight.
" 4.	Three miles north Badoc	Ilocos Norte.....	Wire cut, insulators broken.
" 5.	One-half " " "	" " " " " "	Slight.
" 5.	One " " " "	" " " " " "	Slight.
" 9.	Two miles south Cabugao	Ilocos Sur.....	800 yards wire gone.
" 9.	North Cabugao	" " " " " "	400 yards wire gone.
" 11.	Two miles south Cabugao	" " " " " "	Wire gone, five poles down.
" 13.	South of Santa	" " " " " "	Cut at river, difficult to repair.
" 14.	Near Novaliches	Manila.....	Slight.
" 15.	Near San Mateo	Manila.....	Cut by bullets during skirmish.
" 16.	Near Novaliches	" " " " " "	Spans fifty to seventy-five ft. taken.
" 16.	Near Polo	Bulacan.....	Few feet wire gone.
" 16.	Between Malolos and Gu- guinto	Bulacan.....	One-half mile wire gone.
" 16.	Between Malolos and Ca- lumpit	Bulacan.....	One-half mile wire gone.
" 16.	Two miles south Cabugao	Ilocos Sur.....	Three-fourths mile wire gone, fifteen poles down, six in- sulators and brackets broken.
" 17.	North and south of San Antonio	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 18.	Near Novaliches	Manila.....	Slight.
" 20.	North of Vigan	Ilocos Sur.....	Slight.
" 20.	Two and one-half miles south Badoc	Ilocos Norte.....	Two pole lengths wire gone.
" 22.	Between Santa Rosa and San Isidro	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 22.	One mile south Magsingal	Ilocos Sur.....	Three pole lengths wire gone, poles down, insulators, and brackets broken.
" 22.	Two miles north Magsingal	Ilocos Sur.....	Four pole lengths wire gone, four poles down, insulators and brackets broken.
" 22.	Between Balluag and San Ildefonso	Bulacan.....	One-half mile wire and ten poles gone.
" 23.	Between Subig and Casti- llos	Zambales.....	Fifteen poles down, insulators broken, one mile wire gone.
" 25.	Near Palluag	Zambales.....	Slight.
" 25.	South Dinalupjan	Bataan.....	One mile wire pulled in road.
" 25.	Between Subig and Casti- llos	Zambales.....	Slight.
" 27.	Between Badoc and Batac	Ilocos Norte.....	Slight.
" 28.	Near Badoc	" " " " " "	Four miles wire gone.
" 28.	Between San Ildefonso and San Miguel	Bulacan.....	Slight.
" 28.	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	500 yards wire gone.
" 29.	Near Baol	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 30.	Between Santa Maria and Norzagaray	Bulacan.....	Slight.
" 30.	Between Balluag and San Ildefonso	Bulacan.....	Slight.
" 30.	Near San Isidro	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.

In addition to the above, Lieutenant Duffy reports on the 23d and 25th that the lines were being cut near Badoc and Batac faster than they could be repaired. On the 29th he reports that line was cut in two places near Pasuquin during the week, also in several places between Badoc and Batac, and south of Badoc in the previous week, a total of more than five miles being destroyed.

LINEs CONSTRUCTED DURING THE MONTH.

Telephone line from Badoc to Currimao.
 Telephone line from Candon to beach.
 Telephone line from Vigan to beach.
 Telephone line from Malolos to Paombon.

OFFICES OPENED DURING THE MONTH.

TELEGRAPH.

San Nicolas, Province of Nueva Ecija.
 Alcala, Province of Cagayan.
 Siniat, Province of Ilocos Sur.

TELEPHONE.

Candon Beach, Province of Ilocos Sur.
 Vigan Beach, Province of Ilocos Sur.
 Paombon, Province of Bulacan.
 Number of messages handled during the month, 116,588.

OCTOBER, 1900.

Lieutenant B. O. Lenoir reports as having performed the following duties during the month:

"Signal Officer, Third District, Department Northern Luzon, included in which duties was the building of a telephone line from Alava to Rosario, seven miles; telephone line from Dagupan to Mangaldan, four miles. Substituted hardwood poles on line, in place of bamboo poles, from Dagupan to Mangaldan, four miles. Procured hardwood poles for telegraph line from San Fabian to Santo Tomás, fifteen miles; procured hardwood poles for telegraph line from Lingayen to Sual, twelve miles. Spliced all of the river cables which on account of their deficiencies had

been found useless and removed from river crossing. Two full reels of river cable had been used in five months in crossing two rivers, each of which is about 250 yards wide. The cable was copper armored and its main deficiency was that between the armor and the insulation surrounding the conductor there was only one thickness of tape, which was not enough to deaden any blow the cable received, consequently on the receipt of a blow the insulation was affected and the cable leaked. One river has had placed therein the sea cable, and it is contemplated that a sea cable will soon be placed in the other river. During the month the insurgents have seriously interfered with the Signal Corps lines, but the repairs have been rapidly made."

Lieutenant E. W. Binkley reports as follows:

"October 1st, telephone line, Malolos-Poambon, broken by falling bamboo about one and one-half miles from Malolos and promptly repaired. October 2d, constructed telephone line from Quingua to Pulilan, distance two and one-half miles. October 4th, repaired line from Meycauayan to Polo, extending same to Polo station and installed telephone at each station. During the remainder of the month inspected over 2,000 telegraph poles, accepted 750."

Lieutenant B. E. Grabo reports:

"October 1st, went to Mabacat to inspect poles for proposed Manila and Dagupan telegraph line. Accepted none, rejected 500. October 2d, tested single motor car on Manila & Dagupan Railroad, obtaining excellent results. October 10th, inspected poles for proposed Manila and Dagupan telegraph line; accepted 93. October 12th to October 24th, commanding Company F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., for and in the absence of Captain D. J. Carr."

Lieutenant R. O. Rickard reports:

"During October but two absolute interruptions to the line working through, viz.: On the 4th, when the insurgents cut the line some four miles from Tumauni, one on the

28th by cross at Iligan River, loop span spread. Heavy rains for fourteen days of the month made work at times difficult, necessitating using Tuguegarao as second relay station. The Adjutant General, this district, receives daily wire reports as to working of line, in which he takes the greatest interest and aids in every way."

Lieutenant C. M. Duffy reports:

"The extreme activity of the insurgents, and the movement of detachments, thereby weakening garrisons, renders it a matter of difficulty to secure sufficient guard for linemen to remain for such work on the line in the way of permanent and general repairs. General Young gives me all the assistance possible and consistent."

Lieutenant Magnus Nordquist reports as having been engaged during the month in the supervision of clearing the way for new telephone line along the Manila & Dagupan Railway.

The installation of the storage battery system at Dagupan was completed on October 28th with entire success. The supervision of the technical work of wiring the battery and line's switch-board, as well as the more important part of the work was done by Lieutenant Henry S. Hathaway, Company E, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers. He dismantled and remodeled the switch-board sent here by the manufacturers and he has established a plant which is a model and which reflects great credit upon him. To meet necessities in the case, the expert knowledge of First Class Sergeant Taylor, Company E, Signal Corps, U. S. A., in the matter of mixing the acid solution for the storage battery and in connecting up the battery were availed of, and his work was very creditably performed."

October 12th to 24th, Captain D. J. Carr was in Dagupan, in connection with his duties as Chief Signal Officer, Department Northern Luzon, and in general supervision installation of the storage battery system.

Wires cut by the insurgents during the month as per the following tabulation:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE.
Oct. 2	Between San Quintin and Pidligan.....	Abra.....	Wire and poles for 22 poles destroyed.
" 2	North San Isidro.....	Nueva Ecija.....	500 yards wire cut out.
" 6	Near San Quintin.....	Abra.....	Slight.
" 9	Near Iligan.....	Isabela.....	To considerable extent.
" 10	Between Castillejos and Subig.....	Zambales.....	Cut in 2 places.
" 10	Between Santa Rosa and San Isidro.....	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 10	Near Badoe.....	Ilocos Norte.....	Slight.
" 10	Near Allaga.....	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 11	East San Jose.....	Nueva Ecija.....	Cut 7 different places, 1 1/2 mile gone, poles and insulators broken and destroyed.
" 12	North Sintat.....	Ilocos Sur.....	200 yards wire gone.
" 14	North Sintat.....	Ilocos Sur.....	Slight.
" 15	Between Paniqui and Moncada.....	Tarlac.....	400 yards wire gone, 4 poles destroyed, 1/2 mile wire and poles cut down.
" 15	Between Moncada and Bautista.....	Tarlac.....	10 poles cut down, 4 carried away.
" 15	Between Paniqui and Cuyapo.....	Tarlac.....	50 feet wire cut down.
" 15	North Badoe.....	Ilocos Norte.....	4 pole lengths wire gone, 3 insulators broken.
" 16	Near Subig.....	Zambales.....	100 yards wire cut out.
" 16	North Cabanatuan.....	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 17	Between Cabanatuan and Bongabong.....	Nueva Ecija.....	Wire and poles taken away
" 17	Between Cabanatuan and Bongabong.....	Nueva Ecija.....	Slight.
" 19	Between San Miguel and San Ildefonso.....	Bulacan.....	100 yards wire carried away.
" 21	Between San Quintin and Bangued.....	Abra.....	2 miles removed, 30 poles, insulators and brackets.
" 23	5 miles north of Dinalupitan.....	Bataan.....	Wire cut, 1 pole down.
" 23	Between Balluag and San Ildefonso.....	Bulacan.....	250 yards carried away, 2 poles and all insulators broken.
" 28	Near San Domingo.....	Zambales.....	300 yards wire carried away.
" 27	2 miles South Pasuquin.....	Ilocos Norte.....	2,000 ft. wire carried away.
" 30	Between San Quintin and Pidligan.....	Abra.....	9 pole lengths wire taken.
" 31	Between San Quintin and Bangued.....	Abra.....	Slight.

OFFICES ESTABLISHED DURING THE MONTH.

TELEPHONE.

Pulilan, Province of Bulacan.

Rosario, Province of Union.

Bacolor Prison, Province of Pampanga.

San Antonio, Province of Nueva Ecija.

TELEGRAPH.

San Quintin, Province of Abra.

Talavera, Province of Nueva Ecija.

OFFICES CLOSED DURING THE MONTH.

TELEGRAPH.

San Antonio, Province of Nueva Ecija.

Number of messages handled during the month, 139,754.

NOVEMBER, 1900.

Lieutenant Lenoir reports the placing of repeaters in the Dagupan telegraph office, thereby giving through telegraphic communication between Manila and Vigan. The replacing of softwood poles and bamboo poles by hardwood poles between Lingayen and Sual, a distance of thirteen miles, and for six miles north of San Fabian. The construction of a telephone line between Urdaneta and Villasis, six miles. The placing of an ocean cable across the Agno River at San Isidro. Building a combination telegraph and telephone line from San Fabian to Mangaldan, four miles. General repairs of lines from Dagupan to Tayug and from Binalonan to Urdaneta, forty miles.

Lieutenant William Mitchell reports that the work on the section from San Fernando de Pampanga to Solano, and from Cabanatuan to San José has been reconstruction and strengthening of the lines. The section from Cabanatuan to San Isidro has been reconstructed, new poles being set where old ones showed signs of weakness. New spans with fifty-five-foot poles and line with thirty-foot poles were put in between Cabanatuan and San José where the water stands twenty feet deep during storms. New span was put in across Santor River near Bongabong. The construction of line (telephone) from San Isidro to Jaen. The reconstruction of the remaining distance from Cabanatuan to Talavera is now in progress. No interruptions in this section by the insurgents during the month.

Lieutenant R. O. Rickard reports the general repairs of the lines in the Province of Cagayan and Isabel. The attack of repair party by insurgents on November 14th in which First Class Sergeant Robin J. Todd, Company F,

Signal Corps, U. S. A., was killed and the subsequent unsuccessful attempt to recover the body, which is supposed to have been thrown in the river by insurgents.

Lieutenant C. M. Duffy reports the construction of a new telephone line from the Port of Vigan to Salomague, and from Batac to Paoay, also the general repairs in his district.

Lieutenant N. P. Yurgensen reports the general repairs and supervision of lines in the Province of Zambales.

Lieutenant M. Nordquist reports the clearing away for new telegraph line along the Manila & Dagupan Railway, the reconstruction of one-half mile of line between Guiguinto and Malolos, cut down by the insurgents. The general supervision of the preparation of poles for the line along the railroad.

Lieutenant B. E. Grabo reports the repairing of telephone line from Santa Ana to Apalit, the building of a line (telephone) from Manila to Sunken Road.

Lieutenant E. W. Binkley has been engaged in the inspection of poles, the inspection of the Balanga line and the installation of the phonoplex between Manila and San Fernando de Pampanga.

The lines have been cut by the insurgents during the month as per the following tabulation:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE.
Nov. 4.	Near San Quintin.....	Abra.....	350 yards wire cut out.
" 5.	Near Moncada.....	Tarlac.....	1 mile wire out, 2 poles down.
" 6.	Near Sublg.....	Zambales.....	Line cut in 3 places.
" 6, 3	miles north of San Quintin.....	Abra.....	500 yards cut out.
" 8.	Between Guiguinto and Malolos.....	Bulacan.....	One-half mile wire and 4 poles destroyed.
" 9.	Between Gerona and Pura.....	Tarlac.....	Slight.
" 9.	Near Magalang.....	Pampanga.....	Slight.
" 9.	Between Pura and S. Juan de Gulimba.....	Tarlac.....	700 feet wire missing.
" 11.	Between Castillojos and Sublg.....	Zambales.....	Slight.
" 12.	Near Iguig.....	Cagayan.....	100 yards wire taken out.
" 23.	1 1/4 miles south of Dinalupjan.....	Bataan.....	75 yards wire taken out.
" 29.	Between San Quintin and Pidigan.....	Abra.....	One-half mile wire missing, 2 insulators broken.

This being a great falling off in interruptions of this kind.

The following offices opened during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

San Esteban, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Eguia, Province of Zambales.

Santa Maria, Province of Ilocos Sur.

TELEPHONE.

District Commissary's Quarters, Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan.

District Commissary's Sales Room, Dagupan, Province of Pangasinan.

Gapan, Province of Nueva Ecija.

Peñaranda, Province of Nueva Ecija.

San Nicolas, Province of Nueva Ecija.

Santo Domingo, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Laouag, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Salomague, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Cabugao, Province of Ilocos Sur.

San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan.

Paouy, Province of Ilocos Norte.

Jaen, Province of Nueva Ecija.

The following offices closed during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

Gapan, Province of Nueva Ecija.

Peñaranda, Province of Nueva Ecija.

San Nicolas, Province of Nueva Ecija.

Number of messages handled during the month, 132,936.

DECEMBER, 1900.

Lieutenant Lenoir reports the general repairs of the line from San Fabian north and the line from Tayug to Dagupan, the construction of a telephone line from Dagupan to Calasiao, connecting at Calasiao with the line to Santa Barbara. Changed four (4) telegraph stations to telephone, *i. e.*, Dagupan railroad depot, Calasiao, Mangaldan and San Fabian, rebuilt city lines in Dagupan, replacing old poles with new hardwood poles, and built

a loop to his quarters, connecting with the Dagupan office, substituted hardwood poles on lines from Capas to O'Donnell and Capas to Concepción; built new telephone line in Dagupan and improvised a telephone exchange from telephones, pending arrival of switch-board.

Lieutenant William Mitchell reports the general repairs of the lines in the Fourth District, Department Northern Luzon.

Lieutenant R. O. Rickard reports the general repairs of the lines in the Provinces of Cagayan and Isabela. The swollen condition of the Cagayan River has rendered it very difficult to keep this line in repair and to have constant communication with Manila.

Lieutenant Duffy reports the installation of a telephone in the office of the Depot Quartermaster at Vigan, and the opening of a telegraph office at Pidigan, Province of Abra, also general repairs on the lines in his district.

Lieutenant Yurgensen reports the general repairs and supervision of telegraph and telephone lines in the Province of Zambales.

Lieutenant Nordquist, in charge of construction of line along the Manila & Dagupan Railroad, reports that about thirteen miles of poles have been erected during the month, 2,700 poles painted and 2,500 poles framed. On account of not being furnished with sufficient native labor, work is progressing very slowly.

Lieutenant E. W. Binkley was engaged in the inspection of poles until December 16, 1900, when he was transferred to the Transport "Burnside."

The lines have been cut by the insurgents during the month as per the following tabulation:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE.
Dec. 2	Near Dinalupjan	Bataan	Two poles destroyed, four insulators broken, and 100 yds. wire gone.
" 16	Near Peñaranda	Nueva Ecija	Slight.
" 19	Near Santor	Nueva Ecija	Slight.
" 21	Morong and Taytay	Morong	One-half mile wire missing.
" 22	Morong and Antipolo	Morong	One-half mile wire missing.
" 22	Near Batac	Ilocos Norte	300 yards wire missing.

The following offices were opened during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

Cauayan, Province of Isabela.

Pidigan, Province of Abra.

Santo Tomás, Province of Union.

TELEPHONE.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Obando, Province of Bulacan.

The following offices closed during the month:

TELEPHONE.

Urbistondo, Province of Pangasinan.

San Clemente, Province of Tarlac.

San Ignacio, Province of Tarlac.

TELEGRAPH.

San Fabian, Province of Pangasinan.

Calasiao, Province of Pangasinan.

Mangaldan, Province of Pangasinan.

Number of messages handled during the month, 154,184.

JANUARY, 1901.

Lieutenant Lenoir reports general repairs throughout his district as follows: Inserted hardwood poles between the following places: Capas to Concepción, six miles; Capas to O'Donnell, twelve miles; Gerona to Pura, fourteen miles; Pura to Victoria, nine miles; Pura to San Juan de Guimba, nine miles; Rabon to Santo Tomás, five miles; Tayug to San Nicolas, three miles.

Inserted four (4) miles new wire in place of faulty wire north of San Fabian.

Installed telephone at Anao (new station).

Superimposed telephones on telegraph line at San Carlos, Malasiqui, and Alcala, using the Type "D" Kits and ½ M. F. condensers at the two first-named stations, and a service telephone at the latter. The condensers are protected by the "Argus" lightning arresters.

Lieutenant Rickard reports general repairs of all lines in the Second District, Department Northern Luzon.

Lieutenant Duffy reports general repairs of all lines in the First District, Department Northern Luzon. The interruptions to communication during the month have been few.

Lieutenant Grabo reports general repairs of all lines in the Fourth District, Department Northern Luzon.

Lieutenant Nordquist on duty in charge of the construction of the telegraph line from Manila to Dagupan reports that the three parties under his charge have erected forty-three (43) miles of poles, painted twelve hundred (1,200) and framed sixteen hundred (1,600). Work has been delayed somewhat on account of the railroad company not being able to furnish transportation for poles when required.

Lieutenant Smith has been engaged in the inspection of poles and the payment for same.

The lines have been cut by the insurgents during the month as per the following tabulation:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE.
Jan. 1.	Near Bador	Ilocos Sur	Several poles destroyed.
" 2.	Near San Isidro	Nueva Ecija	1 mile wire carried away.
" 3.	Near Santa Cruz	Ilocos Sur	Slight.
" 4.	Near Reina Mercedes	Isabela	Slight.
" 8.	Near Angadanan	Isabela	One-half mile wire carried away.
" 20.	Near Gapan	Nueva Ecija	175 yards wire carried away.
" 23.	Between Santa Rosa and San Isidro	Nueva Ecija	Slight.
" 25.	2 miles north Cabanatuan	Nueva Ecija	One-half mile wire carried away.

The following offices opened during the month:

TELEPHONE.

Anao, Province of Tarlac.

The following offices closed during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

San Esteban, Province of Ilocos Sur.

TELEPHONE.

Novaliches, Province of Manila.

Number of messages handled during the month, 152,722.

FEBRUARY, 1901.

During the month about one hundred miles of line has been repoled with hardwood poles.

The following lines have been constructed in the Department during the month:

Telephone line from a point between Villasis and Rosales to Santo Tomás, Province of Nueva Ecija, distance about two (2) miles.

Telephone line between Subig and Olongapo, Province of Zambales, completed; distance, eight and one-half miles.

Telephone line between Malabon and Caloocan has been rebuilt and telephone line between Meycauayan and Polo.

The main telegraph line between Manila and Dagupan has progressed nicely, forty miles of poles having been set and two hundred and seventeen and one-half miles of main-line wire strung.

Very few interruptions occurred during the month due to the action of the insurgents, and none of any consequence.

Telegraph instruments were taken out of offices at the following places and telephones installed:

Alcala, Province of Pangasinan.

Santa Maria, Province of Nueva Ecija.

San Quintin, Province of Nueva Ecija.

The following offices were opened during the month.

TELEPHONE.

Magsingal, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Santo Tomás, Province of Nueva Ecija.

The following offices were closed during the month.

TELEGRAPH.

La Lomboy (Convent), Province of Bulacan.

Calulut, Province of Pampanga.

Telephone connection made between Sual, Province of Pangasinan and Engineers' Camp ten miles west, by superimposing "Buzzer" on telegraph line.

Number of messages handled during the month, 145,689.

MARCH, 1901.

During the month about ninety miles of line has been re-poled with hardwood poles.

The following lines have been constructed in the department during the month:

Telegraph line from Trinidad to Baguio, Province of Benguet; distance, five miles.

Telephone line from Dingras to Salsona, Province of Ilocos Norte; distance, five and one-half miles.

Telephone line from Namacpacan to Alilem, Province of Union; distance, thirteen miles.

Twenty-seven and one-half miles of poles were erected and two hundred and seventy miles of wire strung on the main telegraph line between Manila and Dagupan. Offices cut in on the new line at the following stations: Angeles, Mabalacat, Bamban, Capas, Murcia, Tarlac.

The strike on the Manila & Dagupan Railroad delayed work somewhat, as considerable trouble was experienced in getting material distributed.

The lines have been cut by the insurgents as per the following tabulation:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE.
March 1	Near Codig.....	Abra.....	200 yards wire carried away.
" 9	Near Solano.....	Nueva Viscaya.....	Slight.
" 9	Near Cordon.....	Isabela.....	Slight.
" 11	Near Paony and Batac.....	Ilocos Norte.....	25 feet carried away.

The following offices were opened during the month:

TELEPHONE.

Engineer Camp, between Bayambang and Camiling, Province of Pangasinan.

Subig Pass, Province of Zambales.

TELEGRAPH.

Santa Cruz, Province of Ilocos Sur.

Santiago, Province of Ilocos Sur.

The following offices were closed during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

Eguia, Province of Zambales (temporarily). Number of messages handled during the month, 148,020.

APRIL, 1901.

During the month about fifty (50) miles of line has been repoled with hardwood poles.

The following lines have been constructed in the department during the month:

Telephone line from Bangued to San Juan, Province of Abra; distance, nine and one-half miles.

Telephone line from Tayum to San José, Province of Abra, distance nineteen miles.

Telephone line from Candon to Angaqui, Province of Lepanto; distance, thirty-two miles.

Telephone line from Bacarra to Vintar, Province of Ilocos Norte; distance, five miles.

Telephone line from Dingras to Salsona, Province of Ilocos Norte; distance, six miles; and from Dingras, to Banna, Province of Ilocos Norte; distance, nine miles.

A telephone line is being constructed from Subig to Dinalupijan, Province of Batuan, and is now nearly completed. While working on this line Sergeant Charles H. Ziegler, Company F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., accidentally shot himself, the bullet making a flesh wound in the thigh, necessitating his removal to hospital at Dinalupijan.

The new telegraph line between Manila and Dagupan was completed on April 23d, and is now working in first-class condition. Sergeant Carr Wilson, Company F, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was severely injured by falling from a telegraph pole while working on this line near Calasiao, April 20, 1901. He was removed to the Military Hospital at Dagupan.

Interruption of communication during the month as follows:

DATE.	PLACE.	PROVINCE.	DAMAGE.
April 12.	1½ mile north of Santo Tomas.	Pampanga.	All wires burned in two; 5 poles had to be reset.
" 18.	2 miles north San José.	Abra.	200 yards wire taken away; 3 insulators broken.
" 19.	Taytay.	Morong.	2 miles poles and wire destroyed by fire.

The following offices opened during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

Bagnotan, Province of Union.

TELEPHONE.

Bangar, Province of Union.

Banna, Province of Ilocos Norte.

Bucay, Province of Abra.

Pasuquin, Province of Ilocos Norte.

Salsona, Province of Ilocos Norte.

Salcedo, Province of Ilocos Sur.

San José, Province of Abra.

San Juan, Province of Abra.

Tayum, Province of Abra.

Vintar, Province of Ilocos Norte.

Alilem, Province of Union.

The following offices were closed during the month:

TELEGRAPH.

Santo Tomás, Province of Pampanga.

Subig Pass, Province of Zambales.

Number of messages handled during the month, 147,087.

MAY, 1901.

During the month the company has been engaged in the maintenance and operation of the military telegraph lines in the Department of Northern Luzon.

All lines in the department are being reconstructed with a view to putting them in first-class condition for the rainy season.

The telephone line between Apalit and San Luis, Province of Pampanga, has been abandoned.

The telegraph line between Olongapo and Subig, Province of Zambales, distance nine miles, has been completed.

A loop has been constructed from main telegraph line along the railroad at Caloocan to Malabon, distance three and one-half miles, and telegraph office opened at Malabon, May 31, 1901.

The telephone line between Caloocan and Malabon has been reconstructed.

Very few interruptions to communication during the month, and none due to the action of insurgents.

The following offices have been opened:

TELEGRAPH.

Olongapo, Province of Zambales.

Malabon, Province of Manila.

TELEPHONE.

La Paz, Province of Abra.

Piddig, Province of Ilocos Norte.

Number of messages handled during the month, 145,707.

JUNE, 1901.

The work of reconstruction of existing lines has been continued, and all lines in the department, with the exception of the one from Solano to Aparri, are in good condition. The Aparri line is over trails in a mountainous country and the work of reconstruction on same is necessarily slow, but every effort is being made to put same in first-class condition.

Very few interruptions during the month, and none due to the action of the insurgents.

The following offices have been opened.

TELEGRAPH.

Bulacan, Province of Bulacan.

TELEPHONE.

Bocaue, Province of Bulacan.

Bigaa, Province of Bulacan.

Santa Maria, Province of Bulacan.

The following offices have been closed:

TELEGRAPH.

Balineaguin, Province of Zambales.

Talavera, Province of Nueva Ecija.

Guiguinto, Province of Bulacan.

TELEPHONE.

Santa Rita, Province of Pampanga.

Lubao, Province of Pampanga.

Sexmoan, Province of Pampanga.

Number of messages handled during the month, 137,596;
13,640 of the messages handled were relayed.

The following is a comparison of the operations of
the Signal Corps in this department for the fiscal years
1900 and 1901:

	1900.	1901.
Telegraph offices, No. of	86	104
Telephone offices, No. of	53	123
Line, miles of	1,560	2,199 (Telegraph) 2,672 (Telephone)
Messages handled, No.	(No record)	1,643,847
Average No. msgs. per month.	"	136,987

There are sixty-seven native linemen and laborers who are constantly employed, and in cases of emergency, others are employed during the necessity for same. The natives have shown themselves to be very attentive to their duties, and with constant practice many of them have become expert linemen.

The material used is No. 9 galvanized wire for telegraph lines and Nos. 9 and 14, principally the latter, for telephone lines, attached to standard American glass insulators, supported mostly by hardwood poles. The apparatus employed is of the most modern description and best types.

With very few exceptions the enlisted men are sober, industrious, intelligent, and enthusiastic concerning the success of the work to be done by the Signal Corps.

The officers are all a credit to the service.

The health is, however, not as good as could be desired, especially of operators. The long hours of their day's work and lack of exercise is telling on those who have been here over two years. A number of men are now on duty who are entitled to, and should be allowed, a rest of some kind, but under the existing circumstances their services cannot be spared. In spite of this there are few complaints.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD B. IVES,

Captain, Signal Corps, U. S. A

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN LUZON,

(OFFICE ENGINEER OFFICER.)

Manila, P. I., August 5, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of Northern Luzon,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:

I have the honor to make the following report of engineering operations in this department during the year ending June 30, 1901:

ENGINEERS. TROOPS.

Company A, Battalion of Engineers, was stationed at Bayambang, Pangasinan, from May 3, 1900, until October 6, 1900, when it was ordered to Dagupan, Pangasinan. Lieutenant Cavanaugh, Corps of Engineers, was placed in command of the company October 1, 1900, relieving Lieutenant H. W. Stickle, Corps of Engineers.

Company C, Battalion of Engineers, formerly Company E, arrived at Manila on the U. S. A. T. "Meade" September 3, 1900, under my command with Lieutenants Cavanaugh, Burgess and Slattery, Corps of Engineers, on duty with the company. The company was assigned to duty in this department by Paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 130, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, September 4, 1900, and was ordered to Calocan by Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 131, Headquarters Department of Northern Luzon, September 6, 1900. The company was landed September 6, 1900, and went to Calocan under command of Lieutenant Cavanaugh, where it remained throughout the year. By General Orders, No. 20, Headquarters Department Northern Luzon, September 6, 1900. I was announced as Engineer Officer of the Department, with station in Manila.

Lieutenant Rand, Corps of Engineers, who arrived at Manila, August 23, 1900, was assigned to duty with Company A by paragraph 5, Special Orders, 121, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., August 24, 1900.

Lieutenant Burgess was assigned to duty as adjutant, 1st Battalion of Engineers, by paragraph 9, Special Orders, 136, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, May 25, 1901, with station in Manila.

Lieutenant Stickle was relieved from duty in the division by paragraph 5, Special Orders, 121, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, May 10, 1901.

Lieutenant Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers, was taken captive by insurgents, August 1, 1900, and released at Gapan, November 2, 1900, since which date he has been continuously on duty, with exception of one month's leave of absence and about sixteen days in hospital.

The officers and men of the two companies have been engaged continuously in small detachments throughout the department on repairs to roads and bridges.

ACTING ENGINEER OFFICERS.

During portions of the year the following officers have been performing the duties of acting engineer officers of districts: First District, Lieutenant McKinley, 6th Cavalry; Second District, Lieutenant C. W. Castle, 16th Infantry; Third District, Lieutenant Stickle, Corps of Engineers; Fourth District, Lieutenant D. C. Lyles, 34th Infantry; Fifth District, Lieutenant C. B. Humphrey, 3d Infantry; Sixth District, none, although Lieutenant Poillon, 42d Infantry, on special duty in charge of certain roads and bridges in the Mariquina Valley, was called upon from time to time for engineering information of various kinds.

The following officers have had charge of or have been in local charge of engineer work in the department: First District, Lieutenant Paul W. Beck, 5th Infantry, Captain D. H. Boughton, 3d Cavalry, Lieutenant O. W. Bell,

8th Cavalry; Third District: Captain J. P. O'Neil, 25th Infantry, Second Lieutenant Robert E. Brooks, 30th Infantry, Colonel William H. Bisbee, 13th Infantry, Lieutenant P. G. Clark, 13th Infantry, Commanding Officer 12th Infantry; Fourth District: Captain F. G. Russell, 34th Infantry; First Lieutenant Arthur Poillon, 42d Infantry; Second Lieutenant William R. Graham, 36th Infantry, Lieutenant Allen Lefort, 35th Infantry, Captain S. K. Fitzhugh, 36th Infantry, Second Lieutenant E. C. Wells, 32d Infantry.

Other officers whose names have not been reported have been placed in charge of road work at various points by local commanders.

MAPS.

Data for the compilation of maps of the Philippine Islands has been collected in this department under instructions contained in Circular No. 64, Headquarters Department Pacific and 8th Army Corps, October 24, 1899, and Circular 18, 1900. The former calls attention to the provisions of A. R., Paragraph 457 to 461, and directs that they shall hereafter be strictly complied with, and that whenever a body of troops is ordered to march, the commanding officer will detail a suitable officer to make the notes and sketches and keep the journals necessary for the preparation of a map of and a report on the routes traversed. The latter circular required the collection of certain information by local commanders and the indication of boundaries of provinces and municipios on the best existing maps.

Much data has been collected, which was forwarded to the Chief Engineer Officer of the Division, in whose office it is being compiled into a series of charts of convenient size on a scale of one mile to the inch. Eighteen of these charts have been completed, as shown in red on the accompanying index sheet. One chart, No. 54, is also enclosed showing how finished charts appear when lithographed. Lieutenant Humphrey, 3d Infantry, is particularly to be commended for the excellence of his topographical work.

The geographical limits of the department and districts in the Division of the Philippines were established by General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., April 7, 1900. The boundaries of the Department of Northern Luzon were modified first by General Orders No. 19, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, May 12, 1900, constituting the Sixth District; second by General Orders, No. 66, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, April 10, 1901, extending the Fourth District to include the Sixth.

These districts and the stations of troops therein July, 1901, are shown on the enclosed chart. A chart of each district has also been prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Division.

No attempt has been made in this office to prepare maps, because of its proximity to the office of the Chief Engineer of the Division, where were to be found all the necessary facilities and from which have been supplied all the demands for charts by officers of this department.

REPAIRS TO ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The general plan submitted by the Chief Engineer of the Division for the expenditure of the two million pesos appropriated for the repair of roads and bridges by Act No. 1 (September 12, 1900), of the Philippine Commission and approved by the Military Governor in the Philippines, October 4, 1900, included the following roads in this department (see enclosed map):

First. A road starting from Manila, leading through Novaliches, Norzagaray, San Isidro, Cabanatuan, Humangan and connecting with roads from Dagupan east.

Second. A road along the west coast of Zambales Province, connecting as well as possible with Sual and Lingayen.

Third. A road from Manila through Polo, Bulacan, Malolos to Hugonoy.

Fourth. A road along east coast of Bataan Province, connecting with Dinalupijan and either to Lubao and Sexmoan to Bacolor, or to Florida Blanca and Angeles, as may be most practicable.

Fifth. A road from Tarlac to Camiling, Mangatarem and Lingayen.

Sixth. Cross roads from Bautista, from Tarlac and from San Fernando eastward, joining into road number one.

Seventh. Pasig to Montalbon.

It was not expected that the above scheme would cover the whole of the work required or would not have to be modified, and as a matter of fact many alterations were made from time to time. Under the general instructions officers were sent out to make examinations of the various sections of roads and to prepare estimates of cost of repairs required for placing them in a passable condition for troops and pack trains as well as in some instances for the passage of wagon trains. The estimates were duly submitted to the proper authority and allotments made upon them.

A brief statement will be given of the work accomplished on each road for which allotments have been made.

MANILA-CALOOCAN.

This road, one and eight-tenths miles in length, was full of bad holes and improperly drained when work was begun October 15, 1900, under an allotment of \$7,200.00, Mexican. In general the work done was to put in ditches where needed, to grade the road and to cover it with gravel to a depth of ten or twelve inches so far as the funds would permit. The large traffic over this road wears it out very rapidly, and it again needs repair in places.

CALOOCAN-MALABON.

Under an appropriation, \$500.00, Mexican, this road, two miles in length, was graded, ditched and the bad holes filled with gravel. A further sum of \$3,000.00, Mexican, was diverted from the Caloocan-Novaliches road by authority of the

Department Commander, where it was not needed to the Callocan-Malabon road, which was widened fourteen to twenty feet, and ten inches of gravel laid over six-tenths of a mile, putting the road in excellent condition.

MALolos-BALIuAG.

Work was begun February 13, 1901. The section of this road between Baliuag and Quingua was in good condition, the Quingua River was crossed by a ford, the old ferry used in high water having been carried away in a flood, and the section from Quingua to Malolos was in a very bad condition. In some places it was only eight and one-half feet in width, in some places covered with bamboo corduroy which had broken up and sunk, leaving the road in a very bad shape. For the entire distance from Malolos to Quingua the road was built up from one to three feet, widened to twenty feet, the embankment sodded, good ditches dug and the road covered with gravel to a depth of fourteen inches; ten culverts were built with stone sides and wooden tops, varying in length from four to eight feet. Total allotment, \$30,000, Mexican, expended.

At Quingua, a ferry begun by the Quartermaster's Department, under a special allotment of \$1,386.44, Mexican, was turned over to the Engineer Department and completed.

PASIG-MONTALBON.

The work done consisted in ditching and placing road metal on about 9,300 yards of road, constructing three bridges and thirty-three culverts, at a total cost of \$9,018.74, Mexican.

ROSARIO-CAINTA.

Twelve hundred yards of road were covered with road metal, 500 yards of road ditched, one bridge and sixteen culverts were constructed, at a total cost of \$1,091.50, Mexican.

TAYTAY-ANTIPOLo.

The total allotment of \$150, Mexican, was expended in filling bad holes.

PASIG FERRY APPROACHES.

Piles were driven and the masonry approaches were put in at a cost of \$732.05, Mexican.

BALIUAG-NORZAGARAY.

From the beginning of the work, May 17th, to June 30th there were put in 267 lineal yards of clearing and grading, 345 yards of ditching, 742 cubic yards of gravel, covering a total distance of eleven and one-half miles, at a total cost of \$1,307.40, Mexican.

BALIUAG-SAN MIGUEL DE MAYUMO.

Work was begun March 17, 1901, and the following put in: 10,120 lineal yards of clearing and grading; 9,134 lineal yards of ditches; 9,064 cubic yards of filling, covering a distance of 2,540 lineal yards; 4,208 cubic yards of gravel, covering 5,280 lineal yards; and five box culverts, at a total cost of \$14,947.92, Mexican.

SAN FERNANDO-SAN ISIDRO.

Section from San Fernando to Cabbiao: Work was begun February 4, 1901, at Arayat, working north towards Cabbiao, and on April 8th at Arayat, working south towards Santa Ana.

The old road from Arayat north was ditched, graded and widened to about twenty feet for a distance of two miles and covered with gravel six inches thick and ten feet wide. Beyond this for four miles a new road was built, meeting the old road again at a point about four miles from Cabbiao, reducing the distance from Arayat by two and three-fourths miles. The new road (an old Spanish road abandoned years ago) required an average fill of about two and one-half feet, much clearing and grading. It was covered with gravel about six inches deep by ten feet wide. The remaining four miles to Cabbiao were repaired by grading and filling the worst mudholes, the funds not being sufficient to place gravel. New culverts and bridges were put in,

having a total length of 1,041 feet. The longest bridge was 147 feet and two inches long. Two culverts were repaired and not renewed.

Between Arayat and Santa Ana the road had previously been covered with stone for about a mile; this part was widened and about two miles additional were covered with stone from Mt. Arayat. One bridge twenty feet long and one culvert were built. Below Santa Ana an eighty-eight-foot bridge was built, with a central span of fifty feet (Howe truss).

The approaches to the ferry at Arayat were cut down and widened on each side of the river, and graveled. A new catamaran ferryboat was built, with floor space forty-two feet by seventeen feet four inches. Total expenditures, \$79,802.31, Mexican.

Great difficulty was experienced in getting gravel, as it had to be carried a long distance in bancas and wagons, making its cost in place from \$10 to \$15, Mexican, a cubic metre.

Section from San Isidro to Cabiao: About six and one-fourth miles of road was graded, and about two and one-half miles of this graveled. Two wooden culverts and one thirty-four foot bridge were put in.

GAPAN-SAN ISIDRO.

The total allotment of 1,000 pesos was expended in putting in 650 cubic yards of gravel to repair bad spots.

GAPAN-SAN MIGUEL.

One pile bridge sixty-five feet long, and two bridges fifty feet long were put in.

TARLAC.

An allotment of \$14,664, Mexican, was made for repairing roads in sub-district of Tarlac to be expended under the direction of the Commanding Officer, 12th Infantry. He reports the following work done with the expenditure of \$2,406.55, Mexican, and a large amount of free labor and

materials: First, Capas to Concepción, five miles: general repairs to road; the bridge over river east of Capas, and certain culverts repaired. Second, Tarlac-Victoria: The entire road was repaired by free labor, the grade from Victoria to Maliud was raised from three to five feet, the culverts repaired and a fifty-foot bridge constructed over the Maliud River. Third, Gerona-Pura: Six new bridges of twelve to thirty-six feet in length were constructed of materials and labor furnished by those two towns, and the entire road repaired; between Gerona and the railroad station a double stone arch bridge was constructed at a cost of 1,000 pesos, paid for from Provost Court funds. Fourth, Capas-O'Donnell; no work done. Third, Tarlac-La Paz: The road was cleared of brush and some grading done near La Paz. Sixth, Paniqui-Cuyapo: The roadway from Paniqui to Sta. Ynes was repaired and drained and the grade raised; from Cuyapo to Anaao the road was raised and graded with earth—no gravel available; the bridges and culverts were all repaired, and a new wooden truss bridge 145 feet long built over the river at Sta. Ynes. Seventh, Cuyapo-Rosales: Roadway, culverts and bridges repaired. Eighth, Pueblo of Moncada: All streets and local roads repaired. Ninth, Pueblo of Tarlac: All streets and local roads repaired. The road leading from the plaza to the railway station, two miles in length, was raised, graded and covered with broken stone.

ZAMBALES PROVINCE.

Subig to Santa Cruz: Beginning at Subig and running north to what is known as Subig Pass, a distance of about two miles, the road has been ditched on both sides, ditches averaging two feet wide and two feet deep, the dirt taken from them being thrown into the center of the road, which was raised at least two feet above the surrounding country. On top of this a dressing of broken rock about five inches thick was placed, and over this about one foot of gravel.

At the Subig Pass the old road was cut down to lessen the grades, the deepest excavation being thirty-seven

feet. Just north of this pass a smaller hill was cut an average of six feet, the excavated material in each case being used to fill at the foot of the hill. From this latter pass north about one-half mile, the road has been ditched and graded. Across the Schenek River a bridge 123 feet long and fourteen feet wide has been constructed. The two center spans of thirty feet each were made in Manila and shipped to the bridge site ready to put up. The bridge rests on stone abutments and piles driven sixteen feet into the bed of the stream. From the Schenek River north the road has been raised and ditched. From Castillejos to San Marcelino four and a third miles of the road have been raised and ditched. From San Marcelino to San Narciso about 300 yards of road was raised and ditched and bridges built where required. From San Marcelino to San Antonio about five and one-half miles, and from San Antonio to San Narciso the road was raised and ditched. From San Narciso to San Felipe but little work was required to make the road passable. On the road from San Felipe to Cabangan the pass called Mount Carman has been lowered about four feet, making an easy grade. For one mile north from this pass the road was raised and ditched. From the Aronen River to Cabangan River about three miles, and from Cabangan north one and one-half miles, the road was raised and ditched. From Botolan to San Fernando, one mile of road was raised, one-half mile macadamized, about a half mile of rock cut made; one bridge 220 feet long and one forty feet long put in.

Near Baliuag, four and one-half miles of new road was completed, fifteen culverts, and bridge thirteen feet long and one bridge twenty feet long put in, and 220 cubic yards of rock removed from two passes.

Between Iba and Botolan a bamboo ferry was constructed. Near Iba several bridges were begun, and work was well under way on several long bridges. Total expended, \$32,039.30, Mexican, which includes also part

of an old allotment for the Third District. Between Subig and Castillejos nineteen bridges were put in; between Castillejos and San Marcelino, twelve; between San Marcelino and San Narciso, eight; San Marcelino and San Antonio, eight; San Antonio and San Narciso, nine; San Narciso and San Felipe, five; San Felipe and Cabangan, twelve; Cabangan north, four.

Santa Cruz to Dasol: Work was commenced on this section June 14, 1901, and limited to repairing mudholes and bad stretches by filling in with rock and sand. Six and one-half miles of road were repaired during the month, 400 yards were ditched, three wooden culverts were put in, a new rope placed in the ferry at Eguia, and a ferry constructed across the Polit River near Infanta section from Sual-Alaminos, Balincaguin, etc. The work done was as follows: Alaminos-Sual, ditching and elevating about five miles of road, metaling about two and one-half miles, putting in one ferry for high water only, and about 350 feet wooden bridge and culvert work. Alaminos-Bani, two small bridges about twenty feet long each. Alaminos-Balincaguin, about 380 feet of bridge work and a slight amount of ditching. Balincaguin-San Isidro, a very steep, impracticable hill was graded and the road for a short distance, a few hundred yards, ditched and metaled, about thirty feet of culverts put in. San Isidro-Dasol, one ferry put in. Dasol-Eguia, about 300 feet of native style bridges and culverts put in. Eguia-Infanta, one ferry partly finished. San Isidro-Agno, one ferry put in, about 150 feet of bridges constructed. Agno-Bani, about one-half mile of road metaled. Bani-Bolinao, about 230 feet of bridge work, roadway cut up steep hill three-fourths of a mile in length. Total expenditure, \$39,308.17, Mexican.

BAUTISTA-SAN QUINTIN, HUMINGAN-SAN JOSE, SAN JOSE-CABANATUAN.

These three roads were under charge of Lieutenant Stickle until he was relieved from duty in the Division,

and since that time under charge of Lieutenant Sherrill. No detailed statement is available for various classes of work done. The total work done on all three comprises approximately 75,000 cubic yards of gravel hauled and placed and about thirty miles of ditching and grading executed, and all the necessary bridges and culverts put in, placing the road in excellent condition throughout. Expenditures on first road, \$32,926.09; second, \$22,038.78; third, \$7,225.90, Mexican.

DAGUPAN-SAN QUINTIN.

At the end of the fiscal year the work accomplished and the condition of the road were as follows:

All the necessary bridges and all the most necessary culverts were put in between Dagupan and Asingan and between Tayug and San Quintin, a total of forty-one bridges, varying from twelve to 120 feet in length, and fifty culverts from one to ten feet long. About 1,200 cubic yards of boulders were broken by the stone crusher at San Jacinto.

From Dagupan towards Mangaldan for the first 575 yards the road was covered with metal six to twelve inches thick and thirteen feet wide; for the next 3,750 yards to the Anolit Bridge, a causeway twenty feet wide on top, one to three feet high, was constructed with earth and sand, the side slopes sodded, and the road covered with metal fourteen feet to sixteen feet wide and twelve to thirteen feet thick.

From the Anolit Bridge to Mangaldan work was confined to ditching and repairing holes. Two thousand yards of ditch and necessary culverts were put in and about half the distance covered with gravel three to six inches thick, most of the gravel being hauled by free labor under the Commanding Officer at Mangaldan. From Mangaldan towards San Jacinto 2,000 yards to the Mangaldan River, work was confined to repairing mudholes; from Mangaldan River to San Jacinto the road has been covered with gravel four to nine inches thick; from San Jacinto towards Manaong for a distance of about two hundred yards,

the high, narrow causeway was widened to about eighteen feet on top and for the next 1,400 yards, a new causeway twenty feet wide on top and from one to four feet high was raised by free labor under the Commanding Officer at Mangaldan, and the entire distance covered with metal fifteen feet wide and twelve to twenty-four inches thick. For the remainder of the distance to Manaoag work was confined to filling mudholes, one muddy stretch of about 400 yards being covered with gravel about five inches deep.

From Manaoag towards Binalonan for four and a half miles the road was covered with gravel from three to twelve inches in thickness under immediate control of the Commanding Officer at Manaoag, part of the work being done from funds from the pueblo of Manaoag. In the next three miles to Binalonan, about 1,000 yards of the road have been raised and covered with broken brick and gravel, about 400 yards being done by free labor under the Commanding Officer, 13th Infantry, at Binalonan. From Binalonan to Asingan the road was ditched and drained for the first 400 yards. From a point about one and a half miles from Binalonan the road was graded, drained and covered with metal from six to twelve inches thick for a distance of 2,200 yards. Two mud-holes in this stretch were crossed by pile bridges. The remainder of the distance to Asingan was repaired where necessary by the Commanding Officer at Asingan. No work was done between Asingan and Tayug on account of lack of funds and the difficulty of crossing the Agno River during the rainy season. From Tayug to San Quintin, the bad section of road about two and a half miles long was raised where necessary and covered with gravel six to twenty-four inches thick and additional gravel stored at points along the road to make repairs. Total expended, \$72,936.96, Mexican, of which \$2,932.00, Mexican, was from old allotment for Dagupan-Tayug road. This road is now in excellent condition.

SALASA-SUAL.

The work done during the fiscal year is as follows:

Sixteen bridges from twelve feet to two hundred and eighty feet long and ten culverts from three feet to ten feet long were put in. The approaches to the two fords were cut down, ditched and covered with metal. Commencing at a point 200 yards west of the cut at Sual, the road was extensively repaired for about a mile towards San Isidro to the first ford. The cut was widened and ditched, and the grade lowered. About 350 yards of the road was moved back from the beach, reconstructed and covered with metal from six inches to thirteen inches deep. Minor repairs were made from this point to Salasa. Near Salasa, a short stretch 500 yards across the rice field is being covered with gravel. The construction of a 280-foot bridge was commenced. Total expenditures, \$11,648.68, Mexican.

CAMILING-BAYAMBANG.

Work accomplished during the year:

One bridge 110 feet long and nine culverts from four to twenty feet long were put in; a number of small culverts put in across mudholes and one brick culvert repaired. Two ferryboats were built, the materials for cable supports and anchorages and the approaches to the Uaou Ferry practically completed; 7,350 yards of roadway have been graded and 5,000 yards of this covered with sand and gravel four to nine inches thick. All the worst parts have been thoroughly repaired, the road in some places being raised as much as four feet. Total expended, \$21,373.40, Mexican.

BINMALEY BRIDGE.

This bridge was built during April and May at a cost of \$1,569.57, Mexican, from an old allotment for the "Mangatarem-Lingayen and beyond" road fund in the hands of the Quartermaster, 17th Infantry.

MANAOAG.

About one mile and a half of road from Manaoag to Pozorrubio, the whole of which is included in the

jurisdiction of Manaoag, was graveled at a cost of 600 pesos from the town treasury; \$3,377.30, Mexican, were expended in repairing roads in the town itself.

ASINGAN.

From an allotment of 5,400 pesos, 311 pesos were expended in placing road metal (broken brick and gravel) on 720 yards of road. Some work was done in the town itself under the fifteen day labor law.

BINALONAN.

Under a special allotment of 8,026 pesos for repair of road in the jurisdiction of Binalonan, the following work was done:

Road to San Miguel graded and ditched for 2,000 yards, of which 800 yards were covered with gravel twelve to eighteen inches thick. Six plank bridges were constructed. Road to Pozorrubio graded and ditched and covered with gravel for 600 yards. One brick arch culvert constructed. Road to Manaoag graded and ditched 1,700 yards, covered with broken brick 200 yards, topped with gravel twelve inches thick, 1,200 yards. Road to Urdaneta graded 600 yards, gravel 200 yards, brick abutments for two bridges completed and three plank bridges nearly completed. Expended from allotment, \$1,877.10, Mexican. Much of the above work was done under fifteen day labor law, which furnished 7,738 days' of free labor of men and 2,379 of carabao carts.

CARLATAN BRIDGE.

About eighty per cent of the total work required was completed from the beginning of work in March, comprising driving forty-four piles, placing eleven caps, seventy-seven stringers, twenty-eight posts and rails, braces in eleven bents, flooring three spans and putting in the piers about 300 yards of concrete. Expenditures, \$2,860.39, Mexican.

BUSILAC RIVER BRIDGE NEAR BANGAR, UNION.

Under an allotment of \$2,300, Mexican, there were placed in the bridge all but sixteen of the piles required. The river is 443 feet wide.

VIGAN-BANGUED.

This road is divided into two sections by the gorge of the Abra River, the first from Vigan to the gorge, the second from San Quintin to Bangued. Work was begun on the second section in November, 1900. This section is hilly, the road passing over four hills from thirty to 300 feet high and in many places along the rocky slopes of other hills; the roadbed, therefore, is in a large part rocky. The entire section of 9.9 miles was graded and ditched, the passes cut down and the necessary bridges built, at a cost of \$13,206.53, Mexican, making it available for wagon transportation, where formerly it was entirely impassable.

ILAGAN-BAYOMBONG.

Work was begun April 16, 1901, under the most unfavorable circumstances. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting the natives to work; they do not seem to need money or else do not wish to work for the government. A bridge was built sixty feet by seventeen feet of four spans, over a ravine two miles north of Echague, a small bridge twelve feet by fifteen feet three miles north of Echague was finished, four wooden culverts and one stone culvert were constructed. About 2,000 lineal yards of ditches were dug, 719 cubic yards of filling, 300 lineal yards of grading and 495 cubic yards of gravel put on the road near Echague. Total expenditures, \$1,020.50, Mexican.

The above figures do not include work done in June, no report having been yet received from the officer in charge.

POZORRUBIO.

From the special allotment of 2,500 pesos there were expended in May 770 pesos with which several bridges were constructed; 2,380 loads of gravel, 225 loads of sand and 156 loads of stone were placed on the road.

First District: A special allotment of 39,000 pesos was made from public civil funds for the repair of road in the First District. The meagre reports received show that a great deal of work was done and excellent results accomplished. The road from Vigan to Laoag was repaired and a road built from Vigan to the beach, including two bridges.

CALOOCAN-NOVALICHES.

Work was begun on this road February 18, 1901, under an allotment of \$5,000, Mexican. The road was graded and ditched from Caloocan to Tinajeros. One culvert, twelve-inch span stone abutments and wooden top was built and two culverts repaired. The approaches to the Tinajeros Bridge were graded. About 216 cubic metres of gravel were purchased and used in filling bad holes. In April the balance unexpended, \$3,000 Mexican, was transferred by authority of the Department Commander to the Caloocan-Malabon road.

SAN ISIDRO-CABANATUAN.

Work was commenced May 27, 1901. Great difficulty has been experienced in hiring labor and transportation, and consequently but little work could be done. The section of road worked on lies between Santa Rosa and Tabuoting River, and about a mile and a quarter of it was ditched on both sides and partly covered with gravel.

The following allotments have been made for work in this department, and the money transferred to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department to be expended under his direction. No reports on any of this work have been received in this office:

	Mexican.
Repair to bridge near Pozorrubio	\$2,500.00
Repair to road near Tayug	1,592.00
Bautista-Rosales-Humangan	400.00
Carrangian-San José Road	200.00

Besides the enlisted men of Company A and Company C, First Battalion of Engineers, American civilians were employed as clerks, overseers and mechanics.

Transportation was furnished by the Quartermaster's Department of the Division to the extent of 351 mules, eighty-eight wagons and forty-seven horses distributed throughout the department.

It should be said in general that the work on roads has everywhere been carried on under most disadvantageous circumstances. It was begun while the insurgents were carrying on active operations, and consequently the natives were in many places disaffected or afraid to work; latterly it has been difficult to secure laborers because they were at work in the rice fields. Sufficient transportation has been at all times hard to secure. The Quartermaster's Department has rendered assistance as above mentioned, without which only half the work could have been accomplished. If more transportation had been furnished much better roads could have been made because the largest item of expense has been the hauling of gravel. In many places road metal had to be carried from ten to sixteen miles.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

GEO A. ZINN,

*Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Officer of the Department.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
(OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DIVISION.)

Manila, P. I., October 6, 1900.

*To the Chief Engineer,
Department of Northern Luzon
(Through Military Channels).*

SIR:—

I have the honor to enclose copy of approved preliminary project for roads in your department.

On this general scheme work can be begun at once and estimates submitted of cost.

Any modification that may seem desirable should be submitted. For the issue of funds for any other work, preliminary approval will have to be obtained.

It is especially desired that material should be arranged for as soon as possible so that there may be no delay in obtaining same.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN BIDDLE,
*Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
 Chief Engineer of the Division.*

A True Copy:

*Captain, Corps of Engineers,
 U. S. A.*

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,
 (OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER OFFICER OF THE DIVISION.)

Manila, P. I., September 30, 1900.

*The Adjutant General,
 Division of the Philippines,
 Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to submit the following general plan for the repair of roads under the two million dollars appropriated for Roads and Bridges and which is to be used for the building of such roads in the Island of Luzon as will serve strategic purposes as well as the incidental commercial ones.

This project is submitted after receiving instructions from the Major General Commanding the Division and consultation with the department commanders and the chief engineers of the departments.

NORTH LUZON.

First. A road starting from Manila, leading out through Novaliches, Norzagaray, San Isidro, Cabanatuan, Huminagan, and connecting with roads from Dagupan east.

Second. A road along the west coast of Zambales Province, connecting as well as possible with Sual and Lingayen.

Third. A road from Manila through Polo, Bulacan, Malolos to Hagonoy.

Fourth. A road along east coast of Bataan Province, connecting with Dinalupijan and either to Lubao and Sexmoan, to Bacolor, or to Florida Blanca and Angeles, as may be most practicable.

Fifth. A road from Tarlac to Camiling, Mangatarem and Lingayen.

Sixth. Cross roads from Bautista, from Tarlac and from San Fernando eastwards, joining into road number one.

Seventh. Pasig to Montalbon.

SOUTH LUZON.

First. Naic to Indang, Silang, Bacoor.

Second. Calamba, Batangas, Balayan.

Third. Minor repairs in road from Albay to Nueva Caceres.

Fourth. Santa Cruz de Laguna to Magdalena.

It is not expected that this will cover the whole of the work demanded, nor that it will not have to be modified. It is to represent simply a general scheme at which to work.

Special estimates will be submitted from time to time as they can be prepared.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN BIDDLE.

*Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer of the Division.*

1st Endorsement.

**OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR IN
THE PHILIPPINES,**

Manila, P. I., October 4, 1900.

Respectfully returned to the Chief Engineer of the Division, approved.

By Command of Major General MacArthur:

(Signed) R. A. BROWN,
Assistant Secretary.

1st Endorsement.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE PHILIPPINES,

Manila, P. I., October 10, 1900.

Respectfully transmitted through Headquarters Department Northern Luzon, Manila, to the Chief Engineer Officer of the Department.

By Command of Major General MacArthur:

(Signed) S. D. STURGIS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

2d Endorsement.

**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NORTHERN
LUZON,**

Manila, P. I., October 12, 1900.

To Engineer Officer.

A true copy:

*Captain, Corps of Engineers,
U. S. Army.*

LIST OF ALLOTMENTS, SHOWING LENGTH OF ROAD, WHERE KNOWN, AMOUNT ALLOTMENT, AND
NAME OF OFFICER IN GENERAL OR LOCAL CHARGE OF REPAIRS TO ROADS
AND BRIDGES, DEPARTMENT NORTHERN LUZON.

NAME OF ROAD.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	DATE OF ALLOTMENT.	ALLOT- MENT.	OFFICER IN LOCAL CHARGE.	OFFICER IN GENERAL CHARGE.
Catococan-Malabon.....	2		\$ 500.00		Lieut. Burgess, Engineers
Manila-Catococan.....	1.8	Oct. 29, 1900.	7,300.00		Lieut. Spalding, Engineers.
Malolos-Ballang.....	11½	Jan. 12, 1901.	28,300.00		Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
		June 25, 1901.	2,000.00		Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Manila-Novallches.....	11½	Feb. 7, 1901.	5,000.00		Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Norzagaray-Balluag.....	15	Feb. 7, 1901.	3,750.00		Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
San Fernando-San Isidro.....	29¾	Jan. 2, 1901.	75,000.00	Capt. Russell, 34th Infantry	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
		Apr. 20, 1901.	25,000.00	Lt. Lyles, 34th Infantry	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
		June 27, 1901.	5,000.00	Lt. Altstetter, Engineers	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Ferry at Balluag.....	20	Oct. 18, 1900.	1,386.44		Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Balluag-Gapan.....		Feb. 7, 1901.	25,000.00	Capt. Russell, 34th Infantry	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Angles-Dinalupjan.....	24¾	Apr. 15, 1901.	15,000.00	Lt. Lyles, 34th Infantry	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Dinalupjan-Balanga.....	15¾	Jan. 12, 1901.	15,000.00	Lt. Humphrey, 3d Infantry	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
		Jan. 12, 1901.	15,000.00	Lt. Wells, 32d Infantry	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
		May 28, 1901.	5,000.00	Capt. Fitzhugh, 36th Infantry	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Gapan-San Isidro.....	3½	Feb. 7, 1901.	1,000.00	Lt. Slattery, Engineers	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Salasa-Sual.....	12	Jan. 12, 1901.	14,400.00	Lt. Sherrill, Engineers	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Dagupan-San Quintin.....	31.8	Jan. 14, 1901.	70,000.00	Capt. Cavanaugh, Engineers	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Bayambang-Camiling.....	10.5	Jan. 14, 1901.	20,000.00	Capt. Cavanaugh, Engineers	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Calmay Bridge.....		Apr. 20, 1901.	5,000.00	Capt. Cavanaugh, Engineers	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Barce Ferry over the Cayan- ca River at S. Fabian.....	—	June 26, 1901.	500.00	Capt. Cavanaugh, Engineers	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Manila-Montalban.....	3.5	Aug. 1, 1900.	1,500.00	Lt. Pollon, 42d Infantry	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.
Calinta-Rosario.....	11½	Jan. 12, 1901.	7,000.00	Lt. Pollon, 42d Infantry	Lt. Spalding, Engineers.
Pasig-Montalban.....		Jan. 12, 1901.	10,000.00	Lt. Pollon, 42d Infantry	Lt. Burgess, Engineers.

LIST OF ALLOTMENTS, ETC., CONTINUED.

NAME OF ROAD.	DISTANCE IN MILES.	DATE OF ALLOTMENT.	ALLOT- MENT.	OFFICER IN LOCAL CHARGE.	OFFICER IN GENERAL CHARGE.
Pasig Ferry approaches.....		Mar. 25, 1901.	\$ 3,000.00	Lt. Pollon, 42d Infantry.....	
Antipolo-Taytay.....		Apr. 1, 1901.	150.00	Capt. Biddle, 11th Cavalry.....	
Vigan-Bangad.....	21	Nov. 20, 1900.	20,000.00	Lt. Slattery, Engineers.....	
				Lt. Beck, 5th Infantry.....	
Olongapo-Dinalupjan.....	13	Apr. 1, 1901.	2,000.00	Capt. Draper, U. S. Marines.....	
				Lt. Rand, Eng'rs, Lt. Brooks, 30th Infantry.....	
Zambales Province.....	-	Oct. 30, 1900.	150,000.00	Capt. O'Neill, 25th Inf. Lt. Slattery, Engineers.....	
Hagan-Bayombong.....	70		4,000.00	Lt. Morton, 16th Infantry.....	
Humbungan-San José.....	13	Nov. 26, 1900.	20,000.00	Lt. Castle, Act. Eng. Officer.....	
Bautista-San Quimín.....	30.5	Nov. 26, 1900.	37,000.00	Lt. Stickle, Engineers.....	
San José-Cabanatuan.....	25	Jan. 24, 1901.	10,000.00	Lt. Sherrill, Engineers.....	
San Isidro-Cabanatuan.....	15	Feb. 7, 1901.	3,000.00	Lt. Stickle, Engineers.....	
Marila an Bridge.....		Feb. 8, 1901.	6,212.00	Lt. Neely, 22d Infantry.....	
Bangar Bridge.....		Mar. 16, 1901.	2,300.00	Lt. Bell, 8th Cavalry.....	
				Capt. Boughton, 3d Cavalry.....	
Bridges, Pozorrubio.....			2,500.00	Lt. Cowlin, 3d Cavalry.....	
Bautista-Humbungan road.....			400.00	Quartermaster.....	
Carrangian-San José.....			200.00	Quartermaster.....	
Tayang Jurisdiction.....			1,552.00	Quartermaster.....	
Manoang-Pozorrubio.....		Mar. 8, 1901.	600.00	Lt. Clark, 13th Infantry.....	
Rinalonan Jurisdiction.....		Feb. 27, 1901.	8,925.00	Col. Risbee, 13th Infantry.....	
Asingan Jurisdiction.....		Jan. 9, 1901.	3,400.00	Lt. Miller, 13th Infantry.....	
Boat-landing at Cabiao.....		June 27, 1901.	400.00	Commanding Officer, 22d Infantry.....	
Dagupan-Jacinto.....	7	June 8, 1901.	5,000.00	Lieut. Robichon, 13th Infantry.....	
Tarlac Jurisdiction.....		Apr. 20, 1901.	14,884.00	Capt. Lyon, 22d Infantry.....	

Total amount allotted June 30, 1901..... \$710,900.44
 Total amount expended for period ending June 30, 1901..... 578,980.56
 Balance of road funds on hand June 30, 1901..... \$131,900.88
 Total amount of allotments where length of roads to be repaired are known..... \$307,350.00
 Total length of same, 402.6 miles.
 Total approximate length of roads where distances are not accurately known, 200 miles.

APPENDIX N.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

Manila, P. I., August 26, 1901.

*To the Adjutant General,
Division of the Philippines.*

SIR:—

In compliance with the requirements of G. O. No. 89 c. s., A. G. O., I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Major General John C. Bates, U. S. Volunteers (Brigadier General, U. S. A.), organized this Department and commanded it until April 21, 1901. His last annual report was made on August 1, 1900. The accompanying record of events begins on that date and shows the military operations carried on under his direction. I assumed command on April 21, 1901. The 2d District had been discontinued, and its territory and troops merged in the 1st District.

On May 6th the Island of Samar, which had been temporarily attached to the Department of Southern Luzon, was again assigned to the Department of the Visayas. With exceptions, the geographical limits and organization remain as at date of last report.

When I relieved General Bates, the return to the States of the volunteer regiments was in progress and was continued until about the end of May, by which time all had arrived at, or were en route to, San Francisco. It was my fortune to reach the Philippines too late to see the volunteer regiments, except a few of them on their way home.

As a number of these regiments served in this Department, I desire to say that each left a record of hard and exacting duty well performed.

As the volunteers were relieved it was necessary to occupy all the stations held by them, with greatly reduced garrisons of regulars. The ordinary difficulties accompanying such a change in a country occupied, in considerable numbers, by an active enemy and among an unfriendly people, were very greatly increased by the extremely small number of regular officers for duty. Few troops, battalions or companies had more than one officer present. In many cases one young officer commanded his station, his company, performed all the staff duties, acted as Collector of Customs and Provost Judge, looked after the municipal officers and police, saw that they attended to their duties and kept their towns in proper sanitary condition and furnished as few supplies and gave as little information as might be to the insurgents.

In addition to the above he must be always ready to repel night attacks by the insurgents, or take the field against them. Many garrisons in smaller towns were commanded by non-commissioned officers. A large number of our men were recruits with little instruction and no experience as soldiers.

It gives me great pleasure to say that both officers and men, with a few individual exceptions, performed their arduous and exacting duties promptly and efficiently. Their vigilance and activity not only enabled the necessary changes being made without a hitch or mishap, but, during the transition period, active field operations were scarcely checked.

When I assumed command, the insurgent forces were quite active in the provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Tayabas, Albay, and the Camarines. The surrender of General Trias and his forces, on March 15th, has greatly improved conditions in Northern Cavite. Active scouting and constant field work resulted in the surrender, on June 24th, of General

Cailles and his forces at Santa Cruz, Laguna, except Colonel Caballes, who escaped to the mountains with about one hundred rifles.

On July 4th General Belarmino surrendered at Legaspi, Albay, bringing with him most of his men and guns. This was followed on July 24th by Colonel Zurbano, who surrendered at Tayabas with most of his following.

Since April 21st the aggregate of surrenders, captures, etc., is as follows:

Officers captured	39
Men captured	611
Officers surrendered	454
Men surrendered	4,203
Killed	172
Total loss to enemy	5,479
Guns captured	247
Guns surrendered	1,821
Total	2,068

OUR LOSS.

Officers killed	3
Men killed	5
Drowned	2
Officers wounded (died of wounds afterwards)	2
Men wounded	12

PRESENT CONDITIONS.

The Province of Sorsogon and the Islands of Masbate, Romblon and Marinduque are practically clear of insurgents. In the Camarines and Albay Province there are a few small bands that devote their time in keeping out of the way of the troops and making forced collections from people in the outlying districts.

In the islands and provinces above mentioned there are few Tagalos, the people being more peaceable and easily controlled. However, all important places are garrisoned, and rumors of the intended withdrawal of the troops in one or two instances were followed by lively protests and the statement that such action would kill business and force friendly natives to leave their homes, as neither life nor property would be safe.

In the Province of Tayabas there is no large organized force of insurgents, but conditions are bad; Americans and

Americanistas are safe only in the garrisoned towns; there is practically no communication between towns; government trains carrying supplies, and even teams working on the roads under the direction of the Provincial Governor, are not considered safe unless under military escort.

The Central Civil Government is now organizing Municipal and Provincial Police; when this force is in working order the troops should be relieved of much hard and annoying work. The question is, how far native police, when not backed up by troops, can be trusted to give protection against, and to hunt down, these bands of insurgents, lardrones, robbers, or whatever they may be called. Except with Macabebe and Bicol Scouts, our experience in the use of natives for police work has not been entirely satisfactory.

The Provinces of Cavite, Batangas and Laguna may be considered together; they are the most thickly settled and richest in Southern Luzon, the home of the Tagalos and the birth-place of the insurrection. The insurrection seems destined to meet its death in the place of its birth, and to die hard.

The principal figure of the rebellion is General Malvar, a native of Batangas Province, who claims to be the civil and military head of what remains of the insurrection. He proclaims himself the successor of Aguinaldo by the appointment of the committee in foreign parts, which committee, he says, was appointed by Aguinaldo in June, 1900, "to act in his place in case of his absence." Malvar has undoubtedly also the material support of a large number of high-class natives and foreigners in Manila and other large towns, who, while taking no active part against the Americans, are not satisfied with the course of events, and probably not quite convinced as to the honesty of our intentions, nor have they quite given up the hope of foreign intervention. They believe it well to keep alive a spark of insurrection with which to rekindle the flame of rebellion should opportunity offer.

At first glance it would seem an easy task to stamp out the insurrection in the three provinces named. It must, however, be kept in mind that the great majority of the people are violently opposed to American rule, and both hate and fear the Americans—the more intelligent through what they believe to be their own interest, the ignorant through their fears and superstitions, which have been worked upon to the fullest extent. There are many notable exceptions to this rule, and many men have risked and are still risking life and property through friendship for us, but among the whole population the number is very small. We have occupied all the principal towns, and all who have in any way assisted us, or have been friendly with our officers or men or against whom even a suspicion of such action exists, have been proclaimed by Malvar to be traitors to their country, and their lives and property are declared forfeited.

Therefore, while conducting operations in the field it is necessary to hold in the towns sufficient troops to protect them. Escort duty of various kinds keeps the troops constantly employed. As for the enemy, no form of enlistment seems necessary; a man with a gun is an insurrecto, and without one a peaceable citizen.

The forces of the insurrection are not kept in the field, except a few men who accompany the higher officers; the majority of them live at home, even in and about the towns we occupy; when wanted they are warned through their system of signals and runners, and gather at night at some designated place; the number is limited only by the number required or the number of rifles within reach. The common soldier wears the dress of the country; with his gun he is a soldier; by hiding it and walking quietly along the road, sitting down by the nearest house, or going to work in the nearest field, he becomes an "amigo," full of good will and false information for any of our men who may meet him.

The country is covered with dense tropical vegetation, with many extensive swamps, high and rough mountains and deep gorges. The roads are few and bad; the trails few and exceedingly difficult.

The character of the people, the country and the climate, put on our troops an amount of discouraging and heart-breaking work, without apparent result, that cannot be conceived of by one not familiar with it. Still, every once in a while a detachment comes upon some force of the enemy unawares, and kills or captures more or less of them.

That this is having its effect is shown by the number who constantly surrender with their arms and give up the game.

The large island of Mindoro is now being occupied and explored, the capital, Calapan, having been taken on July 27th. This island has furnished a large amount of supplies to Malvar's forces; these supplies are now cut off and will be a serious loss to him. There are several hundred armed insurgents on this island.

One of the most difficult questions about to come up is the quartering of troops; tents are expensive, and, in this climate, unhealthy and uncomfortable. The troops are mostly stationed in the towns and have been and are now quartered in any available buildings, taken without the owners' consent, or rented, according to circumstances. Provincial and municipal buildings, convents and other church buildings, were taken whenever convenient. Now in the more quiet provinces, the civil and Church authorities and many private parties want their buildings vacated; in many cases the occupied buildings cannot be vacated unless the troops are removed, and then the same question would come up somewhere else. At present we need troops everywhere, but we do not want to build barracks everywhere. We will probably put up some barracks and continue to hold some buildings with and

some without consent until the time arrives for the concentration of troops in larger and more permanent stations.

The prospect of being able to concentrate or materially reduce the number of troops in the near future is not encouraging. We have garrisoned the towns and encouraged the people to rely on us. Some in all sections of the country have done so, and such, without regard for position or sex, are marked and are regarded as traitors. Until conditions have so changed that they can remain in their homes without endangering their lives and property, we cannot withdraw the troops.

The problem before us is a hard one. Time, honest and firm administration, wise legislation, perfect co-operation between the civil and military authorities and unlimited patience and perseverance by all, will be required to solve it.

Much has been done, but there is much more to do before civil law can stand alone and give protection to life, property, and business throughout what is now the Military Department of Southern Luzon.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. WADE,

*Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.*

CHANGE OF TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON SINCE AUGUST 1, 1900.

August.

2d.—Troop A, 4th Cavalry, to Northern Luzon.

9th.—Company K, 21st Infantry, relieved Company F at Corregidor Island.

September.

4th.—3d Battalion, 15th Infantry, assigned to Department and duty 2d District, at Siniloan, Paquil, Paete, and Santa Cruz, Laguna.

2d Battalion, 37th Infantry, Battalion Headquarters and Companies E and I, from Paete to Bay; Company L from Siniloan to Magdalena.

5th.—30th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, from Tayabas to Lucena, Tayabas.

7th.—1st and 3d Squadrons, 1st Cavalry, assigned to Department.

11th.—1st and 2d Squadrons, 9th Cavalry, to Department; 1st Cavalry to stations as follows: Headquarters and two troops to Batangas; one troop Bauan; two troops Loboo; one troop Lipa; one troop Santo Tomas and one troop to San Juan de Boc Boc.

12th.—2d and 8th Infantry assigned to Department.

16th.—9th Cavalry, assigned to Department; Headquarters, Band and one squadron to Nueva Caceres and one squadron to Legaspi, Camarines.

17th.—2d Infantry; Battalion Headquarters and two companies to Siniloan, Laguna; two companies Exposition Barracks, Manila.

8th Infantry; one company at Siniloan, with detachment at Pangil; one company to Paete, with detachment at Paquil; one company at Santa Cruz and Battalion Headquarters and one company to Bay, Laguna.

21st.—Troop D, Philippine Cavalry, assigned to Department, to station at Siniloan, Laguna.

22d.—Company A, 38th Infantry, from Batangas to Ibaan, Batangas.

October.

1st.—Headquarters, Band and Companies I, K, L and M, 2d Infantry, assigned to Department.

2d.—Headquarters, Band and Companies I, K, L and M, 2d Infantry; to Parañaque and vicinity for station, relieving battalion 49th Infantry; the latter will proceed to San Pablo and Alaminos, Laguna.

4th.—Companies F and G, 2d Infantry, from Manila to Binangonan, Infanta, on transport "Garonne."

9th.—Companies L and M, 2d Infantry, to report to Commanding Officer, 4th District; Company I, Las Piñas, Manila.

2d Battalion, 28th Infantry, from Balayan to Calamba and Los Baños. Two companies at each place.

1st Battalion, 39th Infantry, from Calamba and Los Baños to Taal, Calaca and Spanish Fort, Batangas.

1st Battalion, 28th Infantry, from Taal and vicinity to Santo Tomas and Tanauan, Batangas.

3d Battalion, 39th Infantry, to Nasugbu. Headquarters and Band, 39th Infantry, at Balayan, Batangas.

10th.—Batteries C and M, 7th Artillery to Department, and station at Exposition Barracks, Manila.

15th.—Light Battery C, 7th Artillery, to Legaspi, Donsol, Sorsogon and Tabaco.

18th.—Troop A, 1st Cavalry, from Loboo to Taal, Batangas.

Band and detachment 1st Infantry from Cuartel de Infanteria to Exposition Barracks, Manila.

19th.—Troop D, 6th Cavalry, assigned to Department, and to take station at Pasay Cavalry Barracks, Manila.

20th.—Squadron 6th Cavalry, upon arrival assigned to Department.

25th.—Companies E, F, G, H, K and L, 8th Infantry, to Commanding General, 2d District, for station.

37th Infantry, in field, to original station.

Companies E and H, 2d Infantry, to 4th District.

Company F, 47th Infantry, from Daraga, Albay, to Calanaga, Island of Batan.

26th.—Troop D, Philippine Cavalry, from Pasay Cavalry Barracks to Northern Luzon.

November.

1st.—Troop E, 4th Cavalry, from Pasay Cavalry Barracks to San Rafael, Bulacan, Northern Luzon, and Troop H, 4th Cavalry, to Department.

2d.—1st Battalion, 39th Infantry, to Pasay Cavalry Barracks.

3d.—Light Battery G, 3d Artillery, from 4th District to Manila.

13th.—Battalion 3d Artillery and Battalion 15th Infantry assigned to Department, upon arrival in the Philippines.

14th.—Headquarters and Companies B, D, E, F, G, H, I and L, 21st Infantry, assigned to Department.

1st Battalion and Companies B and D, 21st Infantry, to Lipa. Headquarters 2d Battalion and Company G to Batangas. Headquarters 3d Battalion and Company L to Tiaon; Company E to Sariaya; Company F to San José; Company H to Ibaan and Company I to Candelaria.

21st.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, B and C, 6th Cavalry, assigned to Department and station, Headquarters and Band, Santa Ana; two troops to Pasay Cavalry Barracks and one to Las Piñas, Manila.

Companies I and K, 2d Infantry, from Parañaque to Las Piñas to Boac, Santa Cruz, Island of Marinduque, relieving Companies A and F, 29th Infantry.

Troop H, 4th Cavalry, and Troop D, 6th Cavalry, to Parañaque and Las Piñas, for temporary duty.

Battalion 3d Artillery, Batteries A, D, I and O, assigned to Department; two batteries and Headquarters, Biñan, Laguna; one battery to Santa Rosa, Laguna, with detachment at Cabuyao, and one battery to Los Baños, Laguna.

Troop H, 4th Cavalry, to Pasay Cavalry Barracks, Manila.

One troop 6th Cavalry to Las Piñas.

22d.—Battery G, 3d Artillery, to Manila.

23d.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, B, C and D, 6th Cavalry, and Light Battery M, 7th Artillery, to 1st District.

Headquarters, Band and Troops B, C, D and H, 4th Cavalry, to 1st District.

Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, to 4th District.

24th.—Battery G, 3d Artillery, to Separate Brigade, Provost Guard, Manila.

2d and 3d Battalions, 28th Infantry, to Manila; 1st Battalion to Taal, Batangas.

38th Infantry to Batangas and Lucena.

30th.—Company F, 8th Infantry, from Tanauan, and Company G from Santo Tomas, to Calamba, Laguna.

December.

1st.—Battery G, 3d Artillery, relieved from duty in Department.

Company A, 29th Infantry, from Boac, Marinduque, to Samar.

6th.—Company B, 37th Infantry, from Santa Cruz to Lumbang, Laguna.

10th.—Company G, 37th Infantry, from Nueva Caceres to Santa Cruz, Laguna.

13th.—Headquarters, Band and two companies, 15th Infantry, to Legaspi, Albay; one company to Tabaco, Albay, and one company to Pandan, Island of Catanduanes.

Company M, 47th Infantry, at Legaspi, and Companies E and G, Tabaco, to station at San José de Lagonoy, Camarines Sur.

Company K, 45th Infantry, from San José de Lagonoy to Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur.

Garrison Binangonan, Infanta, to Mauban, Tayabas. Garrison Mauban, Tayabas, to Manila.

14th.—Company G, 37th Infantry, from Santa Cruz to Manila.

15th.—Headquarters, Band and one company, 15th Infantry, to station at Legaspi, Albay; one company at Tabaco, Albay; one company at Pandan, Island of Catanduanes, and one company at Mauban, Tayabas.

Companies E and D, 37th Infantry, from Mauban to San Miguel Bay, and from San Miguel Bay Companies E, D and G, 37th Infantry, to Manila.

16th.—Company C, 15th Infantry, from Pandan to Legaspi.

19th. --Headquarters, Companies H and L, 37th Infantry, from Santa Cruz; Company B, Lumbang, and Company K, Magdalena, to Manila.

One platoon Company L, 15th Infantry, to Lumbang.

Troop A, 11th Cavalry, to Magdalena.

21st. --Company A, 21st Infantry, to Santa Cruz.

23d. --Companies A, F and M, 37th Infantry, from Majayjay to Manila.

24th. --Company A, 21st Infantry, from Muntinlupa to Santa Cruz, Laguna.

28th. --Companies F and G, 2d Infantry, from Binangonan; Company F to Gazan and Company G to Torrijos.

Company A, 15th Infantry, to Mauban.

Companies C and D, 37th Infantry, from Mauban to Manila.

30th. --Company A, 1st Infantry, from Boac to Torrijos.

1901.

January.

6th. Troops B and C, 4th Cavalry, from Naic to Pasay Cavalry Barracks, Manila. Troop I, 4th Cavalry, from Naic to Imus, Cavite.

Troop B, 6th Cavalry, from Pasay Cavalry Barracks to San Pedro Macati. Troop C, 6th Cavalry, from Pasay Cavalry Barracks to Biñan, Laguna.

Battery I, 3d Artillery, from Los Banos, Laguna, to Muntinlupa, Manila.

Company A, 4th Infantry, from Pasay Cavalry Barracks to Taguig, Manila; Company C, 4th Infantry, from San Pedro Macati to Imus.

Company C, 21st Infantry, from Muntinlupa to Santa Cruz, Laguna. Company K, 21st Infantry, from Corregidor Island to Pagsanjan, Laguna. Company M, 21st Infantry, from Taguig to Los Baños.

Headquarters, Band and Company E, 46th Infantry, from Silang. Company B, from Imus, and Company K,

from Das Mariñas, to Naic, Cavite. Companies L and M, 46th Infantry, from Indang to Silang, and Company G from Imus, to Das Mariñas.

Company G, 37th Infantry, to Manila.

9th.—37th Infantry relieved from Department, to board "Sheridan" for the United States.

10th.—Companies E and H, 2d Infantry, one company from Catbalogan to Calbiga and one company from Catbalogan to Palanog, Masbate.

12th.—Headquarters, 1st Squadron, and Troop C, 1st Cavalry, from Lobo to Candelaria.

15th.—Company K, 45th Infantry, to Nueva Caceres. Company I, 45th Infantry, from Nueva Caceres to Pila.

Troop D, 9th Cavalry, from Nueva Caceres to San Fernando and Manilabac.

Troops K and M, 11th Cavalry, from San Fernando and Manilabac to Manila.

Troop G, 9th Cavalry, from Canalig to Ligao, relieving 3d Squadron and Troops B and H, 11th Cavalry, ordered to Manila.

Company M, 47th Infantry, from Legaspi, and Companies B, E and F, from Tabaco to San José de Lagonoy, relieving Headquarters, Band and Troops C and F, 11th Cavalry, ordered to Manila.

16th.—Headquarters 1st Battalion, 46th Infantry, to Silang; 2d Battalion to Naic; 3d Battalion to Indang.

18th.—Troop A, 1st Cavalry, from Taal, Batangas, to Tayabas, Tayabas.

19th.—Troop A, 1st Cavalry, from Taal to Lucban, Tayabas. Troop C from Candelaria to Tayabas. Troop L from Batangas to Tayabas.

Company B, 4th Infantry, from Exposition Barracks to Das Mariñas.

Company H, 8th Infantry, from Santo Tomás to Magdalena.

Company B, 21st Infantry, from Lipa to Guinayangan with detachment at Catanauan. Company H, 21st Infantry, from Ibaan to Laguimanoc with detachment at Pitago and Unisan. Company L, 21st Infantry, from Tiaon to Atimonan with detachment at Lopez.

Headquarters, 1st Battalion and Companies F and G, 46th Infantry, from Das Mariñas to Lucena, and Company D, 49th Infantry, from San Pablo to Tayabas.

22d. —Troop B, 9th Cavalry, from Nueva Caceres to Libmanan.

Company L, 45th Infantry, from Libmanan to Nueva Caceres.

28th. —Company C, 15th Infantry, from Legaspi to Pandan, Catanduanes.

29th. —11th Cavalry embarked for United States.

February.

22d. —Two companies 1st Infantry from Borongan to Catbalogan, Samar, relieving Companies A, D, E and F, 29th Infantry, ordered to Manila. Company G, 1st Infantry, from Guinan to Calbayog, Samar, relieving Companies B, C, H and M, 29th Infantry; detachment of companies at Catbalogan and Calbiga relieving Company L, 29th Infantry.

Company E, 2d Infantry, from Romblon to Laguan, Samar, relieving Companies H and K, 29th Infantry. Company I, 29th Infantry, with other companies to Manila.

24th. —Headquarters and Troops B and D, 4th Cavalry, from present station to Taal.

Troop C, 4th Cavalry, from present station to Nasugbu, with detachments of Troops B at Calaca and D at Spanish Fort, Butangas.

Troop B, 6th Cavalry, from present station to Biñan, Laguna, with detachment Troop A, 6th Cavalry, from present station to Naic, Cavite; Troop D, 6th Cavalry, from present station to Pasay Cavalry Barracks.

Headquarters, Band, two companies 1st Infantry from Borongan to Catbalogan, Samar.

25th.—Headquarters 3d Battalion and Company I, 4th Infantry, from Bacoor to Imus and Company C from Imus to Das Mariñas.

March.

8th.—One platoon Company M, 15th Infantry, from Mavitac to Santa Maria, Laguna.

9th.—One platoon Company G, 21st Infantry, from Ibaan to Batangas, and one platoon Company D, same regiment, from Lipa to Rosario.

13th.—29th Infantry relieved from Department.

19th.—45th and 46th Infantry ordered to Manila, en route to United States.

1st Battalion 26th and 27th U. S. Infantry assigned to Department.

21st.—Companies B and C, 4th Infantry, from Das Mariñas to Indang. Headquarters 2d Battalion from Santa Cruz to S. F. de Malabon. Company H from Malabon to Rosario. Detachments H to Cavite Viejo and Novaleta. Company I from Imus to Naic; K from Cavite Viejo to Silang; M from Imus to Das Mariñas, with detachment at Corregidor Island.

22d.—Headquarters 1st Squadron and Troop C, 1st Cavalry, from former station to Lucena, relieving Companies F and G, 46th Infantry, en route to Manila.

Headquarters and Company D, 15th Infantry, from Legaspi to Nueva Caceres.

Detachment Battery C, 7th Artillery, from Nueva Caceres to Albay.

April.

10th.—One platoon Company A, 26th Infantry, to Indang; one platoon Company D, 26th Infantry, to Manilabag.

Company B, 27th Infantry, to Bato. Company C, 27th Infantry, to Nabua. One platoon Company C, 27th Infantry to Buhi.

15th.—Headquarters and Company D, 15th Infantry from Legaspi to Nueva Caceres.

16th.—Battalion Headquarters and Company C, 28th Infantry, to Paete, Laguna.

Detachment Company C to Lumbang; Company A to Pangil; detachment Company A, at Paquil; Company B to Mavitae; detachment Company B, at Santa Maria. Company D, Siniloan.

18th.—2d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, arrived in Manila.

19th.—6th Cavalry Headquarters and Troops F and H at Taul, with detachment at Spanish Fort and Calaca. Troop E at Balayan and G at Nasugbu, relieving Headquarters, Staff and Band and Troops B, C, D and H, 4th Cavalry, from duty in Department.

20th.—Company I, 21st Infantry, from Candelaria to Catanauan, with detachments at Mulanay, Macalelon and Bondog.

24th.—3d Battalion, 15th Infantry, Company I, to station at San José de Lagonoy; Company K, Sorsogon; Company L at Gubat and Matnog and Company M, Donsol and Bulan.

27th.—Company D, 47th Infantry, arrived at Sorsogon.

1st Squadron, 4th Cavalry, arrived at Pasay Cavalry Barracks.

May.

6th.—Island of Samar is temporarily detached from Department, including all troops, and attached to Department of Visayas.

11th.—Companies A, B, C and D, 30th U. S. Infantry, arrived in Manila.

12th.—Companies A, B, C and D, 30th Infantry, to Marinduque.

16th.—Companies A and B, 1st Infantry, to Samar.

Company E, 2d Infantry, from Laguan, Samar, to Lucena, Tayabas.

19th.—Battalion 49th Infantry arrived in Manila en route to United States.

21st.—Troop G, 6th Cavalry, from Nasugbu to Balayan.

One platoon 4th Infantry to Nasugbu.

22d.—47th Infantry arrived in Manila en route to United States.

23d.—Companies C and K, 21st Infantry, from Santa Cruz to Calamba. Companies F and G, 8th Infantry, from Calamba to Santa Cruz. Company A, 21st Infantry, from Pagsanjan to Calamba, and one platoon, 8th Infantry, to Pagsanjan.

25th.—10th Battery, Field Artillery, arrived from China and took station at Pasay Cavalry Barracks.

27th.—Detachment 8th Battery, Field Artillery, to Pasay Cavalry Barracks. Headquarters, Band and Company G, 8th Infantry, from Calamba to Santa Cruz.

47th U. S. Volunteers and battalion 49th U. S. Volunteers sailed for U. S. Companies A, B, C and D, 27th Infantry, to be changed to I, K, L and M, 26th Infantry, and Companies A, B, C and D, 28th Infantry, to Companies E, F, G and H, 30th Infantry.

28th.—Companies C and K, 21st Infantry, to Calamba.

29th.—Headquarters 26th Infantry at Nueva Caceres, and Headquarters 30th Infantry at Boac, Marinduque.

30th.—Troop B, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, to 1st District.

31st.—Companies G and K, 2d Infantry, to Donsol from Boac, Marinduque.

June.

5th.—Squadron 6th Cavalry assigned to Department. 10th Battery, Field Artillery, to U. S. on transport "Pakling."

7th.—Headquarters, Band and 3d Squadron, 6th Cavalry, to Legaspi, Albay.

15th.—Troops B and D, Squadron Philippine Cavalry, to Caloocan.

18th.—Headquarters, Staff and Band, 9th Cavalry, from Nueva Caceres to San José de Lagonoy.

20th.—Company D, 15th Infantry, from Nueva Caceres to Sorsogon. Companies G and K, 2d Infantry, from Donsol to Lucena.

22d.—8th Battery, Field Artillery, to Pasay Cavalry Barracks.

23d.—Headquarters, Band and Companies F and I, 2d Infantry, from Boac, Marinduque, to Lucena, Tayabas, for temporary duty.

27th.—Headquarters, Band and Company F, 2d Infantry, assigned to station at Lucena, with detachment at Pagbilao. Company E to Atimonan, with detachment at Gumaca and Lopez. Company G to Guinayangan, with detachment at Perez and San Narciso. Company I to Laguinanoc, with detachment at Unisan, Pitogo and Bondog. B, H and I, 21st Infantry, to Lipa.

28th.—Company A, 26th Infantry, to Paracale; Company C from Daet to Indan; Company D to Ragay; Company E to Lupi; Company F to Daet; Company G to Libmanan; Company H to Ligao; Company I to Polanqui. Detachments at Oas and Libon.

Troop A, 9th Cavalry, from Nueva Caceres to Milaor, with detachments at San Fernando and Manilabag. Troop B, 9th Cavalry, from Libmanan to Calabanga, with detachments at Magaro and Pili; Troop G, 9th Cavalry, from Ligao to Camalig.

July.

13th.—20th Infantry arrived in Manila Harbor.

14th.—Company I, 15th Infantry, from San José de Lagonoy to Tabaco.

18th.—Company C, 20th Infantry, to Siniloan; Company D, to Paquil.

Companies E, F, G and H, 30th Infantry, to Manila.

20th.—3d Company, Macabebe Scouts, from Santa Cruz, Laguna, to Manila.

14th Battery, Field Artillery, from Legaspi to Manila.

Company D, 15th Infantry, from Sorsogon to Bulan and detachment Company M, 15th Infantry, from Bulan to Donsol.

21st.—2d Battalion, 30th Infantry, left Paete for Manila.

24th. —Four troops 9th Cavalry from Samar to Legaspi, Albay, and Headquarters and four troops 6th Cavalry from Legaspi to Manila.

26th. --2d Battalion, 30th Infantry, and 3d Company, Macabebe Scouts, to Island of Mindoro.

August.

11th.--14th Battery, Field Artillery, arrived in Manila and took station at Pasay Cavalry Barracks.

13th.—Company C, 21st Infantry, from Lipa to Tiaon.

17th.—Company C, Philippine Cavalry, arrived in Manila en route to Batangas.

18th.--6th Company, Macabebe Scouts, arrived in Manila en route to Batangas.

22d. —Company L, 21st Infantry, from Atimonan to San Juan de Boc Boc.

Troop D, 1st Cavalry, from San Juan de Boc Boc to Batangas.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON, FROM AUGUST 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901.

August.

1st. —Company B, 37th Infantry, under Captain Myers, was attacked at a point midway between Majayjay and Magdalena by about 150 insurgents. The enemy was dispersed and driven towards Lillio and Nagearlang, having one man killed. American loss was Acting Assistant Surgeon F. W. Hulseberg killed, and Private John M. Payne, Company B, 37th Infantry, wounded. Five mules of the wagon train were wounded.

Company F, 37th Infantry, under Lieutenant Frank Auswald, on way to Majayjay, encountered about forty armed insurgents, who fled after first volley, leaving one dead and one Mauser rifle.

Detachments of 11th Cavalry and 37th Infantry, commanded by Captains Sturgis and Kipp, 11th Cavalry, discovered the headquarters of the insurgent chief, Cailles, guarded by more than 100 men, armed with rifles; five insurgents were killed; seven large barracks burned: eight rifles, 5,500 rounds of ammunition, two revolvers, one officer's sabre, ten bolos, two American horses and some of the insurgents' records were captured. Our loss was Private Joseph W. Ford, Troop A, 11th Cavalry, wounded.

2d.—During a three days' scout Colonel Bullard, 39th Infantry, found and destroyed twelve insurgents' barracks at headwaters of San Cristobal River; dispersed a garrison of from thirty to forty insurgents; captured and destroyed 4,000 rounds of ammunition and a large supply of medical stores.

An attack was made on the outpost at Zapote Bridge by a party of about fifty insurgents, armed with rifles. The attack was repulsed and the enemy driven towards San Nicolas.

Captain Gulick, with a detachment of one officer and forty-eight men of Company L, 47th Infantry, returned to Gubat, Sorsogon, from a two days' scout in the vicinity of Bulusan, having had four engagements with the insurgents, killing and wounding an unascertained number, capturing seven and destroying several barracks, etc. During one of the engagements several men of the detachment were wounded by stones rolled down the mountain side or thrown by the enemy.

Lieutenant Riggs, with a detachment of Company G, 47th Infantry, and native police, scouting from Tabaco, captured a colonel, two captains, one lieutenant and eleven other insurgents.

3d. - A signal party, under a small escort, was attacked by insurgents between Naic and Santa Cruz. One insurgent was wounded and captured.

An outpost of the 4th Infantry at San Roque attacked a band of ladrones, killing three, wounding two, and captured one man and three rifles.

Three mounted men carrying dispatches from Silang to Indang were attacked by ladrones three miles west of Indang, losing one horse killed and another captured. One insurgent killed; another killed the day after by scouting party from Indang.

Scouting parties from Santo Tomas attacked fifty insurgents at the barrio of San Antonio. The enemy dispersed with unknown loss.

4th.—Lieutenant Andres and twenty-six men of the 30th Infantry from Tiaon were attacked by about 200 insurgents three miles west of Candelaria. The enemy were finally routed after repeatedly renewing the attack and being several times charged. Enemy left sixteen dead; wounded unknown. Our loss, Privates William B. English and Geo. N. Simpson killed; Corporals William M. Sullivan and E. F. Beatwood and Privates Otto Adams and Maurice Firye wounded, all of Company E, 30th Infantry.

5th.—With the assistance of a native guide Colonel Cheatham, with detachments of 11th Cavalry and 37th Infantry, discovered and burned the arsenal, personal quarters, and twenty barracks of the insurgent chief Cailles, and his band. The stronghold located near the crest of the mountains about ten miles east of Pagsanjan was stubbornly defended by the enemy, who was well armed and used smokeless powder. The insurgents finally dispersed in the dense forest toward the Pacific, leaving four killed and five wounded behind them. Two rifles and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were captured from the enemy. Our casualties were Corporal George H. Cravens, Troop A, 11th Cavalry, and Private Walter Heck, Company K, 37th Infantry, wounded.

Detachments from Companies D and E, 29th Infantry, Catbalogan, killed four insurgents and captured one rifle.

Scouting party from Libmanan killed one insurgent, wounded two, and captured three; also burned one cuartel.

8th.—Captain Miller and detachment 30th Infantry, having been sent to Ragay to release Spanish prisoners, had an engagement at that place with a company of insurgents armed with thirty to forty rifles. The enemy was routed and dispersed in the mountains with unknown loss; our casualties, one man wounded. Ten Spanish prisoners were released.

Lieutenant Andrus, with a detachment of the 30th Infantry, surprised an insurgent outpost west of Candelaria killing one of the enemy and wounding another, and capturing a quantity of ammunition.

10th.—Colonel Bullard, with a detachment of the 39th Infantry, located enemy's camp north of Lipa, about eleven miles from Santo Tomas, and killed two of the enemy, capturing and destroying the camp.

11th.—Captain Nolan, with thirty-six men of the 38th Infantry, was attacked by about fifty insurgents with rifles near Lipa. The enemy was driven off and pursued for a long distance, suffering a loss of eight killed, nine captured.

Captain Baker, with thirty-one men of the 39th Infantry, scouting west from San Pablo, encountered a band of insurgents; killed two, one of whom was a captain, and wounded another.

Insurgents attacked Gubat and were repulsed, losing four killed and seven wounded.

Insurgents fired into Santa Cruz, no loss resulting.

A detachment of Company E, 29th Infantry, from Catbalogan, encountered insurgents and killed five, wounded two, and captured one. No American casualties. At the same time a detachment from Company C, same regiment, killed one insurgent.

Captain Gulick, with a detachment of the 47th Infantry, engaged insurgents near Venturco, Albay, surprising them and inflicting a loss of fourteen killed. Our loss, one enlisted man wounded.

Captain Murphy, 39th Infantry (1st Lieutenant, 24th Infantry), with small detachment from Tanauan, engaged a

party of insurgents near the barrio of Natata, scattering them, but was himself shot and instantly killed. Two dead insurgents were found.

Captain Brown, with detachment of 45th Infantry, encountered insurgents near Salvacion, Camarines, killing one, wounding two and capturing twenty-four. Shortly afterwards the detachment was fired upon by insurgents, killing Captain W. Brown, 45th Infantry, and wounding Private M. C. Chaffee, Company C, same regiment.

15th.—A detachment from San Fernando, Camarines, engaged a small band of insurgents near Pamuquid; loss unknown.

16th.—Major Case, with a detachment of one officer and twelve men, 29th Infantry, went by launch from Masbate to Naro, Masbate, where it was reported a band of ladrones had looted the town and killed several people. The band was routed, leaving one wounded with one rifle behind.

Major Nolan, with a detachment of 11th Cavalry, and Captain Miller, with detachment 30th Infantry, released thirteen Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents near Ragay, destroying insurgent barracks.

17th.—Lieutenant Kirkman, with detachment of 11th Cavalry, from San Fernando, Camarines, encountered insurgents five miles from Pamuquid, killing one and capturing six; also burned cuartel.

19th.—A detachment Company E, 29th Infantry, from Cathalogan, encountered enemy, killing one man and captured one. One man of Company E wounded by a bamboo trap.

20th.—A party of insurgents attempted to enter the town of Los Baños, but were driven away after the exchange of a few shots.

Santo Tomas and Tanauan were fired into. No casualties.

Troops A and G, 11th Cavalry, were fired upon while watering horses near Pagsanjan by about 150 insurgents,

wounding three men, killing three horses and wounding six. A party of five crossed the river in the only available boat while protected by the fire of the men on shore, charged enemy's works, which were vacated by them, leaving two dead and two Remington rifles. Pools of blood were found, indicating that several had been wounded.

21st.--Captain G. P. Bentley, with a party of seventeen men from 47th Infantry, scouting in the hills south of Camalig, Albay, were attacked by fifty insurgents concealed in dense hemp fields. Enemy's loss, one killed and one rifle captured. Captain Bentley was mortally wounded, dying August 26th.

Captain Baker, with detachment 39th Infantry, scouting from San Pablo, encountered insurgents at the barrio Monica, wounding one and capturing one.

An outpost of the insurgents was encountered by Lieutenant Stevens, with detachment 38th Infantry while scouting from Lipa towards San Benito; one insurgent wounded and one captured.

Major Birkhauser, with detachment of two officers and fifty-six men, Company C, 45th Infantry, from Nabua, Camarines, en route towards the Bicol River, was fired on by insurgents near Balangan. After ten minutes the enemy fled, and the barrio was burned. Enemy's estimated loss, forty killed and wounded.

22d.--Detachment 4th Cavalry returning from Quintana to Indang engaged insurgents at Marino. No casualties; enemy's loss unknown. Next morning near Quintana had another fight, it is believed with the same band, killing one and wounding three.

Lieutenant C. N. Bear, 30th Infantry, with sixteen men of Company F, same regiment, was fired on from ambush one and one-half miles east of Sariaya by about thirty insurgents, who lost one man killed. Our loss, Corporal William Lash wounded. In subsequent pursuit

the band was scattered, two being captured in barrio Latim. Detachment pursuing was of 30th Infantry under Captain Kerriek.

Captain Winterburn, with detachment 11th Cavalry, attacked a band of insurgents near San Fernando, Camarines Sur, killing one and wounding two. Our casualties, one native policeman killed.

Sergeant Collins, with seventeen men 45th Infantry, Company L, from Libmanan, encountered insurgents near San Vicente, Camarines, killing seven and wounding two.

24th.—Lieutenant Murphy and twenty-five men, Company L, 37th Infantry, en route from Siniloan to Paete, were attacked at Panquil by about eighty insurgents, who were repulsed, leaving one killed and two wounded. Our loss, two men mortally and one severely wounded.

Lieutenant J. D. Watson, with detachment 45th Infantry, operating along Bicol River, routed a body of insurgents from an intrenched position near Santo Niño. Our casualties, one man killed and two wounded of Company C, 45th Infantry. Lieutenant Watson held position until relieved by Major Birkhauser the following day.

Lieutenant Mumford, with twenty-four men, 45th Infantry, scouting from Nabua along Bicol River near San Vicente, Camarines, encountered insurgents and killed two.

25th.—Lieutenant Wray and detachment 11th Cavalry returned to Legaspi from pursuit of insurgents who had attacked Captain Bentley's party, and reported having killed eleven.

26th.—Lieutenant Rutherford, with Troop B, 4th Cavalry, struck about twenty-five of the enemy near Palauqui; no casualties; enemy's loss unknown.

27th.—Lieutenant Springer, with detachment 21st Infantry, from Muntinlupa, was fired on near San Nicolas. The enemy was routed, leaving two dead.

Lieutenant Lowenberg, 37th Infantry, with seventeen men, 45th Infantry, scouting in vicinity of Mt. Isarog,

August 23d to 27th, encountered the enemy and killed three, captured five rifles and one brass cannon; destroyed a number of cuartels and a quantity of supplies.

Scouting party from Libmanan killed one insurgent and wounded another at Sipocot.

Lieutenant Kumpe, with detachment 45th Infantry, scouting from Iriga, Camarines, encountered the enemy, killing two and wounding three.

28th.—Captain Newberry, 30th Infantry, returned to Tayabas from a thirty-two days' scout north and south of the Sariaya-Tiaon Road, with fifty men of his regiment, having broken up and driven out bands of insurgents and ladrones in that section, killing two, wounding four, capturing twenty tulisanes and insurgents. Distance marched, 362 miles.

Major Nolan, 11th Cavalry, surprised the cuartel of Lieutenant Colonel Elias Angeles, west of Bicol River, Camarines, killing one insurgent. Barracks destroyed.

30th.—Major Langhorne, with detachment 39th Infantry, scouting from San Pablo, encountered a band of insurgents, who scattered on first fire.

Detachments of Companies C and E, 29th Infantry, from Catbalogan, burned several insurgent barracks and killed one man. Three men of the detachment were wounded by traps.

31st.—Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Starr, 11th Cavalry, reports that his command, consisting of Troop D, 11th Cavalry, Companies F, H and I, 47th Infantry, Battery G, 3d Artillery, and Wray's Scouts, garrisoning Legaspi and Daraga, made, during the month, fifty-six expeditions, having fourteen engagements, enemy's loss being fourteen killed, one wounded. Seven rifles captured. Our casualties, one man of Company H, 47th Infantry, killed. Distance marched, 596 miles.

September.

1st.—Lieutenant Barry, with detachment 4th Infantry, surprised insurgents in their quarters, killing four and wounding five.

Lieutenant Kumpe, with one officer and 40 men, 45th Infantry, on a scout from Nabua in the vicinity of Lake Bato, killed one insurgent, took five prisoners.

2d.—Captain Maloney, with detachment 39th Infantry, from Tanauan, encountered about 100 of the enemy at the barrio Tanuric, killing three and wounding several.

Signal party en route from Biñan to Silang was attacked by insurgents four miles from (north) Carmano. Our casualties, Sergeant North, Signal Corps, and one man, 46th Infantry, wounded.

3d.—The gunboat "Oeste" was fired upon off Bay, Laguna; no loss.

Detachment 39th Infantry returning to Los Baños from Calamba was fired on from ambush. Our casualties, two men wounded, one mortally.

5th.—Detachment 39th Infantry from Calamba, scouting to Cabuyao, killed three ladrones.

Lieutenant Constable and ten scouts, 46th Infantry, were fired upon between Silang and Indang. No loss sustained.

11th.—Lieutenant Hill, with detachment 29th Infantry, from Calbayog, marched to Dagan, Samar, killing three insurgents and wounding several.

12th.—Lieutenant Courtney, with Company 1, 39th Infantry, encountered outpost of enemy at Aleminas, inflicting heavy loss, recapturing one rifle.

Lieutenant Williams, with detachment 39th Infantry, from San Pablo, scouting near Rizal, killed two, captured one; also one rifle captured.

13th.—Insurgents attacked Los Baños, but were expected, and were driven off with a reported loss of ten killed and thirty-five wounded.

Captain Patstone, with detachment 46th Infantry, escorting telegraph repair party from Silang to Indang, was fired upon by intrenched ladrones near Jalang, who were routed, three being killed or wounded. One native lineman shot by mistake while running away.

Captain Shields, with detachment of fifty-one men of Company F, 29th Infantry, and two Hospital Corps men, landed from U. S. S. "Villalobus" at Torrijos, Marinduque, and attempted to march to Santa Cruz. The party left Torrijos at 2:00 p. m. and were attacked at 5:00 p. m. The engagement lasting several hours, and after having four of his party killed and himself and five others wounded, Captain Shields surrendered with his party, consisting of forty-seven men of Company F, 29th Infantry, one Hospital Corps man with fifty-one rifles and two revolvers. The insurgent forces engaged is estimated at 250 riflemen and 2,000 bolomen. Their loss was thirty killed and a large number wounded.

14th.—Lieutenant Boice, with twenty-three men Company M, 28th Infantry, were attacked at Cabuyao, Laguna, by insurgents, among whom were about 100 riflemen. Enemy repulsed, leaving behind two dead and two rifles. Our casualty, one man of Company M, 28th Infantry, killed.

15th.—Captain Stern, with detachment 29th Infantry and 4th Artillery from Laguan, Samar, made a reconnaissance on small steamer up Catubig River. On return were fired on at range of fifty yards by cannon, one man being wounded. Fire was returned, but shot had riddled boats so that a landing could not be made.

Captain Garwood, with detachment 47th Infantry, from Daraga, captured the insurgent governor of Albay. During a subsequent engagement while returning, one man was wounded. One insurgent killed and one wounded.

17th.—Major Holbrook, with detachment 38th Infantry, struck enemy seven miles from San Juan. Enemy routed.

Captain Mitchell, 15th Infantry, with ninety men Company L, 15th Infantry, and forty men Company L, 37th Infantry, moved from Siniloan against insurgent position near Mavitac. Gunboat "Florida" co-operated. Captain Cook, 15th Infantry, with detachments of 15th and 37th Infantry, were to attack rear of enemy, but failed because of high water. About 800 of the enemy were intrenched on a

causeway on which Captain Mitchell made a frontal attack, which was repulsed with a loss to Company L, 15th Infantry, of Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Cooper and thirteen men killed and fourteen wounded; Captain Moran and six men of Company L, 37th Infantry, killed, and eight men wounded. Insurgent loss reported to be ten killed and about twenty wounded.

18th.—Sergeant Van Wort, with twelve men, had an engagement with about 100 ladrones near Jalan, Cavite, killing ten.

20th.—Two insurgents wounded while making an attack on Sariaya.

21st.—Lieutenant Dorcy, with twenty-two men, 4th Cavalry, one Signal Corps man and Acting Assistant Surgeon Boyd, from Naic to Santa Cruz, Cavite, were attacked by about seventy-five insurgents. Attack repulsed. Enemy's loss, ten. Our loss, Corporal Eichholtz mortally wounded.

23d.—Lieutenant Walker, one officer and sixty-five men Troop D, 4th Cavalry, from Naic, encountered about forty ladrones, engagement lasting one-half hour, when enemy fled, leaving five dead. Two others known to have been wounded. Two rifles, three cartridge-boxes and some ammunition captured. Americans sustained no loss.

Captain Maloney, one officer and fifty men, 39th Infantry, from Tanauan, encountered about 200 insurgents at barrio Boot. Enemy fled with unknown loss. Our loss, one killed, one wounded.

24th.—Insurgents attacked outposts of 49th Infantry on road from Parañaque to Las Piñas. No known casualty.

One hundred and fifty insurgents made an unsuccessful attack on detachment 49th Infantry at Zapote Bridge, Cavite, and in a scout in pursuit toward San Nicolas by a detachment under Lieutenant Campbell, 49th Infantry, five of the enemy were killed and one wounded.

One hundred and fifty insurgents attacked Las Piñas, but were repulsed. No casualties reported.

Captain McConnell, with fifty-six men, 46th Infantry, from Imus, surprised a force of insurgents estimated at 450, and defeated same without loss to his detachment. Fifteen dead insurgents were found, and nine prisoners were captured, six of whom were wounded.

25th. —Lieutenants Wilson and Dauner, with seventeen men, 38th Infantry, from Balayan, Batangas, struck about sixty insurgents behind church walls at Lian. The enemy fled by water, leaving fourteen dead, four rifles, two revolvers and 1,000 cartridges behind; about sixteen were killed or wounded in the water and were not recovered. Detachment suffered no loss.

26th. —The insurgents attacked Las Piñas, Parañaque, Cavite, and Company E, 49th Infantry, en route to Las Piñas, and were driven off in each case without known loss.

28th. —Lieutenant Lowenberg, 37th Infantry, and thirty men, 45th Infantry, attacked insurgents north of Ayugan at Guinaban, killing ten. Our loss, three men, Company M, 45th Infantry, wounded; also Lieutenant Lowenberg wounded in right shoulder.

29th. —Sergeant Brown, with detachment B, 29th Infantry, scouting from Uson towards Palanog, Masbate, struck party of between 100 to 200 insurgents, killing eight. One man of detachment killed. Later one insurgent was killed by detachment under Lieutenant Miller from Cataingan.

October.

2d. —Insurgents attacked Camalig, Albay; fire was returned and enemy retired.

3d. —Lieutenant Walker, with detachment 9th Cavalry, scouting from Guinobatan, captured nine bolos from insurgents, most of whom were killed.

Lieutenant Wray, 11th Cavalry, scouting from Ligon, Albay, towards the sea, killed eight insurgents, captured seven rifles, and twenty-five bolomen, whom he released; also three captains and one lieutenant captured.

8th.—Detachment 28th Infantry was fired on between Taul and Calaca. No loss. A signal party between Indang and Talisay was attacked by insurgents, who were driven off, several being wounded.

A train of Troop F, 9th Cavalry, escorted by ten men, was attacked by insurgents at Malabog; relief arriving, they retreated toward Camalig, where one man was captured.

9th.—Lieutenants Watson and Dority, with detachment 45th Infantry, returned to Iriga from a scout along Bicol River, having killed three bolomen and mortally wounding another, capturing five prisoners.

Captain Crawford, with detachment 28th Infantry, scouting in direction of Calaca, Batangas, struck a party of forty insurgents, killing two and capturing four men and five horses.

10th.—Captain Hilton, with detachment 39th Infantry, scouting from Los Baños, attacked insurgents, killing one.

Ladrones attacked Uson, Masbate, but were repulsed by Lieutenant Miller and detachment 29th Infantry, leaving five killed and many wounded.

Captain Worrick, with one officer and forty-five men 45th Infantry, from Daet and Indan, North Camarines, scouted Lobo, surprised insurgents, killing five, wounding fifteen; captured eleven men, fourteen rifles, one shotgun and 750 rounds ammunition.

11th.—Captain Worrick, with detachment 45th Infantry, at Lobo, Camarines, killed several, wounded fifteen and captured ten insurgents.

Captain Day, with detachment 9th Cavalry, from Camalig, engaged enemy at Tagalay, killing four and capturing nine of the insurgent force.

12th.—Ladrones attacked Uson, Masbate, but were repulsed, leaving three killed and having a number wounded.

Captain Winterburn, 11th Cavalry, with detachments of 9th and 11th Cavalry, from Batang and Calaboyan, Camarines, attacked insurgents, wounding one.

13th.—Lieutenant Colonel Parker, 45th Infantry, San José de Lagonoy, reports for the previous eighteen days, four engagements with the insurgents, during which several were killed, two wounded and three captured.

16th.—Detachment 9th Cavalry was attacked near Camalig, Albay; reinforcements arriving, insurgents retreated with unknown loss.

17th.—Captain Hilton, with detachment 39th Infantry, from Los Baños south, encountered a band of insurgents, killing one, and capturing one pony.

19th.—Five men, with six horses, from Calamba to Los Baños, were attacked. Two men (D, 39th Infantry) wounded. One insurgent killed.

Captain Brown, 1st Cavalry, with detachments 1st Cavalry and 38th Infantry, from Lipa to Lake Taal, captured one insurgent during the engagement.

21st.—Captain Beigler, with detachment 28th Infantry, engaged about 400 insurgents near Looc for about two hours; two leaders (white men) of insurgents and about seventy-five men were killed. Our casualties were Captain Beigler and three men wounded and two men killed.

Lieutenant Dent, with five men 47th Infantry, near Virac, Catanduanes, were attacked by bolomen, seven of whom were killed. One man of the detachment was wounded several times by a bolo.

23d.—Captain Brown, with Troop M, 1st Cavalry, and Lieutenant Stevens, 38th Infantry, from Lipa to Ibaan, came upon Captain Collier and a detachment of Company A, 38th Infantry, engaged with the enemy on Taison Road. Enemy fleeing, were pursued; many reported killed and wounded.

25th.—Lieutenant Hudson and twenty men 38th Infantry, from Sariaya to Tayabas, were attacked by insurgents. One man killed.

27th.—Lieutenant White, with forty men 9th Cavalry, scouting from Calabanga to Barabo, Camarines, killed two insurgents and captured three.

29th.—A sergeant and eight men, Troop C, 1st Cavalry, from Batangas to Loboo, were attacked by insurgents, who were driven off.

Major Forbush, commanding 2d Squadron, 9th Cavalry, reports for the month: Thirty-six expeditions against insurgents; twenty-six engagements, resulting in loss to enemy of thirty-five killed, eleven wounded, twenty-nine men and seven rifles captured. Our loss: One man, Troop G, 9th Cavalry, killed.

30th.—Captain Moore, with detachment 38th Infantry, from Candelaria to Trinidad, killed one boloman and captured another.

November.

1st.—Lieutenant Shartle, with twenty-five men, 38th Infantry, from Tiaon to San Pablo, repulsed an attack of about 100 insurgents without loss.

2d. Captain Crawford, with detachment 28th Infantry, returned to Taal from a six days' scout, having two engagements, killing twelve and wounding sixteen insurgents. Three Americans were wounded. From native sources it is reported that forty-five men were killed.

Camalig, Albay, was attacked by insurgents from both in town and outside. No casualties.

4th.—Detachment conveying meat from port of Silang was attacked by insurgents near Dasmariñas. Enemy was repulsed without known loss.

6th.—Detachment from Bacoar, Cavite, surprised ladrones at Banalo, killing two.

8th.—Detachments 1st Cavalry and 49th Infantry, scouting in vicinity of Mt. Ugmao, destroyed several cuartels, storehouses, miscellaneous supplies and routed a band of insurgents, capturing some prisoners.

Detachment 9th Cavalry, en route to Guinobatan, were attacked by about 100 insurgents, who were driven off without known loss.

Enemy attacked wagon train, 9th Cavalry, at Malbog Hill, but was driven off. Casualties unknown.

10th.—Lieutenants Price and Whitman, with fifty men, 2d Infantry, from Catbalogan, Samar, encountered a band of fifteen insurgents, killing five, capturing three, together with one rifle, one brass cannon and ammunition.

Insurgents fired into Gubat, Sorsogon. Casualties unknown.

11th.—Captain Flynn, with detachment 45th Infantry, from Nabua, had three skirmishes with insurgents in the Salvacion-San Rogue-Bicol River districts, Camarines Sur, killing four, capturing five.

12th.—Captain Gulick, with detachment 47th Infantry, from Gubat, Sorsogon, returned after two days' scout, having had two engagements with insurgents, killing fourteen, wounding many and capturing five. Our loss, two men wounded.

Insurgents fired into Guinobatan, Albay, and thirteen were captured.

13th.—Company M, 38th Infantry, from San José to Tiaon, had slight skirmish with insurgents near Rosario. No known loss.

14th.—Troops of 9th Cavalry had a skirmish at Libod Hill and around Taguitay, Albay, without known loss.

15th.—Scouting party from Indańg dispersed party of ladrones near barrio Miden, killing two and capturing one rifle.

18th.—Lieutenant Parsons, with thirty men Troop E, 9th Cavalry, while scouting from Sulag, killed three insurgents and captured another of an outpost.

19th.—Lieutenant Holmes, with detachment 29th Infantry, ambushed insurgents near Calbayog, killing two, wounding one and capturing one Remington rifle.

20th.—Detachments 11th Cavalry and 37th Infantry, from Santa Cruz and vicinity, engaged insurgents east of Cavinti, killed three, wounded four and captured sixteen.

Lieutenant Morrow, with detachment 47th Infantry, from Bulan, Sorsogon, scouting to Irocin and Bulusan, had

five encounters with enemy, killing three and capturing six. Our loss, one man wounded.

21st.—Lieutenant Armstrong and detachment 45th Infantry, scouting on Bicol River, engaged enemy, killing one and wounding several. One American killed.

Captain Gulick, with detachment 47th Infantry, joined Lieutenant Morrow at Bulusan, and attacked force of insurgents, whom they routed.

22d.—Scouting parties from Indang under Captain O'Connor, 46th Infantry, had five engagements with the enemy near Patijian and Magellenas and beyond latter place, killing and wounding twenty-seven; destroyed 10,000 rounds of ammunition. American loss, two wounded.

Detachment Company C, 38th Infantry, from Sariaya, to Tayabas, encountered forty insurgents, wounding several.

Paymaster's escort from Sariaya to Candélaría met and dispersed party of insurgents, wounding several.

Captain Crumbly and fifty men of the 49th Infantry routed insurgents at the barrio Santa Catalina, killing and wounding several, and destroying their camp and a quantity of stores.

Lieutenant Morrow, with detachment 47th Infantry, from Bulusan to Bulan, Sorsogon, engaged insurgents near barrio of Gale; during a second engagement five of the enemy are known to have been killed—natives report fifty. Our loss, Acting Assistant Surgeon F. C. Jackson, wounded.

23d.—Lieutenants Perry and Blaney, with detachments 49th Infantry, dispersed a band of insurgents at San Nicolas without suffering casualty.

Captain Fremont, with two officers and 120 men, 2d Infantry, attacked 150 insurgents at San Cristobal, Infanta, killing eight and wounding one.

24th.—Detachment 45th Infantry, under Lieutenant Morrison, attacked insurgents near Palestina, killing five and capturing nineteen, and destroying their supplies.

Lieutenant Burt, with eighteen men, 8th Infantry, was attacked by insurgents between Santa Cruz and Pila; reinforcements arriving, the enemy fled.

Escort 45th Infantry and 9th Cavalry conveying fleet of bancas up Bicol River were fired on twice; fire returned, with unknown results. One American mortally wounded.

Lieutenant Burke, with detachment 47th Infantry, attempted to land at Cobo, Island of Catanduanes, and were fired upon by a strong force of insurgents, having one man killed and three wounded. Enemy's loss unknown.

Lieutenant Blaney, with detachment 49th Infantry, engaged enemy at San Nicolas, killing four, wounding seven and dispersing remainder.

Lieutenant Stodter, with detachment 9th Cavalry, from Guinobatan to Jovellar, were fired on by insurgents three times. No known casualties.

A combined movement was made on Jovellar by troops of the 9th Cavalry. One killed accidentally and two men of the 9th Cavalry wounded. Fourteen insurgents captured, and their reported loss eight killed and many wounded.

25th.—Bolomen attacked outpost of 47th Infantry at Sorsogon, wounding three enlisted men, but were driven off with unknown loss.

Captain Gulick, with detachments 47th Infantry and 7th Artillery, returned to Gubat from six days' scout to Bulusan and vicinity, having killed six of the enemy, wounded an unknown number, captured three prisoners, released eight prisoners and destroyed eight cuartels. Two men of the 47th Infantry were wounded.

Lieutenant Watson, with detachment 45th Infantry, scouting west of Lake Bato, engaged insurgents and routed them, wounding several.

28th.—Lieutenant Craig, with detachment 1st Cavalry, escorting cattle from Lipa to San Juan de Boc Boc, was twice attacked by insurgents, who were easily repulsed. Five prisoners were captured.

Lieutenant Dent, with detachment 47th Infantry, scouting near Payo, Virac, was attacked by bolomen, and had one man wounded, and ten of the bolomen were killed.

30th.—Detachment 1st Cavalry and two civilian packers from Batangas to Loboo were attacked, and one civilian packer mortally wounded.

During the night the insurgents captured schooner loaded with supplies for San Juan de Boc Boc; insurgents were pursued and schooner recaptured by Lieutenant Craig and detachment 1st Cavalry.

Major Forbush, commanding 2d Squadron, 9th Cavalry reports for the month of November, fifty-one expeditions against the enemy, thirty-nine engagements, resulting in the following loss to the enemy: Four killed, two wounded, 180 captured. Our loss was two men wounded.

December.

1st.—Major Orwig, with detachment 37th Infantry, from Bay, surrounded Calauan at daybreak, and captured 139 ladrones and wounding one.

4th.—Major Parker, with detachment 39th Infantry, from Talisay to Taal, were fired on near Banca by a large party of rebels, returning the fire, killing two and wounding many.

Captain Swaine, with thirty-five men 1st Infantry, scouted from Borongon, Samar, wounding two insurgents.

6th.—Major Hawthorne, with detachment 29th Infantry, and Lieutenant Kilbreth and detachment 4th Artillery, returned to Calbayog from a thirteen days' scout to the vicinity of Matiginao, Samar, having four skirmishes, resulting in loss to the enemy of four killed. One American killed and two wounded.

7th.—Captain Loye, with detachment 45th Infantry, scouting from Buhi, Camarines, killed two ladrones.

8th.—Captain Hearn, with detachment 21st Infantry, from Sariaya, killed one insurgent; captured one man and one rifle. Chief of police of Sariaya, who accompanied as guide, was killed.

Captain Wilhelm, 21st Infantry, with detachments 21st Infantry and 1st Cavalry and 8th Infantry, attacked about

200 insurgents on Boot Peninsula, Lake Taal, on the 7th inst., who lost four killed, three rifles, eight prisoners and four ponies captured. Our casualties, one man 1st Cavalry killed, and two men 21st Infantry wounded.

Captain Hart, with detachment 47th Infantry, from Don-sol, Sorsogon, returned after four days' pursuit of insurgents in vicinity of San Vincente, having four engagements with them killing, eight and wounding many. One man of the detachment was wounded.

11th.—Captain Lacey, with detachment 1st Infantry, scouting from Boac, Marinduque, towards Santa Cruz, killed seven insurgents.

13th.—Lieutenants Cook and Shiras, with forty men, 45th Infantry, engaged insurgents near Labo, Camarines, killing four. Engagement lasted one hour.

Lieutenant Carson and Lieutenant Miller, with fifty-six men of Company B, 29th Infantry, attacked insurgents about two miles west of Calbayog, Samar, driving them from their trenches with unknown loss.

16th.—Captain Kennan, with detachment 29th Infantry, engaged a force of insurgents on the Island of Buri, who were defeated without known loss.

17th.—Captain Winterburn, 11th Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rubottom, 9th Cavalry, with thirty-five men of 11th and 9th Cavalry, scouted five days in the mountains south of San Fernando, killing twelve insurgents, releasing fifteen native prisoners and capturing one rifle and two pistols.

Captain Hart, with two officers and ninety-nine men of Company D, 47th Infantry, and one Hospital Corps man, attacked the enemy at Matnog, Sorsogon, killing one and capturing another.

18th.—Captain Staff, with 100 men, 49th Infantry, from San Pablo, attacked about 300 insurgents near San Ignacio, capturing fifty-five. Our casualty was one man wounded.

19th.—Captain Gale, with sixteen men, 4th Cavalry, and assistance of gunboat "Basco," surprised Patungan,

Cavite, killing thirteen insurgents and capturing eleven rifles and two pistols; destroyed cuartels and other buildings. Our casualties, one man, 4th Cavalry, wounded.

20th.—Matnog, Sorsogon, was fired on by five riflemen; small party was sent out and killed one rifleman and destroyed enemy's trenches.

Lieutenant Corbusier, with detachment Troop F, 9th Cavalry, returned to Guinobatan from four days' expedition to Jovellar, Albay, having had three engagements with insurgents, killing and wounding forty and capturing seven others, destroying cuartel containing stores. Sergeant Miller, Troop F, 9th Cavalry, was wounded by a boloman.

22d.—Captain Fremont, with detachment 2d Infantry, engaged insurgents at Pamplona, Infanta, killing nineteen and wounding many. Our casualties, one man drowned.

26th.—Captain Cotter, commanding Siniloan, reports that fifty men, 15th Infantry, captured at Matique, Laguna, nine men; killed one and wounded one.

28th.—Lieutenant Gignoux, with thirty men, 11th Cavalry, struck party of insurgents south of San Fernando, Camarines, killing one and capturing fifty rounds of ammunition.

30th.—Lieutenants Merchant and Gleaves, with forty men, 8th Infantry, attacked the advance guard of the enemy at Mabanot Hill, Laguna, wounding several. The remainder dispersed.

31st.—Lieutenant Hilson, with detachment Company E, 21st Infantry, surprised the enemy six miles north of Sariaya, killing one.

Major Forbush, 9th Cavalry, commanding Guinobatan, Albay, reports that during December twenty-five expeditions have been sent out, resulting in eleven engagements, and loss to the enemy as follows: Killed and wounded, forty-four; surrendered, three; captured, forty-eight. One rifle captured and four cuartels, 2,400 pounds rice and many other stores destroyed. Our loss, two men wounded

Captain Smith, with twenty-nine men, 15th Infantry, engaged the enemy about two miles from Longos, Laguna, killing two. Two men of the detachment were wounded and one reported missing. Later report says that man reported missing was killed.

A detachment Company L, 15th Infantry, from Paete to Lumbang, Laguna, was attacked by enemy from rear, two men being wounded. Two dead insurgents were found.

Colonel Sumner, 6th Cavalry, commanding 1st District, reports the following results of operations for the month of December: Americans wounded, one; insurgents killed, sixteen; wounded, four; captured, 117; captured (awaiting investigation), 420, surrendered, two. Arms captured, rifles, seventy-two; carbines, seven; surrendered, rifles, twelve.

Brigadier General Hall, commanding 2d District, reports the following results of operations for December: Enemy captured, 372; killed, three; wounded, one; surrendered, 292; seven rifles captured. American loss, one killed and two wounded.

Brigadier General Bell, commanding 3d District, reports the following results of operations for the month of December: Insurgent's loss: thirty-one killed, nine wounded, sixty-two captured; one rifle, one brass cannon, one revolver and 200 cartridges captured (this does not include the forty reported killed and wounded by Lieutenant Corbusier); 83,000 pounds rice and 500 pounds tobacco was also destroyed. American loss, five killed and four wounded, and one rifle.

January.

1st.—Lieutenant Murphy, with forty-six men, 47th Infantry, from Daraga to Anislac, Albay, had an engagement, killing eight and wounding seven of the enemy. Private O'Connell, 47th Infantry, wounded mortally.

2d.—Detachments 29th Infantry scouted the country about forty miles square in the vicinity of the Hibitan River, Samar, killing three insurgents and capturing four.

4th.—Captain Hazzard, with forty-two men, 11th Cavalry, struck insurgents' camp on Mt. Isarog Road, about six miles from Pila, killing two and wounding one; captured two men and three rifles and 205 rounds of ammunition.

Sergeant Williamson and fifteen men, Troop E, 9th Cavalry, discovered at Taytay a body of insurgents. Killed one and captured four.

6th.—Captain Davidson, with three officers and eighty-seven men, 11th Cavalry, scouting from Ligao, killed one insurgent and wounded three.

Sergeant Wooster, with ten men Troop M, 11th Cavalry, scouting south from Tabaco, killed three insurgents.

7th.—Scouting party from Bacoar, Cavite, under Lieutenant Boyd, 4th Infantry, captured three insurgents, two rifles, three U. S. cartridge belts and 383 rounds of ammunition.

Detail Company D, 45th Infantry, going from Pamplona to Pasacao, Camarines, was fired on by twenty riflemen, killing Private Alfous Von Acker, Company D, 45th Infantry. The enemy was driven off; loss unknown.

8th. - Lieutenant Harris, with twenty-five men, 2d Infantry, from Santa Cruz, Marinduque, captured nine natives, wounded one and killed two.

Captain Newberry, with detachment 30th Infantry, from Tayabas, encountered the enemy north of San Paoac, driving them from trenches and pursuing them towards Luisiana and Cavinti. Lieutenant Brooks and two men, 30th Infantry, wounded. Loss to the enemy not given.

Two columns from San José de Lagonoy under Captains Agnew, 11th Cavalry, and Simonds, 47th Infantry, scouted the country north and south of Mt. Isarog. One boloman killed and Corporal Casey, Company E, 47th Infantry, wounded.

9th.—Lieutenant Marmon, with twenty-four men, 4th Infantry, reconnoitered from San Francisco de Malabon towards Buena Vista, Cavite, captured twenty insurgents and killing one leader of ladrones.

Two columns under Captain Bishop and Lieutenant Burke, 47th Infantry, attacked insurgent camp twenty-one miles from Virac, in same valley, killing one, wounding one and captured two men and three rifles.

10th.—Captain Worrick, with detachment 45th Infantry, from Daet, co-operated with detachment from same regiment from Libmanan, Camarines; were attacked at Lalanigan by insurgents, who were driven off with the loss of one killed and one wounded.

Detachment 4th Infantry secured one bronzed cannon, five rifles and twenty insurgents and ladrones. One ladrone was killed, trying to escape.

Detachment 46th Infantry struck insurgent outpost near Magallanes, killing one insurgent.

11th.—Captain Gulick, with detachment 47th Infantry, from Gubat, Sorsogon, killed one holoman, wounded one and captured another.

Colonel Bullard, with seventy-five officers and men, 39th Infantry, left Balayan, Batangas, on Gunboat "Samar" for Loob. Major Langhorne, with 100 men, 39th Infantry, from Nasugbu, co-operated. The expedition left Balayan on the 8th inst., returning evening of 10th, having killed three insurgents, captured sixty-five men and eight rifles and destroying four cuartels.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, with detachment 4th Infantry, destroyed insurgent cuartel and arsenal at Patungan, a large number of reloading tools, one printing press, three Mauser small arms, unassembled, and numerous other stores. During the burning of a shed three enlisted men were wounded by the explosion of powder concealed therein.

Captain Swain, with seventy-five men, 1st Infantry, and Lieutenant Beed and Acting Assistant Surgeon De Witt, returned to Borongon, Samar, from a three days' scout to Lanan, without meeting insurgents. A guard left at Suribao River was attacked during the absence of the detachment, having two men wounded by spears. Six of the attacking insurgents were killed.

13th.—Lieutenant Smith, with twenty men, 8th Infantry, engaged insurgents on road between Lililo and Magdalena, killing three men.

Captain Davidson, with detachment 11th Cavalry, scouted towards Anislac and Putias, Albay, having five engagements, wounding three insurgents and capturing their pack train loaded with provisions.

14th.—Lieutenant Adams, with one officer and fifty men, 9th Cavalry, scouted from Ligao to Talisay, Albay, killing four insurgents and capturing twenty-two.

Captain Newberry, with three officers and eighty-one men, 30th Infantry, two Hospital Corps men and four native guides, returned to Tayabas, Tayabas, from a nine days' scout, having two engagements with insurgents, killing three and wounding eight. Five Americans were wounded, two seriously.

Lieutenant Briggs, with thirty-five men, 47th Infantry, scouted in vicinity of Gubat, Sorsogon; killed three insurgents and destroyed three cuartels.

15th.—Detachment 21st Infantry from Ibaan, Batangas, encountered enemy fifteen miles southwest of that place, killing three and capturing eight.

Major Shipton, with thirty men, 47th Infantry, returned to San Jose de Lagonoy from a fifteen days' scout in that vicinity, having captured one boloman and killed eight.

Detachment 47th Infantry, scouting from Gubat, Sorsogon, killed two bolomen.

17th.—Sergeant Weiss, with twelve men, 47th Infantry, from Matnog, Sorsogon, attacked enemy in hills northwest of town; killed seven of them.

Captain Lacey, 1st Infantry, with three officers and sixty-four men, 1st Infantry and 2d Infantry, attacked insurgents' outpost on cliff near Boac, Marinduque, killing two and capturing two men and two rifles. Evidence of many wounded. Our loss, one man killed and five wounded (one mortally).

Sergeant Cunningham, with four men, Company L, 47th Infantry, attacked insurgents at Bulacao, killing three, capturing six ponies and twelve picos hemp.

18th.—Captain McLain, with thirty-one men, 47th Infantry, scouted from Bulan in direction of Gate, Sorsogon, attacking insurgent outpost, capturing four prisoners, one rifle and destroying three cuartels.

Captain Stamper, with fifty men, 8th Infantry, surprised the enemy at the barrio Rizal; captured five officers and forty-two men.

19th.—Major Hawthorne, with sixty-five officers and men of 29th Infantry, from Calbayog, made expedition on S. S. "Panay" to Santa Margarita, scouting country thoroughly, killing four bolomen, wounding two and capturing nine.

Lieutenant Cole, with ten men, 47th Infantry, and Lieutenant Buchanan, U. S. Navy, with detachment sailors from "Don Juan de Austria," left Donsol for Buena Vista, capturing two insurgent outposts and fourteen men.

22d.—Lieutenant Carson, with detachments 29th Infantry and 4th Artillery, from Calbayog, Samar, wounded two men of the enemy's outpost and captured some ammunition.

Lieutenant Merriam, with detachment Battery L, 3d Artillery, from Muntinlupa, were fired on at the barrio Banayan; fire was returned, killing two insurgents. The barrio and a quantity of stores were burned.

25th.—Colonel Schuyler, with detachment 46th Infantry, had slight engagement south of Maragondon, capturing five men and one rifle and two revolvers. Captain Reaney, 46th Infantry, was slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, with detachment 4th Infantry, 4th and 6th Cavalry and a platoon of the navy, rounded up country between Novaleta, Moleno, Naic, Cavite Province, capturing 140 insurgents and ladrones and burning one cuartel.

Captain Cotter, 15th Infantry, with five officers and 215 men, surprised insurgent leader, Cailles', camp east

of San Antonio, destroying camp, with stores, and capturing nine prisoners and pistol, saddle and bridle of Cailles. Enemy's casualties unknown. Our loss, two men Company M, 15th Infantry, wounded.

Lieutenant Harris, 2d Infantry, with fifty-six men, 1st and 2d Infantry, at Santa Cruz, Marinduque, captured sixteen insurgent soldiers.

A detachment 49th Infantry sent to repair wire south of San Pablo was attacked by insurgents, having two men wounded and two captured; the men captured were released the same day. One of the enemy was killed and seven wounded.

26th.—Lieutenant White, with one officer and forty-two men, Troop C, 9th Cavalry, left Calabanga, Camarines, in banca for Linamboc, where ladrone captain was killed and two ladrones were captured; also two revolvers captured.

27th.—Fleet conveying supplies to Nabua, via Bicol River, was fired on near Nabua. Corporal John F. Grantham, Company L, 45th Infantry, and three natives in the bancas were wounded.

Detachment 4th Infantry from Imus, Cavite, captured seventeen insurgents, twenty rifles and 200 rounds of ammunition.

28th.—Major Wise, with twenty-four men, 47th Infantry, and fourteen sailors from "Don Juan de Austria," landing near Marigondon, encountered insurgents under Ramon Santos, killing two and wounding four, during the engagement, which lasted fifteen minutes.

Corporal Schlote, with fifteen men, 47th Infantry, scouting from Daraga, Albay, were fired upon near Bascaran; enemy retired without known loss.

29th.—Major Stodje, with ten men, 47th Infantry, left Bacon, Sorsogon, for Sabauga in sail-boat, killing two of the enemy's outpost, wounding two and capturing two men, three rifles, one revolver and several bolos.

30th.—Lieutenant Purington, with detachment 47th Infantry, captured thirty-seven insurgents, ten rifles, two revolvers and nineteen bolos on Island of Catanduanes.

Captain Wittenmeyer, with ninety-one men, 15th Infantry, one surgeon and two Hospital Corps men, returned to Legaspi from a twelve days' scout, having had three engagements, killing two insurgents, wounding ten and capturing six. Insurgent headquarters at Cagbacon destroyed.

31st.—Lieutenant Wray, 11th Cavalry, reports that the native scouts under his command have made fifteen expeditions during the month of January, killing seven of the enemy, wounding one and capturing seventeen men and two rifles, marching 320 miles.

Summary for 1st District: Enemy killed, four; captured, 886; surrendered, one; arms captured and surrendered, 400.

Summary for 2d District: Enemy killed, ten; wounded twenty-one; captured 1,012. Americans killed, one; wounded, thirteen. Arms captured, forty-one.

Summary for 3d District: Enemy killed, forty-four; wounded, twenty-four; captured, sixty-nine men and twenty-four arms, and large quantity of property captured and destroyed. Americans lost two men killed, two wounded and eight rifles lost.

The three summaries above are taken from the reports of the district commanders for the month of January.

February.

2d.—Lieutenant Kimbrough, with sixty-seven men of 29th Infantry, left Calbayog on S. S. "Lao-ang," disembarking at La Granja, where four insurgents were killed.

Captain Hand, 45th Infantry, with party from U. S. S. "Don Juan de Austria," landed at Lamaroan; attacked the enemy, killing two.

3d.—An insurgent officer was killed near Bay, Laguna.

Lieutenant Briggs, with thirty men, Company L, 47th Infantry, and three native guides, scouted from Gubat to Malabago, Barcelona and Pagalupan, Sorsogon, capturing twenty-six insurgents, among whom were several officers.

Colonel Schuyler, with seventy-five officers and men, led an expedition against Paniman, where insurgent General Trias was encamped. The enemy was warned of the threatened attack through the vigilance of their outpost, one of whom was killed, two wounded and one captured. The camp and about 600 pounds of rice were destroyed.

4th.—Major Wise, with two officers and twenty men, 47th Infantry, and seven native scouts returned to Donsol, Sorsogon, on the S. S. "Don Juan de Austria," from a three days' expedition to the towns of Calaveria, Burias, San Pascual, Burias, where twenty-six prisoners, two revolvers, thirty rounds of ammunition and other stores were captured.

6th.—Lieutenant Coxe, with fourteen men, Company K, 39th Infantry, and six native police, surprised barrio of Iba about two miles south of Taal, killing two, wounding one and captured two men and three rifles.

Troops under Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin scouted country south of Buena Vista, Cavite, to Silang Road and east to Das Mariñas and Silang Road, capturing thirty-four insurgents, one rifle and one pistol and destroying a number of new cuartels.

7th.—Detachment Troop D, 6th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Scales, captured barrio Sucat, one lieutenant of insurgents and twenty-one ladrones.

Sergeant Solomon Plummer and nineteen men, Troop D, 9th Cavalry, scouted in the mountains south of San Fernando, Camarines Sur, having two engagements; killed one insurgent; wounded one; captured four men, one rifle and some ammunition.

8th.—Captain Cotter, with detachments Companies I, K and M, 15th Infantry, attacked Pedro Gibara's camp five miles from San Antonio, killing three men, wounding one and capturing three men and four rifles. The enemy's camp was destroyed.

9th.—Lieutenant Page, 47th Infantry, in command of scouts, engaged insurgents near barrio of Libund, killing one and capturing seven.

10th.—Detachment twenty-five men, Company M, 29th Infantry, under Lieutenant Perkins, while scouting from Calbayog, Samar, surprised and killed an insurgent guard.

Sergeant Maupin, with seventeen men, 47th Infantry, scouting from Gubat, Sorsogon, surprised the enemy's camp at Wanroa, killing nineteen; on return to Gubat, eight armed bolomen were killed at Union.

Lieutenant Hayes, with fifty men, 49th Infantry, from Aleminas, Laguna, attacked the enemy near Bittin, killing thirteen and wounding twenty-five. One rifle, one revolver, four horses, six saddles and other stores captured. American loss: One native policeman killed, and two men, Company E, 49th Infantry and one Hospital Corps man, wounded.

11th.—Major Langhorne, with detachment 39th Infantry, from Balayan struck enemy at barrio Bancalan of Tuy on western slope of Mount Batalauo; defeated them, wounding one and capturing seven rifles, one revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition.

12th.—Lieutenant Kupe, with thirty men, Company E, 45th Infantry, scouted in vicinity of Lake Bato and Bicol River, killing one insurgent.

Lieutenants Wray and Cutts, with seven scouts and three men, 47th Infantry scouted in mountains south of Camalig. Killed one insurgent.

Major Hawthorne, with twenty-five men each from Companies B and C, 29th Infantry, proceeded by Gunboat "Villalobos" from Calbayog, Samar, to La Granja and Island of Capul, killing one insurgent and capturing one.

13th.—Lieutenant Briggs, with thirty-four men, Company F, 47th Infantry, returned to Gubat, Sorsogon, from a scout in the vicinity of Barcelona, where eight insurgents were killed and one captured.

Lieutenant Lee, with detachment 1st Cavalry, from Batangas, encountered enemy under Lieutenant Colonel Casala, whom he dispersed with unknown loss.

14th.—Lieutenant Perkins, with twenty-five men, Company M, 29th Infantry, proceeded from Calbayog to La Granja, Samar, on Gunboat "Panay," surprising a company of bolomen, killing two and wounding one.

15th.—Lieutenant West, commanding "Laguna de Bay," captured, in Pagsanjan, three insurgent officers and one revolver.

16th. Colonel Schuyler, with 100 officers and men, 46th Infantry, landed from Gunboat "Basco" at Ternate and Paninian and during operations in that vicinity and near Punta Gorda, killed one insurgent and captured eight men, nine rifles, two revolvers and a large quantity of ammunition. Two Americans were wounded, one mortally, Company K, 46th Infantry.

Fifteen insurgents, with fifteen rifles, one revolver and 432 rounds of ammunition, surrendered to Captain Hand, 45th Infantry, at Pasacao, Camarines.

17th.—Captain Hand, with twelve men, Company D, 45th Infantry, struck insurgents west of Pamplona, Camarines Norte, killing two and wounding one; captured three rifles and seventy rounds of ammunition.

Major Langhorne, with troops of the 39th Infantry, made a movement on Matajon, a sitio of Batangas, killing two insurgents and capturing eleven.

18th. — Lieutenant Cutts, 11th Cavalry, with five natives, and five men, 47th Infantry, scouting south of Camalig at Daraga, killed one insurgent and captured seven.

Captain Gulick, with detachment 47th Infantry, and native scouts and guides, scouted from Gubat to Barcelona, Sorsogon, killing three insurgents and capturing eight.

Captain Fremont, with detachment 2d Infantry, scouting from Gazan, Marinduque, to Balacbaquin, near Mt. Catala, killed three insurgents.

19th.—Detachment Company I, 8th Infantry, en route to Magdalena, Laguna, surprised and captured a camp of nine insurgent four miles southwest of Majayjay.

Lieutenant Jordan, 1st Infantry, in command of detachment, scouted from Santa Cruz, Marinduque, to barrio Devilla, engaging enemy; killed twelve and wounded many. American loss, one man killed and one wounded, Company I, 2d Infantry, and one man wounded, Company B, 1st Infantry.

Lieutenant Arnold, with twenty men, Company C, 29th Infantry, surprised an insurgent outpost near Carayman, Samar, killing one and wounding three insurgents; captured one rifle and fifty rounds of ammunition.

Captains Stone, 7th Artillery, and Wittenmeyer, 15th Infantry, and twenty-five men, Company D, 15th Infantry, and thirty-one men Battery C, 7th Artillery, scouting vicinity of Banguruhen and Esperanza for three days, had one engagement, killing two insurgents and wounding two; captured three rifles and some ammunition. Americans lost two men wounded accidentally.

20th.—Corporal Dettinger, with detachment Company G, 4th Infantry, scouting in vicinity of Amaya, captured two insurgents, killed one and secured ten serviceable rifles.

A scouting party three miles south of San Francisco de Malabon killed one insurgent and captured two rifles.

Captain Lacey, 1st Infantry, commanding expedition, returned to Torrijos, Marinduque, from a four days' scout; one insurgent killed, two wounded and one man and one rifle captured.

21st.—One hundred and seventy officers and men, with twenty-three rifles, three revolvers, 758 rounds of ammunition 120 bolos, were surrendered to Lieutenant Disque, 47th Infantry, at Irocine, Sorsogon.

Scouting party from Gubat, Sorsogon, encountered the enemy near Barcelona, killing two and wounding one.

Twenty insurgents, with twelve rifles and four revolvers, surrendered to Captain Danes, 3d Artillery, at Muntinlupa, taking oath of allegiance.

22d.—Lieutenant West, with detachments from Gunboat "Laguna de Bay" and from Pagsanjan, Laguna, attacked enemy near barrio Layug, five miles southeast of Cavinti, killing two, wounding two and capturing thirteen and destroying their camp.

Lieutenant Cole, with forty men, 47th Infantry, returned to Donsol, Sorsogon, having six engagements, killing four of the enemy, wounding one and capturing one man and one rifle.

23d.—Major Langhorne, moving north from Balayan, Batangas, struck the band of Felipe de Austria, killing two and capturing two men and five rifles.

25th.—Captain Duncan, 4th Infantry, at Imus, Cavite, captured three insurgents, one rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition.

Lieutenant Ball, with twenty men, 9th Cavalry, and two native scouts, scouted from Guinobatan to Bulalasan; one boloman killed and one wounded.

26th.—Corporal Barnes, with three men, 47th Infantry, and seven native scouts, scouted to Naglabon, surprising an insurgent outpost; killed one and captured six men.

Detachments 29th Infantry, under Captain Grant and Lieutenants Carson, Grinstead and Patterson, 29th Infantry, left Calbayog, Samar, to sweep the country of insurgents. Captain Grant attacked and destroyed a cuartel and killed six insurgents. Lieutenant Grinstead's detachment fired on a small body of insurgents without known results.

27th.—Lieutenant Stodter, with nineteen men, Troop H, 9th Cavalry, scouted from Guinobatan to the vicinity of Borega, killing two insurgents and wounding two and capturing two rifles and twenty-nine rounds of ammunition.

28th.—Captain Hand, 45th Infantry, reports eighteen scouts made by Company D, 45th Infantry, during February, 1901. Distance marched, 293 miles; eighteen guns and two revolvers captured; four of the enemy killed, three wounded and twenty-eight captured; fifty houses and cuartels destroyed.

Lieutenant Martin, with fifty men, Company K, 45th Infantry, and Company G, 2d Infantry, accompanied by Lieutenant McCook, 2d Infantry, returned to Boac, Marinduque, from a three days' scout to Maybot, Tagos, Duyay and vicinity of Mt. Camanga, killing one insurgent and wounding two; capturing one rifle and forty-five rounds of ammunition.

Brigadier General Sumner, commanding 1st District, reports the following result of operations for February, 1901: American loss: Killed, two; wounded, one; and captured, two. Enemy's loss: Killed, five; wounded three; captured, 376; surrendered, seventeen men; rifles and carbines, 109; and revolvers, five; rifles and carbines captured, 206; shotguns, six; and revolvers, ten.

Brigadier General Hall, commanding 2d District; reports the following result of operations for the month of February, 1901: American loss: Wounded, four. Enemy's loss: Killed, twenty-four; wounded, twenty-eight; captured, 136; surrendered, two men. Arms captured, three rifles, two revolvers and seven bolos; also 451 rounds of ammunition captured.

Brigadier General Bell, commanding 3d District, reports the following result of operations for February, 1901: Enemy lost nine killed, and fourteen wounded; nine rifles, ten carabao, ten horses and 2,000 rounds of ammunition captured; forty-three rifles and two revolvers surrendered; fifteen cuartels and 23,000 pounds of rice destroyed.

Major Smith, 1st Infantry, commanding Island of Marinduque, reports following result of operations for February, 1901: Expeditions sent out, eighteen; engagements, two; enemy killed, nineteen; wounded, ten; captured, eight men and two rifles; destroyed 300 bushels of rice and 200 bushels pulay. American loss: One man killed and four wounded.

March.

2d. --Seventeen officers and men of the insurgent army, with thirteen rifles, and rounds of ammunition 580, surrendered to Brigadier General Sumner at Naic, Cavite.

Lieutenant West, commanding Gunboat "Laguna de Bay," surprised and captured thirty-one insurgents on the Island of Talim.

3d.—A signal detachment was attacked between Silang and Das Mariñas, losing three men killed, one missing and two Macabebe Scouts wounded. Two of the men killed were from the Signal Corps and one of Company D, 46th Infantry.

Major Langhorne, 39th Infantry, reports that troops under his command returned from a ten days' scouting expedition in the vicinity north of Balayan, Batangas, killing two insurgents, captured thirty-six men, and sixteen rifles.

6th.—Four insurgent officers, with four revolvers, surrendered at Calamba, Laguna.

7th.—Lieutenant Hines, with forty-nine men of Companies G and K, 2d Infantry, landed at Buena Vista from launch "Memphis," scouting from there to barrio Yba, where an engagement with insurgents ensued, lasting forty-five minutes, enemy retreating, losing six killed, fifteen wounded, ten men and two rifles captured. American loss: One man killed and three wounded, all of Company K, 2d Infantry.

9th.—Lieutenant Ball, with twenty-five men, Troop H, 9th Cavalry, and three native scouts, scouting from Guinobatan, killed two natives and captured two.

10th.—Lieutenant Wray and Cutts, 11th Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Chase, with fourteen men, 47th Infantry, and thirty native scouts, returned to Camalig, Albay, from a nine days' scout, killing two insurgents, and capturing two men and one revolver.

11th.—Lieutenant Watson, with thirty-eight men, 45th Infantry, returned to Bato, Camarines from a three days' scout, having killed five insurgents, captured one and destroyed fifteen cuartels.

15th.—Lieutenant Marti, with forty-six men, Company K, 2d Infantry, returned to Boac, Marinduque, from a three days' scout, during which they engaged the enemy near Masiga River, killing four and wounding one.

Lieutenant General Mariano Trias, with nine officers and 1,119 men, well armed, surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, 4th Infantry, at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite.

16th.—Lieutenants Jordan, 1st Infantry, and Harris, 2d Infantry, with detachments 1st and 2d Infantry, scouted from Santa Cruz, Marinduque, to Napo River, burning four cuartels, killing two natives and wounding one.

17th.—Lieutenants Cole and Lanham, 47th Infantry, with scouting party, returned to Donsol, Sorsogon, encountering the enemy on each of the two days out, killing eleven. American loss: Three men, Company A, 47th Infantry, and one man, Company D, 47th Infantry, wounded.

19th.—A scouting party of eight men, 47th Infantry, from Tigaon to Mt. Isarog, were fired upon by insurgents; the fire was returned, causing the enemy to retire with unknown loss.

Lieutenant Ball, with thirty-seven men, 9th Cavalry, from Guinobatan to Coriguinui, encountered enemy at Patian, causing them to retire without known loss.

21st.—Lieutenant Martin and McCook, with forty men, Company K, and twenty men, Company G, 2d Infantry, returned to Boac, Marinduque, from a three days' scout, engaging insurgents second day, killing one.

Lieutenant Dean, with forty men, Troop C, 6th Cavalry, attacked twenty-six of the enemy $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of Timbao, the enemy losing one killed, one wounded, seven men, twenty rifles and carbines, 773 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of other stores captured.

Lieutenant White, with detachment 9th Cavalry, returned to Calabanga from a four days' scout, during which three insurgents were killed and two men and one pistol captured.

Lieutenant Faulkner, with detachment Company K, 21st Infantry, from Bay, Laguna, encountered band of ladrones near barrio Galo, on west bank of Martin River, killing two, wounding four and capturing one.

22d.—Detachment 49th Infantry from San Pablo, Laguna, was attacked by ladrones at barrio San Antonio; three ladrones were killed and one man Company B, 49th Infantry, wounded.

23d.—Lieutenants Spaulding and Merriam, 3d Artillery, with mounted detachment, engaged insurgents two miles from Timbao, while scouting from Biñan to Timbao, killing one and wounding one of their force.

A working party of Signal Corps were fired on two miles from Candelaria, killing one man, Company I, 21st Infantry, and one man same company missing.

Captain Chase, with detachment 21st Infantry, from Santa Cruz, Pila, Pagsanjan and Paete, Laguna, attacked the enemy's camp near San Antonio, who dispersed with unknown loss. American loss, one man killed and one man wounded, both of Company A, 21st Infantry. The enemy's camp was destroyed.

25th.—A scouting party of twenty-nine men, Companies F and K, 2d Infantry, from Buena Vista, Marinduque, killed one insurgent and wounded another at barrio Catmao.

27th.—Captain Cotter, with detachment Company M, 15th Infantry, from Siniloan, encountered a force of 100 insurgents at Salumbato, killing two and wounding one mortally.

29th.—Lieutenant Dean, with forty men, 6th Cavalry, encountered about 500 men (insurgents) near Talisay; fighting lasted $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, resulting in an estimated loss to the enemy of 100 killed and wounded. Two men and three horses of the detachment were slightly wounded. The insurgents were commanded by Malvar, and were withdrawn before the arrival of reinforcements.

31st.—Thirty-one insurgent officers and 800 men, with forty-three guns, twelve revolvers and a large number of bolos, surrendered at Nueva Caceres. They were commanded by General Arijola.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, 4th Infantry, reports that fifty-nine men, with forty-eight rifles, of Trias' command,

surrendered at San Francisco de Malabon, and that fifteen rifles and one revolver have been surrendered at other stations of the 4th Infantry.

Brigadier General Hall, commanding 2d District, reports the following result of operations for the month of March, 1901: American loss: killed, two; wounded, seven. Enemy's loss: killed, five, wounded, four; captured, sixty-two; surrendered, forty-one; rifles captured, eight; surrendered, fifty-one; ammunition captured and surrendered, 168 rounds; oath of allegiance administered to 3,844 natives.

Colonel Edward Moale, 15th Infantry, commanding 3d District, reports the following result of operations for March, 1901: American loss: five wounded. Insurgent loss: thirty-three killed, eight wounded, 222 captured, 1,168 surrendered; rifles captured, twenty-two; revolvers, five; sabres, two. Stores destroyed: twenty-four storehouses, twelve cuartels and large quantities of rice, hemp, potatoes and fish; forty-six rifles, sixteen revolvers and many bolos surrendered. Oath of allegiance administered to 3,304.

April.

5th.—Lieutenant Britt, with ten men, 47th Infantry, and ten native police, returned to San José de Lagonoy from a five days' scout to Caramoan, where there surrendered to him, fifty-four insurgent officers and men, with twenty-eight rifles, one shotgun, one shell gun, two revolvers, one sabre, eight bayonets, seventeen cartridge belts and 406 rounds of ammunition.

Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, 4th Infantry, reports the surrender of thirty-two insurgent officers and men, with twenty-six rifles and one revolver, at San Francisco de Malabon, Cavite.

10th.—Lieutenant Whitlock, 4th Cavalry, scouting from Nasugbu, Batangas, encountered twelve insurgents near Caypitinga, killing one.

14th.—Scouting party, 21st Infantry, under Captain Hearn, exchanged shots with a party of about twenty-five

insurgents between Candelaria and Tiaon, Tayabas. No casualties. One cuartel destroyed.

15th.—Major F. A. Smith, 1st Infantry, reports the surrender of Lieutenant Colonel Máximo Abad, with nine officers, seventy soldiers, fifty rifles, four carbines, three shotguns, four revolvers and 945 rounds of ammunition at Boac, Marinduque. Oath of allegiance administered, with impressive ceremony.

17th.—A detachment of ten men, 1st Infantry, fell into an ambush of twenty-five bolomen near Talabon, killing nine and wounding fifteen of the bolomen. One man of the detachment was wounded. Lieutenant Townsend's detachment, 1st Infantry, was fired on, having one man wounded of Company H, 1st Infantry.

19th.—A detachment Troop D, 1st Cavalry, from San Juan de Boc Boc, was fired on four miles south of Saria-ya, having one man disabled.

24th.—Lieutenant Downes, with detachment Company H, 1st Infantry, engaged insurgents at Tacloban, killing eight. One man of the detachment was wounded. Lieutenant Townsend's detachment killed two insurgents and wounded several.

26th.—Captain Chase, with detachment 21st Infantry, surprised and captured at Dugot-Dugot, a place about nine miles north of Cavinti, Cailles' general camp, containing a quantity of stores; also, killed one insurgent, captured nineteen men, eight rifles, two shotguns and other stores. Two men of Company A, 21st Infantry, were drowned while crossing a river near the camp.

Major Smith, 1st Infantry, received the surrender at Santa Cruz, Marinduque, of Lieutenant Alcinao Pareno and fifty-two insurgent soldiers, five insurgent cabezas and forty-three armed followers. Twenty-seven rifles, one revolver and 240 rounds of ammunition were surrendered by the soldiers.

27th.—Lieutenants Craig and Tilford, with twenty-four men, Troop D, 1st Cavalry, and Acting Assistant Surgeon

Lowe, attacked an insurgent camp twelve miles south of San Juan de Boc Boc, destroying their cuartel; killed six insurgents, wounded one and captured two men, sixteen rifles, six cartridge pouches and 350 rounds of ammunition.

28th.—Twenty-three insurgent officers and 108 men, with eighty-six rifles, of Malvar's command, surrendered to Colonel Kline, 21st Infantry, at Lipa, Batangas.

Lieutenant Anderson, with detachment 6th Cavalry, attacked insurgents near Talisay, Batangas, killing one man and capturing eight natives.

May.

1st.—A scouting party composed of native police and American soldiers, scouting from Nasugbu, Batangas, to barrio Dalig, were fired upon by ladrones sixteen miles from Nasugbu. The fire was returned, with the result that three ladrones were killed and four wounded.

5th.—Lieutenant Hartman, with sixty-three men, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, from Bauan, Batangas, encountered about 250 insurgents on peninsula between Batangas and Balayan Bays. The enemy was finally dispersed in the rough country after about two hours' fighting. No casualties.

7th.—Lieutenant Rhodes, with detachment 6th Cavalry, from Biñang, surprised a small camp of Noriel's force near San Nicolas; captured one insurgent captain, three men, two rifles and 101 cartridges.

An attack by insurgents was made on Pagbilao, Tayabas, which was easily repulsed.

9th.—The bridge south of Luchan, on Tayabas Road, was set on fire and town of Luchan fired on; attack soon repulsed and bridge partly saved. No casualties.

10th.—Captain Cameron, 4th Cavalry, scouting from Taal, Batangas, with Macabebe scouts, killed two insurgents and captured one.

12th.—At Santa Rosa, Laguna, there surrendered to Lieutenant McNair, Artillery Corps, seven insurgent officers and twenty-eight men, with twenty-nine rifles, three revolvers and 757 rounds of ammunition.

Two insurgent officers and thirty-eight soldiers, with thirty-five rifles and 491 cartridges, surrendered at San Pablo, Laguna, to Captain Bass, 49th Infantry.

17th.—A detachment of twelve men, Company B, 26th Infantry, scouting about seven miles from Pasacao, Camarines, were attacked by force of insurgents estimated from thirty to fifty, armed with rifles; the detachment lost two men of Company B, 26th Infantry, and one native scout killed and one man and three rifles captured.

20th.—Captain Hartman, with fifty men, Troop K, 1st Cavalry, from Bauan, struck a body of from seventy-five to 100 insurgents five miles northwest of Bauan, near barrio Burangao. The engagement lasted thirty minutes, insurgents losing one man wounded and three men and three rifles captured.

Nagcarlang was again fired upon by insurgents, who were driven off with unknown loss. The garrison lost one man of Company I, 8th Infantry, killed.

21st.—Lieutenant Wray, 11th Cavalry, commanding scouts, had an engagement with insurgents at Sulang, near Jovellar, killing four. No American casualties.

22d.—Sergeant Johnson, with detachment Troop D, 9th Cavalry, had an engagement with a small force of insurgents near Alit, a barrio of Guinobatan, killing three insurgents and capturing one. No American loss.

Lieutenant Stodter, 9th Cavalry, with Lieutenant Cutts, 11th Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, and detachment Troops F and H, 9th Cavalry, encountered insurgents at barrio Mabasa1, having one man Troop H, wounded. Insurgent loss unknown.

Acting Assistant Surgeon St. John, with thirty-three men, Company A, 26th Infantry, from sub-station, Indan, Camarines Norte, surprised three outposts and a force of about twenty insurgents at Matnog, from Segovia's command at Paricalia, killing five insurgents and wounding two. Doctor St. John, who volunteered for this expedition, was struck below the heart by a stray bullet, and died in half an hour.

23d.—Lieutenant Miller, 9th Cavalry, scouting from Libmanan, struck an insurgent force at Bicol, killing one, wounding three and capturing four men and one rifle.

26th.—Donsol, Sorsogon, was attacked by 300 insurgents, armed with rifles; attack lasting for two hours, many of the insurgents being wounded. The garrison consisted of a platoon of the 15th Infantry under Captain Cotter, and suffered no casualty. It is reported that 500 riflemen and 2,000 bolomen are within ten miles of Donsol.

Firing recommenced at Donsol at 6:00 a. m. on the 27th, and relief expeditions were sent out from Sorsogon, Ligao and Guinobatan. (No later report received.)

Captain Davis, 1st Cavalry, with three officers and fifty men of Troops C and L, 1st Cavalry, from Lucena, had three engagements with insurgents under Gregorio Zurbano, capturing five insurgent soldiers, pursuing his force until it scattered into the mountains ten miles northeast of Pagbilao. The trail of Cailles was struck about five miles from Tayabas, but he escaped to the mountains on the Tayabas-Mauban Trail towards Atimonan. During the attack on Zurbano's force one man of Troop C, 1st Cavalry, was wounded.

28th.—A detachment of the 8th Infantry from San Pablo, Laguna, was fired on south of that town, and a supply of beef for that garrison, in charge of a party of natives, was captured near barrio San Nicolas. San Pablo was twice attacked; no casualties.

June.

1st.—Captain Valero Algalogo and his aide were killed by Wray's command in an engagement at Donsol.

Lieutenant Cowan, 15th Infantry, attacked insurgents, from Guinobatan to Jovellar, killing five insurgents.

2d.—Lieutenant McCook, 2d Infantry, commanding one of the columns converging on Estrella, encountered small force of insurgents at Binanguran. Enemy was easily routed. No American casualties. Enemy's loss unknown.

Another column under Lieutenant Parrot, 15th Infantry, was fired upon between Binunguran and San Jacinto by small party of insurgents, who escaped.

4th.—The command under Lieutenant Wray left Guinobatan May 26th and arrived at Donsol at 6:00 a. m., June 4th. Had six engagements between Jovellar and Donsol, killing five insurgents.

5th.—Captain Duncan, 4th Infantry, scouting in the country about Talisay, located armed force under Gonzales and had slight skirmish with them. He dispersed them, and they could not be found again.

Captain Benham, 2d Infantry, from Donsol, Sorsogon, reports that four columns under him returned from a three days' scout in search of insurgents under Belarmino. Between Benanguran and San Vicente he was fired upon by small party of insurgents, who escaped. At Sevilla three men fired upon Captain Benham, killing the horse under him. Ten insurgents were killed, twenty wounded and seventeen captured.

7th.—Captain Wittenmeyer, 15th Infantry, encountered enemy about seven miles south of Jovellar; one insurgent killed.

9th.—Captain Kilburn, 26th Infantry, broke up an outpost near Jovellar; killed one insurrecto and wounded one.

10th.—Captain Wilhelm, 21st Infantry, with detachment Company D, and Band, 21st Infantry, struck a large force of insurgents at barrio Sulac, about six miles from Lipa. Lieutenant Lee, Engineer Corps, and Lieutenant Springer, 21st Infantry, were killed. Captain Wilhelm and Corporal Rogers mortally wounded; Lieutenant Ramsey, First Sergeant Sterns, Sergeant Gregory and Private Cook, wounded. Enemy's loss unknown.

Captain Kilburn, 26th Infantry, had an engagement with an outpost of nine men about seven miles from Jovellar; killed five, wounded one.

11th.—Colonel Bolanos, with five officers and forty-one rifles, surrendered at Lipa, Batangas.

12th.—Second Lieutenant Jesse Cullison, 2d Infantry, with command under him from Donsol, Sorsogon, reports that he proceeded up the Pilar River to Cagbacon and was fired upon at the following places: At the landing at Bayason, on the camp near the same place, and from a bluff two miles east of Bayason. Insurgents were chased as far as the strength of the men permitted. The result of the trip was seven insurgents killed and four captured. The command had three native guides killed.

14th.—Lieutenant Hickman, with detachment 1st Cavalry, from Tayabas, raided barrio Banilad of that town and attacked a detachment of insurgents near there. One insurgent wounded and Comandante Crispo Ella was captured.

16th.—Corporal Courtney, with detachment Company L, 21st Infantry, from Guimaca, Tayabas, attacked insurgents' cuartel about eight miles from that town and surprised outpost. Killed three of the enemy but the others escaped.

20th.—Lieutenant McNair located the enemy in mountains east of Batangas, near Talampoc. Enemy is broken into small bands and is conducting a running fight. Reinforcements from Batangas and Bauan have been sent out. Enemy reported to number about 300.

Private Gattfield Hug, 27th Company, Coast Artillery, was wounded in a skirmish near Loboo.

Commanding officer at Sorsogon reports that Lieutenant Dan T. Moore, Artillery Corps, had skirmish with insurgent bolomen at barrio of Bulan, Marinat. No casualties on our side. One insurgent known to have been wounded.

21st.—Two men of the Coast Artillery, under Lieutenant McNair's command, were wounded in an engagement near Loboo.

22d.—Lieutenant Minus, with detachment 21st Infantry, from Laguimanoc struck band of insurgents between Unisan and Laguimanoc. Burned cuartel. No casualties on either side.

24th.—General Sumner reports that General Cailles and his command surrendered at Santa Cruz, Laguna. He and his officers have taken the oath of allegiance, which was administered in the public square before the assembled population.

General Cailles' force, surrendered, consisted of one general, one colonel, four lieutenant colonels, nine majors, twenty-seven captains, twenty-five first lieutenants, twenty-eight second lieutenants, 507 non-commissioned officers and privates and 140 civilian officials rated as presidentes, delegados and cabezas of various towns and barrios of Laguna Province.

Private Meekin, a deserter from the 37th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, also surrendered.

25th.—Edward Dubose and Lewis Russell, deserters last March from Troop E, 9th Cavalry, surrendered to Lieutenant Pritchard at Camalig with two rifles, and belts full of ammunition.

Lieutenant Greer, with detachment 4th Infantry, had running engagement with insurgents in bancas on Lake Taal. No casualties.

26th.—Detachment twenty-six men Troop D, 1st Cavalry, under command of a non-commissioned officer, returned from Lipa, where they had been sent as escort to Captain Craig, 12th Cavalry; were fired upon about six miles from San Juan de Boc-Boc. Men dismounted and easily drove insurgents off. No casualties. Enemy numbered about 100, all armed with rifles.

Two captains and 196 bolomen presented themselves and took the oath of allegiance at Guinobatan.

27th.—Captain Adams reports that a detachment of ten men from Ligao, operating on the coast near Donsol, returned, with the following result: Ten insurgents killed, including two captains; captured one captain in uniform, and ten men.

Detachment from Ligao was fired upon between Guinobatan and that place. No casualties.

30th.—Captain Benham, 2d Infantry, commanding post of Donsol, Sorsogon, reports that during the month of June, 1901, eighteen expeditions have been sent out from Donsol against insurgents. Some 150 of the enemy killed, 100 captured, ninety-three of whom are held in confinement as dangerous characters. Nine hundred surrendered and are now in town. The especial agent of Balarmino, Catalina Puntavilla, captured. The officers and men have done their work with zeal and devotion. First Lieutenant G. C. Martin, First Lieutenant G. de G. Catlin, Second Lieutenant J. M. Cullison, Battalion Sergeant Major Henry M. Johnson, Color Sergeant Leland and First Sergeant Andrew M. Downs, Company K, 2d Infantry, are recommended for gallantry under fire, efficiency and untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN
LUZON, FROM JULY 1 TO AUGUST
26, 1901.

July.

2d. — Colonel Castillo, Pedro Alfonso, five captains, thirteen lieutenants and thirty-five soldiers, with 158 rifles, six revolvers and over 1,000 rounds of ammunition, surrendered to Captain H. H. Bandholtz at Lucena.

Captain Duncan, 4th Infantry, with detachment 4th Infantry, struck cuartels of Carillo near barrio Majada, killing five and capturing four insurgents; two of the latter men were wounded.

4th. — General Belarmino surrendered at Legaspi, to Colonel Wint, 6th Cavalry, with five staff officers, twenty-seven company officers, 218 men, sixteen presidentes, tax

collectors, etc. Turned in 214 rifles, one revolver and about 3,000 rounds of ammunition, making total of 181 officers and men surrendered since June 30, 1901.

5th.—Colonel Wells, 1st Cavalry, reports from Batangas that he is informed by an ex-officer of Malvar's command that about fifty insurgents were killed and many more wounded by Lieutenant McNair's command during his two days' fighting with them recently.

Comandante Nicolas Espada and Juan Selazan, with twelve officers, thirty-seven men, thirty-eight rifles, three revolvers and 100 cartridges, surrendered to Colonel Wint at Legaspi.

7th.—William Victor and Fred Hunter, deserters from Troop G, 9th Cavalry, with carbines, belts and ammunition, were brought into Legaspi by officers of Belarmino's command and turned over to Colonel Wint.

8th.—Lieutenant Harrison, with detachment 21st Infantry and native police from Atimonan, Tayabas, scouting southeast from that station, exchanged a number of shots with band of insurgents. Two insurgents reported killed and one wounded. No casualties on our side.

Gus Shores, a deserter from Troop H, 9th Cavalry, was brought in wounded, and surrendered to Colonel Wint, 6th Cavalry, at Legaspi, by Colonel Bober, of General Belarmino's staff.

12th.—Major L. W. Cooke, from Daet, reports that a detachment under Sergeant H. L. Gladwin, Company A, 26th Infantry, returned to Paracale from a scout. Encountered party of thirty insurgents (uniformed) on the bank of the Malaguit River, on whom they opened fire, killing four bolomen and one sergeant. The insurgents returned the fire, one bullet grazing Sergeant Gladwin's lip. The insurgents then fled. It is believed that this is part of Martinez's force.

Captain McMaster, with thirty men, 26th Infantry, attacked force of the enemy at Capalonga, Camarines Norte, and drove them out of the town.

No casualties on our side. Enemy's loss unknown.

14th.—Captain McMaster, from Capalonga, reports that two squads under Corporal Miller, Company A, 26th Infantry, proceeded by boat to northwest to capture a prominent native, Señor Bapac, who is held for friendliness to the Americans. They were fired upon by party of twenty-five at about 500 yards; one insurgent was wounded. The enemy then fled.

15th.—Lieutenant Fassett, 21st Infantry, with sixty men under him, returned to Batangas from a scout to Isla Verde; did not find hostile party on Isla Verde as expected, being about twelve hours late, but followed them to Calapan, Island of Mindoro, and attacked at an early hour this morning. Killed twelve insurgents, brought in eight prisoners and two white men, deserters, one from 38th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and one from 28th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers.

24th.—Lieutenant Hickman, 1st Cavalry, commanding Tayabas, reports that Lieutenant Colonel E. Zurbano, four majors, twenty-five captains and lieutenants, 500 men, eighteen cabezas, with 243 rifles, about 4,000 rounds of ammunition and 100 bolos, surrendered to him this morning. All took oath of allegiance to the United States. This must be all the insurrecto forces and arms in Tayabas.

26th.—Captain Hartman, with detachment Troop K, 1st Cavalry, accompanied by Lieutenants Fitch and Graham, from Bauan, Batangas, captured greater part of command of Comandante Nacario Villenueva and Dernave Nagdohos, brought in thirty-four prisoners, twenty-two serviceable rifles, four bolos and two daggers. This force constitutes the following of Bauan. Comandante Villenueva is one of Malvar's officers in whom he places much confidence.

Six hundred bolomen, followers of Zurbano, surrendered at Tayabas to Lieutenant Hickman, and took oath of allegiance to the United States.

August.

6th.—Lieutenant Caziarc, with detachment 8th Infantry, from Majayjay, Laguna, scouted in co-operation with a

detachment under Lieutenant Merchant, from Magdalena; captured one first sergeant, one second lieutenant and ten privates.

Lieutenant Caziarc, 8th Infantry, with detachment 8th Infantry, from Majayjay, captured, while scouting near the barrios Gagolot and Baquio, Lieutenant Sotero Arcenal, one corporal and five privates belonging to 2d Company Majayjay, of Caballes' command.

7th.—Captain Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cavalry, with Troop C, 1st Cavalry, Second Lieutenant H. N. Munro, commanding, Troop M, 1st Cavalry, Sergeant Michael J. Whalen, commanding, and Company I, 21st Infantry, Lieutenant C. Doster, commanding, struck a strong force of insurgents at barrio Ybanga, at foot of Mount Niaga, about nine miles northeast of Loboo. The enemy were driven from one position to another, and finally into the mountains, where their reserve forces were stationed. On the advance to the high mountains, Private Harry Bechtel, Troop M, 1st Cavalry, and Private James Kocourek, Company I, 21st Infantry, were killed instantly. No other casualties. It is believed that the enemy lost heavily.

First Lieutenant Fassett, with detachment 21st Infantry, returning to Batangas, killed two insurgents, who were armed with Remington rifles, and captured two insurgents. No casualties.

13th.—Captain Polocarpio Aransaso, Lieutenant Ambrosio de Lanio, two sergeants and three privates of the 6th Company of Malvar's command, with three Remington rifles, in excellent condition, one revolver and two bolos, surrendered at Cabuyao, Laguna.

Colonel Julianio Panganiban, Captain Jorge Perez, Lieutenant Vyronde and twenty enlisted men surrendered near Luyos, Batangas, to Captain M. F. Smith, 20th Infantry. This is a part of Malvar's command under control of Gonzales. Oath of allegiance administered at Tanauan, and prisoners released.

14th.—Lieutenant Grant, 3d Artillery, with detachment 6th Cavalry, from Taal, Batangas, captured Colonel Martin Cabrera, his adjutant, Captain Urbano Ponsalen, and six other insurgents, and burned cuartel. This was a most important capture, as Colonel Cabrera controlled all the insurgents and country in Southern Batangas and west of the town of Batangas.

15th.—Detachment of Company B, 26th Infantry, from Pasacao, engaged the insurgents, killing Lieutenant Sabastia Angeles, brother of General Angeles, one sergeant and one private, and captured one major, two captains and nine privates of the Cordons.

20th.—A detachment of Company C, 21st Infantry, seventeen men in all, en route from Lipa to Tiaon, Tayabas, was fired upon by insurgents at barrio Palita of Alaminos, wounding Sergeant Henry Waring, Company C, 21st Infantry, slightly in the calf of the leg. Detachment returned to Alaminos but proceeded, soon after, upon the arrival of troops from San Pablo, Laguna. Insurgents numbered fifty.

Major Evans, 30th Infantry, with battalion 30th Infantry and 3d Company Macabebe Scouts, left Manila, on July 27th, and proceeded to the Island of Mindoro. Landed a platoon of the 30th Infantry and the company Macabebes at Galera; as the troops approached, the people all ran out of the town.

On the morning of July 28th the town of Calapan was taken without resistance, and no enemy was found in the town; most of the inhabitants had fled, taking their property to the barrios.

On July 29th appointed officers for a native civil government. There was an official flag-raising, and the "Annapolis" fired the national salute. The Macabebe Scouts, with thirty men from Company F, 30th Infantry, made a reconnaissance six miles southwest of Calapan; a party of about twenty-five men, apparently all armed, were seen passing to south; as insurgents were at extreme rifle range, no shots were

fired. On the return march sighted three insurgents running; opened fire and chased them, but they escaped into the jungle.

On July 30th twenty-five Macabebes and twenty-five men 30th Infantry made a reconnaissance to Baco; no insurgents were encountered.

On July 31st the town of Naujan was occupied without resistance.

On August 1st the town of Pola was occupied without resistance.

On August 9th Captain Shaw, with Company F, 30th Infantry, from Calapan, went out a few miles and brought in about fifty cattle, the property of the presidente, Felis Lopez; they had been seized by the insurgents a few weeks before.

On August 11th Lieutenant Wills, 12th Infantry, and Lieutenant Holtman, with detachment 30th Infantry, scouted the country about Dayap between Calapan and Naujan; no insurgents were encountered.

Padre Miguel Catala, cura of Naujan, was ordered to leave the limits of Mindoro and not return without permission from military authority.

August.

7th.—At Bauan, Batangas, Lieutenant Higimo Marifigan surrendered, with one serviceable revolver.

Lieutenant F. C. Doyle, with detachment 21st Infantry, from Tiaon, destroyed insurgent cuartel at Cabanga, and captured papers giving names of natives who contribute to the insurgent cause.

Officers of Ramon Santos brought four unserviceable shotguns into Ligao.

Lieutenant Hazzard, 1st Cavalry, reports that he burned the insurgents' camp about twelve miles west of Naujan. It was composed of seven barracks built for soldiers, a large nipa house and the house of the governor of the island, Atienza, with thirty tons of rice. The valley back

of Naujan is the richest he has seen in the Philippines, "thickly settled, and the people plentifully supplied with rice, beef cattle and other food." Natives now report Atienza, with the deserter Howard, and from 200 to 300 armed men, to be in the camp south of Naujan River, about six miles from the coast. Will scout that locality.

**OFFICERS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN
LUZON, AUGUST 26, 1901.**

Brigadier General James F. Wade, U. S. A., commanding department.

First Lieutenant Joseph P. Tracey, Artillery Corps, Aide-de-Camp.

First Lieutenant John P. Wade, 2d Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, A. A. G., U. S. A., Adjutant General of Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Chas. A. H. McCauley, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A., Chief Q. M.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip Harvey, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., Chief Surgeon.

Major William Stephenson, Surgeon, U. S. A., Acting Chief Surgeon.

Major Albert D. Niskern, Subsistence Department, U. S. A., Chief Commissary.

Major Elijah W. Halford, Pay Department, U. S. A., Chief Paymaster.

Lieutenant Colonel Louis H. Rucker, 6th Cavalry, Inspector General.

Major Louis W. Crampton, Surgeon, U. S. A., Charge Medical Supply Depot.

Major Francis L. Payson, Pay Department, Paymaster.

Captain Carl F. Hartman, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer.

Captain William W. Harts, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer.

Captain George W. Read, 9th Cavalry, Judge Advocate.
 Captain Henry G. Cole, Subsistence Department, in charge Supply Depot.

Captain Eugene Coffin, Pay Department, Paymaster.

Captain Thaddeus P. Varney, Pay Department, Paymaster.

Captain Peter E. Traub, 5th Cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Infantry, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, in charge of Civil Affairs; Mustering and Acting Ordnance Officer.

Captain Joseph C. Reifsnyder, Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, Attending Surgeon.

Captain Palmer E. Pierce, 13th Infantry, Judge Advocate Military Commission, Provost Judge and Summary Court Officer.

Captain W. S. McNair, Artillery Corps, Recorder Examining Boards and Judge Advocate, G. C. M.

On August 1, 1900, the department embraced four districts, as follows:

The First District, comprising so much of the Province of Manila (now Rizal) as lies south of the Pasig River, and the Province of Cavite, was under the command of Brigadier General L. R. Hare, U. S. Volunteers, with headquarters at Cavite.

The Second District, embracing the provinces of Batangas, Tayabas and Laguna and the Island of Polillo, was under the command of Brigadier General R. H. Hall, U. S. Volunteers, with headquarters at Calamba.

The Third District, of the provinces of Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Albay and Sorsogon, and the Island of Catanduanes, was under the command of Brigadier General J. M. Bell, U. S. Volunteers, with headquarters at Nueva Caceres.

The Fourth District, comprising the islands of Mindoro, Tablas, Marinduque, Masbate, Samar, and all the islands

west and north of the same to the west pass of Apo and the southern limit of Luzon was under the command of Colonel E. E. Hardin, 29th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with headquarters at Cathalogan, Samar.

Brigadier General L. R. Hare, U. S. Volunteers, was transferred, October 26, 1900, to the command of the Fourth District, and Brigadier General S. S. Sumner, U. S. Volunteers, was assigned to the command of the First District, November 21, 1900, relieving Colonel W. S. Schuyler, 46th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, who had been temporarily in command since the departure of General Hare.

The limits of the First District were extended by G. O. 127, Headquarters Division of the Philippines, November 26, 1900, the new boundary line between the First and Second Districts being extended along the southern shore of the Laguna de Bay to the mouth of the San Cristobal River, and to the following boundary line from that point; up the San Cristobal River to its source, thence southwest to the boundary line between Cavite and Batangas provinces, thence along this boundary line to a point due north of Caloocan on the north shore of Lake Taal; thence south to Batangas Bay—this last line diverting to the eastward at its first intersection with Volcan Island (Lake Taal), and following the shore line of that island instead of crossing it.

Brigadier General R. H. Hall, U. S. A., having been relieved from the command of the Second District and granted a sick leave, the First and Second Districts were combined under the command of General Sumner, by G. O. 66, c. s., Division of the Philippines.

Brigadier General J. M. Bell, U. S. Volunteers, was relieved from the command of the Third District by S. O. 54, Division of the Philippines, February 28, 1901, and was succeeded by Colonel Edward Moale, 15th Infantry, who was relieved on account of sickness and ordered to Manila, May 21, 1901, being succeeded by Colonel Constant Williams, 26th Infantry.

Brigadier General L. R. Hare, having been granted a sick leave for two months, was relieved from the command of the Fourth District February 26, 1901, and was succeeded by Colonel A. A. Harbach, 1st Infantry, who retained command of the district until May 6, 1901, when the Island of Samar was transferred to the Department of the Visayas, and the headquarters of the Fourth District were transferred to Boac, Island of Marinduque, with Colonel C. A. Dempsey, 30th Infantry, in command.

On August 1, 1900, the troops in this department consisted of the 4th Cavalry, the 11th Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, the 4th and 21st Regiments of Infantry, the 28th, 29th, 30th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 45th and 49th (one battalion) Regiments of Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Battery G, 3d Artillery, Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, and Company B, Battalion of Engineers. There were also three army gunboats, the "Florida," the "Laguna de Bay" and the "Oeste," engaged in patrolling the Laguna de Bay. These gunboats were under the command of First Lieutenant G. H. McLester, 37th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, Second Lieutenant G. S. Simonds, 22d Infantry, and Second Lieutenant E. E. Haskell, 21st Infantry, respectively, and each was manned by a crew of soldiers detailed from the organizations serving in this department.

With the exception of the 4th and 21st Infantry, and Company B, Battalion of Engineers, all these organizations have been transferred from the department, the volunteer regiments returning home for muster out of service. Their places have been taken by new organizations which reported for duty in this department on dates as follows:

1st Cavalry, September 7, 1900.

6th Cavalry, October 18 and November 20, 1900.

9th Cavalry, September 16, 1900.

25th Company, Coast Artillery, November 20, 1900.

27th Company, Coast Artillery, November 20, 1900.

31st Company, Coast Artillery, November 20, 1900.

14th Battery, Field Artillery, " " "

15th Battery, Field Artillery, " " "

1st Infantry, October 1, 1900.

2d Infantry, September 17 and October 1, 1900.

15th Infantry, September 4 and December 15, 1900.

20th Infantry, July 13, 1901.

26th Infantry, March 19, 1901.

30th Infantry, May 11, 1901.

The 1st Infantry was relieved from duty in this department by the transfer of the Island of Samar to the Department of the Visayas, May 6, 1901.

The Gunboat "Florida" has been transferred to the Depot Quartermaster at Manila for use as a launch, the "Laguna de Bay" has been sold, and the "Oeste" has been turned over to the Engineer Department, from which it was originally borrowed. The Army Gunboat "Napindan" has recently been assigned to this department, and is now doing good service on the Laguna de Bay under the command of Captain John J. O'Connell, 28th Infantry. A small gunboat—or, rather, an armed launch—has recently been placed on Lake Taal. These boats are both engaged in patrolling the lakes, preventing smuggling, breaking up illicit traffic with the enemy and aiding in the military operations.

The stations of the various organizations in this department and a list of the garrisoned towns June 30, 1901, are shown on pages 75 to 77, inclusive, and on August 24, 1901, they are shown on pages 82 to 85, inclusive.

The number of garrisoned stations in this department is 137. The maximum number of troops in the department at any time during the period covered by this report was 20,835. The number on June 30, 1901, was 13,370.

**TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TROOPS IN DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON,
JUNE 28, 1901.**

First District.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF MANILA.	
Exposition Barracks.....	Lieut. Brady, D, 4th Inf.
Las Piñas.....	Lieut. Smith, $\frac{1}{2}$ I, Native Police.
Maricabon.....	Capt. Leonard, $\frac{1}{2}$ G, Native Police.
Muntinlupa.....	Maj. Danes, 31st Company, Coast Art.
Parañaque.....	Capt. Connolly, $\frac{1}{2}$ G, Native Police.
Pasay (Town).....	Capt. Mair, $\frac{1}{2}$ H, Native Police.
Pasay Cavalry Bks.....	Maj. Greenough, D, 6th Cav., and 15th Batty. Field Art.
Santa Ana.....	Gen. Sumner, Hqrs. 1st Dist., det. 6th Cav. and 4th Inf.
Taguig.....	Lieut. Frith, A, 4th Inf.
San Pedro Macati.....	Capt. Green, $\frac{1}{2}$ H, Native Police.
PROVINCE OF CAVITE.	
Bacoor.....	Capt. Hayson, $\frac{1}{2}$ I, Native Police.
Cavite Viejo.....	Det. H, 4th Inf.
Corregidor Island.....	Det. 4th Inf.
Carmona.....	Dets. 25th and 27th, Coast Art.
Dasmariñas.....	Capt. Bertsch, M, 4th Inf.
Imus.....	Lieut. Anderson, B, 6th Cav.; L, 4th Inf.
Indang.....	Capt. Smith, B and C, 4th Inf.
Maragondon.....	Det. I, 4th Inf.
Nalco.....	Capt. Cowles, A, 6th Cav.; Hqrs. 3d Batt., I, 4th Inf.
Noveleta.....	Det. H, 4th Inf.
Rosario.....	Det. H, 4th Inf.
Santa Cruz.....	Lieut. Glidden, G, 4th Inf.
San Francisco de Malabon.....	Lieut. Col. Baldwin, Hqrs. and Hqrs. 2d Batt., E and F, 4th Inf.
Silang.....	Capt. Smith, K, 4th Inf.
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.	
Balayan.....	Capt. Cole, E and G, 6th Cav.
Batangas.....	Col. Wells, Hqrs. I, 1st Cav.; Hqrs. 2d Batt., G, 21st Inf.
Bauan.....	Maj. Ward, Hqrs. 3d Sqd., K, 1st Cav.
Calaca.....	Det. G, 6th Cav.
Lipa.....	Col. Kline, Hqrs. and Hqrs. 1st Batt., D, I, C and H, 21st Inf.; M, 1st Cav.
Nasugbu.....	Lieut. Van Schalek, det. H, 4th Inf.
San José.....	Lieut. Connolly, F, 21st Inf.
Spanish Fort.....	Det. F, 6th Cav.
San Juan de Boc Boc.....	Lieut. Tilford, D, 1st Cav.
Santo Tomás.....	Capt. Galbraith, B, 1st Cav.; Plat. C, 21st Inf.
Taal.....	Capt. Ryan, Hqrs., 2d Sqd., F and H, 6th Cav.
Tanauan.....	Lieut. Russell, det. B, 1st Cav.
PROVINCE OF LAGUNA.	
Alaminos.....	Lieut. Doster, Det. D, 21st Inf.
Biñan.....	Capt. Hunter, C, 6th Cav.; 25th and 27th Companies Coast Art.
Bay.....	Capt. Jones, K, 8th Inf.
Cabuyao.....	Lieut. Evans, det. 36th Co., Coast Art.
Los Baños.....	Capt. Parke, M, 21st Inf.
Calamba.....	Maj. Cornman, Hqrs. 1st Batt., A and K, 21st Inf.
Lumbang.....	Det. G, 30th Inf.
Magdalena.....	Lieut. Merchant, H, 8th Inf.
Majayjay.....	Capt. Norman, I, 8th Inf.
Nagcarlang.....	Lieut. Faulkner, M, 8th Inf.
Mavitas.....	Lieut. Dabney, F, 30th Inf.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TROOPS—FIRST DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF LAGUNA—CONTINUED.	
Pangil	Lieut. Clark, E, 30th Inf.
Paquil	Det. E, 30th Inf.
Pacte	Maj. Roach, Hdqrs. 2d Batt., G, 30th Inf.
Pagsanjan	Dets. F and G, 8th Inf.
Pila	Maj. Pitcher, Hdqrs. 3d Batt., L, 8th Inf.
Santa Cruz	Col. Dougherty, Hdqrs. F and G, 8th Inf.; D, Macabebe Scouts.
San Pablo	Capt. Ames, Hdqrs. 2d Batt., Plat. E, 8th Inf.
Santa Rosa	Capt. Bennett, 36th Co., Coast Art.
Siniloan	Lieut. Halstead, H, 30th Inf.

PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.

Atimonan	Capt. Miller, E, 2d Inf.
Bondog	Det. K, 2d Inf.
Candelaria	Det. E, 21st Inf.
Catanauan	Lieut. Martin, F and K, 2d Inf.
Gulnayangan	Lieut. Cullison, G, 2d Inf.
Gumaca	Det. E, 2d Inf.
Lucena	Capt. Bandholtz, Hdqrs. 1st Sqd., C, 1st Cav.
Lucban	Capt. Wright, A, 1st Cav.
Laguilmanoc	Lieut. Harris, I, 2d Inf.
Lopez	Det. E, 2d Inf.
Macalelon	Det. I, 2d Inf.
Mauban	Capt. Blow, A, 15th Inf.
Mulanay	Det. K, 2d Inf.
Pagbilao	Lieut. Trotter, Plat. F, 2d Inf.
Pitogo	Det. I, 2d Inf.
Perez	Det. G, 2d Inf.
San Narciso	Det. G, 2d Inf.
Sariaya	Capt. Hearn, E, 21st Inf.
Tiaon	Lieut. Collins, E, 8th Inf.
Tayabas	Lieut. Hickman, L, 1st Cav.
Unisan	Det. I, 2d Inf.

Third District.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF ALBAY.	
Albay	Det. 14th Field Batty. Art.
Camalig	Lieut. Corbuser, E and G, 9th Cav.; Lieut. Wray, 31 native scouts.
Daraga	Capt. Cabell, K, L and M, 6th Cav.
Gulnobatan	Maj. Wright, Hdqrs., 2d Sqd., F and H, 9th Cav.
Legaspi	Col. Wint, Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. 3d Sqd., I, 6th Cav.; 14th Batty., Field Art.
Ligao	H, 26th Inf.
Tabaco	Lieut. Knabenshue, B, 15th Inf.
PROVINCE OF CAMARINES.	
Baao	Capt. Kilburn, Plat. K, 26th Inf.
Bato	Plat. L, 26th Inf.
Buhli	Lieut. Dority, Plat. K, 26th Inf.
Calabanga	Capt. Miller, 9th Cav., B.
Daet	Maj. Cooke, 26th Inf., F.
Goa	Lieut. Cullen, C, 9th Cav.
Indan	Capt. Kilbourne, C, 26th Inf.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TROOPS—THIRD DISTRICT—CONTINUED.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF CAMARINES—CONTINUED.	
Iriga	Lieut. Col. Chance, M, 26th Inf.
Libmanan	G, 26th Inf.
Lupi	E, 26th Inf.
Libon	Det. I, 26th Inf.
Lagonoy	Det. I, 15th Inf. (26 men).
Minalabag	Dets. A and D, 9th Cav.
Magarao	Det. I (20 men), 26th Inf., and det. B, 9th Cav.
Nueva Caceres	Col. Williams, Hdqrs. 3d Dist., Hdqrs. 1st Sqd., D, 9th Cav.
Nabua	Plat. L, 26th Inf.
Milto	Lieut. Moseley, A, 9th Cav.
Oas	Det. I, 26th Inf.
Pasacao	Capt. Houle, 26th Inf.
Pili	Dets. B, 9th Cav., and I, 26th Inf.; det. 22 men Eng. Corps.
Palangia	Capt. Moore, I, 26th Inf., det. L, 26th Inf.
Paracale	Major L. W. Cooke, A, 26th Inf.
Ragay	Capt. Hutton, D, 26th Inf.
San Fernando	Lieut. Schmidt, Plat. D, 26th Inf., and det. A, 9th Cav.
S. J. de Lagonoy	Capt. Paxton, I, 15th Inf.
Sagnay	Det. C, 9th Cav. (9 men).
Sabang	Det. I, 15th Inf.
Tigaon	Det. C, 9th Cav.
Tailsay	Det. A, 26th Inf. (32 men and 4 scouts).
PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.	
Bacon	Det. K, 15th Inf.
Bulan	One Plat. M, 15th Inf.
Donsol	Capt. Cotter, Plat. M, 15th Inf.
Gubat	Capt. Smith, det. L, 15th Inf.
Matnog	Lieut. Parrott, det. L, 15th Inf.
San Bernardino Light House.	Det. L, 15th Inf.
Sorsogon	Lieut. Col. Matile, Hdqrs. K and D, 15th Inf.; det. 14th Batty. Art.
ISLAND OF CATANDUANES.	
Pandan	Lieut. Roche, Plat. C, 15th Inf.
Virac	Plat. C, 15th Inf.
ISLAND OF BURIAS.	
San Pascual	Det. B, 26th Inf.
Fourth District.	
STATION.	TROOPS.
ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.	
Boac	Col. Dempsey, Hdqrs. 4th Dist., Hdqrs. 1st Batt., B and C, 30th Inf.
Gazan	D, 30th Inf.
Santa Cruz	A, 30th Inf.
Torrijos	Lieut. Shinkle, det. 30 men, 30th Inf., from Boac.
ISLAND OF MASBATE.	
Catangan	Lieut. Benteen, det. L, 2d Inf.; 6 native scouts.
Masbate	Capt. Marquart, Hdqrs. 3d Batt. L and M, 2d Inf., and 6 native scouts.
Malagros	Det. M, 2d Inf.
Uson	Lieut. Wescott, det. M, 2d Inf.; 6 native scouts.
ISLAND OF ROMBLON.	
Romblon	Lieut. Whitman, M, 2d Inf.

Scouts in Department.

Company D, Battalion of Macabebe Scouts at Santa Cruz, 5 native scouts at Laguimanor and 8 at Siniloan, 1st District.

31 native scouts in 3d District, Lieut. Wray, commanding, at Camalig; 4 native scouts at Matnog; 8 at Donsol.

Lieutenant Williams, 2d Infantry, commanding scouts on the Island of Masbate, 4th District; 31 scouts.

STATION OF TROOPS IN DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON, JUNE 29, 1901. HEADQUARTERS, 417 CALLE NOZALED, PACO, MANILA. P. I. BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES F. WADE, COMMANDING.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
Engineers, C. B.	Lt. Cheney.	Manila.	Manila.
1st Cav. Hqrs.	Col. Wells.	Batangas.	Batangas.
1st Sqd.	Lt. Col. Smith.	Lucena.	Tayabas.
3d Sqd.	Maj. Ward.	Bauan.	Batangas.
A	Capt. Wright.	Luchan.	Tayabas.
B	Capt. Galbraith.	Santo Tomas.	Batangas.
Det.	Lt. Russell.	Tansuan.	"
C	Capt. Davis.	Lucena.	Tayabas.
D	Lt. Tilford.	S. J. de Boe Boe.	Batangas.
I	Lt. Lee.	Batangas.	"
K	Capt. Hartman.	Bauan.	"
L	Lt. Hickman.	Tayabas.	Tayabas.
M	Capt. Brown.	Lipa.	Batangas.
6th Cav. Hqrs.	Col. Wint.	Legaspi.	Albay.
1st Sqd.			
2d Sqd.	Maj. West.	Taal.	Batangas.
3d Sqd.	Capt. Forsyth.	Legaspi.	Albay.
A	Lt. Helberg.	Nale.	Cavite.
B	Lt. Anderson.	Imus.	"
C	Capt. Rhodes.	Biliran.	Laguna.
D	Lt. Morris.	Pasay Cav. Bks.	Manila.
E	Lt. Nissen.	Balayan.	Batangas.
F	Lt. Parker.	Taal.	"
Det.		Spanish Fort.	"
G	Capt. Cole.	Balayan.	"
Det.		Calaca.	"
H	Capt. Ryan.	Taal.	"
I	Lt. Karnes.	Legaspi.	Albay.
K	Lt. Buchan.	Daraga.	"
L	Lt. Guiney.	"	"
M	Capt. Cabell.	"	"
Det.		Santa Ana.	Manila.
9th Cav. Hqrs.	Lt. Colonel Forbush.	S. J. de Lagonoy.	Camarines.
1st Sqd.		Nueva Caceres.	"
2d Sqd.	Maj. Wright.	Guinobatan.	Albay.
A	Lt. Moseley.	Miller.	Camarines.
Dets.		S. F. and Minalabag.	"
B	Lt. Miller.	Calabanga.	"
Dets.		Magarao and Pill.	"
C	Lt. Cullen.	Goa.	"
Det.		Sagay.	"
D	Capt. McBlain.	Nueva Caceres.	"
Det.		Minalabag.	"
E	Lt. Corbusier.	Camalig.	Albay.
F		Guinobatan.	"
G		Camalig.	"
H	Lt. Stodter.	Guinobatan.	"

STATION OF TROOPS—CONTINUED.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
25th Co., Coast Art.	Capt. Hunter.	Bifan.	Laguna.
27th " " "	Lt. McManus.		
31st " " "	Maj. Danes.	Muntinlupa.	Manila.
36th " " "	Capt. Bennett.	Santa Rosa.	Laguna.
Det.	Lt. Evans.	Cabuyao.	
14th Batty. Field Art.	Capt. Stone.	Ilegaspi.	Albay.
Det.		Albay.	
Det.	Lt. Johnson.	Sorsogon.	Sorsogon.
15th " " "	Capt. McComb.	Passay Cav. Bks.	Manila.
2d Inf. Hqs.	Capt. Pickering.	Lucena.	Tayabas.
2d Batt.		Romblon.	Romblon.
3d Batt.	Capt. Marquart.	Mashate.	Mashate.
E.	Capt. Miller.	Atimonan.	Tayabas.
Det. E.	Lt. Trotter.	Pagbilao.	
F.	Lt. Cullison.	Catanauan.	
Det. F.	Lt. Trotter.	Pagbilao.	
G.	Lt. Catlin.	Guinayangan.	
Det. G.		San Narciso and Perez.	
H.	Lt. Whitman.	Romblon.	Romblon.
I.	Lt. Harris.	Lagulmanoc.	Tayabas.
Dets.		Pitago, Unisan and Macalelon.	
L.	Capt. Lutz.	Mashate.	Mashate.
M.	Capt. Marquart.		
K.	Lt. Martin.	Catanauan.	Tayabas.
Det. K.		Mulanay, Bondog.	
4th Inf. Hdqrs.	Lt. Col. Baldwin.	S. F. de Malabon.	Cavite.
1st Batt.		S. F. de Malabon.	Cavite.
2d Batt.	Maj. Mason.	Nalc.	
3d Batt.	Lt. Frith.	Taguig.	Manila.
A.		Santa Ana.	
Det.	Capt. Smith.	Indang.	Cavite.
B.	Lt. Greer.		
C.	Lt. Brady.	Expo. Bks.	Manila.
D.	Capt. Holley.	S. F. de Malabon.	Cavite.
E.	Lt. Wheeler.		
F.	Lt. Glidden.	Santa Cruz.	
G.		Nasugbu.	
H.	Lt. Van Schaick.	Sosaleta.	Batangas.
Det.		Cavite Viejo.	Cavite.
Det.		Rosario.	
Det.	Capt. Cowles.	Nalc.	
Det.		Maragondon.	
K.	Capt. Smith.	Silang.	
L.	Lt. Hanson.	Imus.	
M.	Capt. Bertsch.	Dasmariñas.	
Det.		Corregidor Isl.	
8th Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. Dougherty.	Santa Cruz.	Laguna.
2d Batt.	Capt. Ames.	San Pablo.	
3d Batt.	Maj. Pitcher.	Pila.	
E.	Lt. Collins.	Tiaon.	Tayabas.
Det. E.	Capt. Ames.	San Pablo.	Laguna.
F.	Lt. James.	Santa Cruz.	
G.	Capt. Terrett.		
H.	Lt. Merchant.	Magdalena.	
I.	Capt. Norman.	Mayajay.	
K.	Capt. Jones.	Bay.	
L.	Capt. Miller.	Pila.	
M.	Lt. Faulkner.	Nagcarlang.	
15th Inf. Hdqrs.	Lt. Col. Matile.	Sorsogon.	Sorsogon.
1st Batt.		Sorsogon.	Sorsogon.
3d Batt.	Maj. Cornish.	Mauban.	Tayabas.
A.	Capt. Blow.		

STATION OF TROOPS—CONTINUED.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
15th Inf.—Con.			
B	Lt. Knabenshue	Tabaco	Albay.
C		Virac	Catanduanes.
Det. C	Lt. Roche	Pandan	"
D	Capt. Wittenmyer	Sorsogon	Sorsogon.
I	Capt. Paxton	S. J. de Lagonoy	Camarines.
Det. I (10 men)		Sabang	"
Det. I (26 men)		Lagonoy	"
K	Capt. Cook	Sorsogon	Sorsogon.
Det. K		Bacon	"
L	Capt. Smith	Gubat	"
Det. L	Lt. Parrott	Matnog	"
M	Capt. Cotter	Donsol	"
Det. M		Bulan	"
21st Inf. Hdqrs	Col. Kline	Lipa	Batangas.
1st Batt.	Maj. Corrmann	Calamba	Laguna.
2d Batt.	Capt. Bonesteel	Batangas	Batangas.
3d Batt.	Capt. Bailey	Atimonan	Tayabas.
A	Capt. Chase	Calamba	Laguna.
B	Lt. Ball	Lipa	Batangas.
C	Capt. Moore	Lipa	"
Det. C	Lt. McCaskey	Santo Tomas	"
D	Capt. Morrow	Lipa	"
Det. D	Lt. Doster	Alaminos	Laguna.
E	Capt. Hearn	Sariaya	Tayabas.
Det. E		Candelaria	"
F	Lt. Connolly	San José	Batangas.
G	Lt. Conley	Batangas	"
H	Lt. Minus	Lipa	"
I	Lt. Vicars	"	"
K	Lt. McLaughlin	Calamba	Laguna.
L	Lt. Harrison	Atimonan	Tayabas.
M	Capt. Parke	Los Baños	Laguna.
26th Inf. Hdqrs	Col. Williams	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
1st Batt.	Maj. L. W. Cooke	Daet	"
2d Batt.			"
3d Batt.	Lt. Col. Chance	Iriga	"
A	Capt. MacMaster	Paracale	"
Det. A	Lt. Shiras	Talisay	"
B	Capt. Houle	Pasacao	"
Det. B		San Pascual	Burias.
C	Capt. Kilbourne	Indan	Camarines.
D	Capt. Hutton	Ragay	"
Det. D	Lt. Schmidt	San Fernando	"
E		Lupi	"
F		Daet	"
G		Libmanan	"
H		Ligao	"
I	Capt. Moore	Palangia	"
Det. I		Oas and Libon	"
K	Capt. Kilburn	Bago	"
Det. K	Lt. Dority	Buhil	"
L		Nabua	"
Dets. L		Bato and Palangia	"
M	Capt. Nuttman	Iriga	"
30th Inf. Hdqrs	Col. Dempsey	Boac	Marinduque.
1st Batt.	Maj. Evans	"	"
2d Batt.	Maj. Roach	Paete	Laguna.
A		Santa Cruz	"
B	Capt. Smith	Boac	Marinduque.
C	Capt. Bell	"	"
Det. C	Lt. Shinkle	Torrijos	"
D		Gazan	"
E	Lt. Clark	Pangil	Laguna.
Det. E		Paquil	"
F	Lt. Dabney	Navitac	"

STATION OF TROOPS—CONTINUED.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
30th Inf. Con.			
G	Capt. Irwin.....	Paete	Laguna.
Det. G		Lumbang	"
H	Lt. Halstead..	Shilloan.....	"

Gunboats in Department.

"Florida," Captain J. J. O'Connell, 28th Infantry, Commanding.

Scouts in Department.

Co. D, Macabebe Scouts, Lt. Hazzard, Santa Cruz, Laguna.

TROOPS BY DISTRICTS, JULY 6, 1901.

First District.

Brigadier General S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., Commanding.

Headquarters, Santa Ana, Manila, P. I.

1st Cavalry, Hdqrs., Band and..	8 troops.
6th " " " ..	8 troops.
Corps of Artillery (Coast Art.)..	4 companies.
" " (Field Art.)..	2 batteries.
2d Infantry, Hdqrs., Band and..	5 companies.
4th " " " ..	12 "
8th " " " ..	8 "
15th " " " ..	1 "
21st " " " ..	12 "
30th " " " ..	4 "
Native Police	3 "
Macabebe Scouts	1 "

Third District.

Colonel Constant Williams, 26th Infantry, Commanding.

Headquarters, Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, P. I.

6th Cavalry, Hdqrs., Band and..	4 troops.
9th " " " ..	8 "
Corps of Artillery (Field Art.)..	1 battery.
15th Infantry, Hdqrs., Band and..	7 companies.
26th " " " ..	12 companies.

Fourth District.

Colonel Charles A. Dempsey, 30th Infantry, Commanding.
Headquarters, Boac, Marinduque, P. I.

2d Infantry.....	3 companies.
30th " Hdqrs.....	4 "
Battalion of Engineers.....	1 "

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TROOPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON.
AUGUST 24, 1901.

First District.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF RIZAL.	
Exposition Bks.....	Lieut. Brady, D, 4th Inf.
Maricabon.....	Capt. Leonard, $\frac{1}{4}$ C, Native Police.
Muntinlupa.....	Maj. Danes, 31st Company, Coast Art.
Parañaque.....	Lieut. Van Duyne, 4th Inf.
Pasay (Town).....	Capt. Malr, $\frac{1}{4}$ H, Native Police.
Pasay Cav. Bks.....	Maj. Greenough, D, 6th Cav.; 14th and 15th Battys. Field Art.
Santa Ana.....	Gen. Sumner, Hdqrs. 1st Dist.; dets. 6th Cav. and 4th Inf.
San Pedro Macatl.....	Lieut. Bustos, $\frac{1}{4}$ D, Native Police.
Taguig.....	Lieut. Frith, A, 4th Inf.
PROVINCE OF CAVITE.	
Bacoor.....	Capt. Hayson, $\frac{1}{4}$ I, Native Police.
Cavite Viejo.....	Det. H, 4th Inf.
Corregidor Island.....	Capt. Bailey (convalescent) det. 4th Inf.
Carmona.....	Dets. 25th and 27th Companies Coast Art.
Dasmariñas.....	Lieut. Barry, M, 4th Inf.
Imus.....	Capt. Simmons, B, 6th Cav.; L, 4th Inf.
Indan.....	Capt. Duncan, B and C, 4th Inf.
Maragondon.....	Det. I, 4th Inf.; Native Scouts.
Nale.....	Lieut. Howell, A, 6th Cav.; Hdqrs. 3d Batt., I, 4th Inf.
Noveleta.....	Det. H, 4th Inf.
Rosario.....	Det. H, 4th Inf.
Santa Cruz.....	Lieut. Glidden, G, 4th Inf.
San Francisco de Malabon.....	Lieut. Col. Baldwin, Hdqrs., and Hdqrs. 2d Batt., E and F, 4th Inf.
Silang.....	Lieut. Wheeler, F and K, 4th Inf.
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS.	
Balayan.....	Capt. Cheever, E and G, 6th Cav.
Batangas.....	Col. Wells, Hdqrs., I, 1st Cav.; Hdqrs. 2d Batt., G, 21st Inf.; M, 20th Inf.; 6th Company Macabebe Scouts.
Bauan.....	Capt. Morrison, Hdqrs. 2d Squad., K, 1st Cav.; I, 20th Inf.
Calaca.....	Det. G, 6th Cav.
Ibaan.....	Lieut. Guthrie, K, 20th Inf.
Lipa.....	Col. Kline, Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. 1st Batt. B, D, H and I, 21st Inf.; M, 1st Cav.
La Playa.....	Det. I, 20th Inf.
Lobooc.....	Lieut. Cavanaugh, L, 20th Inf.
Mangat.....	Lieut. Randolph, A, 20th Inf.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TROOPS--FIRST DISTRICT--CONTINUED.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF BATANGAS--CONTINUED.	
Nasugbu.....	Lieut. Van Schaick, H, 4th Inf.
San José.....	Lieut. Connolly, F, 21st Inf.
Spanish Fort.....	Dets. F and H, 6th Cav.
San Juan de Boc Boc.....	Lieut. Harrison, L, 21st Inf.
Santo Tomás.....	Capt. Galbraith, B, 1st Cav.; B, 20th Inf.
Taal.....	Maj. West, Hdqrs., 2d Squad., F and H, 6th Cav.
Tanauan.....	Col. McCaskey, Hdqrs., E, F, G and H, 20th Inf.
Talisay.....	Capt. Bertsch, det. F, 4th Inf.
PROVINCE OF LAGUNA.	
Alaminos.....	Det. 8th Inf.
Biñan.....	Capt. Hunter, C, 6th Cav.; 25th and 27th Companies Coast Art.
Bay.....	Capt. Jones, K, 8th Inf.
Cabuyao.....	Lieut. Evans, det. 36th Coast Art.
Calamba.....	Maj. Cornman, Hdqrs., 1st Batt., A and K, 21st Inf.
Cavinti.....	Det. Company C, Philippine Scouts.
Los Baños.....	Lieut. Herron, M, 21st Inf.
Louisiana.....	Lieut. C, Philippine Scouts.
Lumbang.....	Det. D, 20th Inf.
Magdalena.....	Lieut. Merchant, H, 8th Inf.
Malayjay.....	Capt. Norman, I, 8th Inf.
Mavinae.....	Det. C, 20th Inf.
Nacariang.....	Lieut. Faulkner, M, 8th Inf.
Pangil.....	Det. C, 20th Inf.
Paguil.....	Capt. Crawford, D, 20th Inf.
Paete.....	Capt. Burnham, det. D, 20th Inf.
Pagsanjan.....	Dets. F and G, 8th Inf.
Pila.....	Capt. Miller, Hdqrs., 3d Batt., L, 8th Inf.
Santa Cruz.....	Col. Dougherty, Hdqrs., E and A, 8th Inf.
San Pablo.....	Capt. Ames, Hdqrs., 2d Batt., E, 8th Inf.
Santa Rosa.....	Capt. Bennett, 36th Co., Coast Art.
Sinloan.....	Lieut. DeWitt, C, 20th Inf.
PROVINCE OF TAYABAS.	
Atimonan.....	Capt. Miller, E, 2d Inf.
Bondog.....	Det. K, 2d Inf.
Candelaria.....	Det. C, 21st Inf.
Catanauan.....	Lieut. Bishop, K, 2d Inf.
Gulnayangan.....	Lieut. McCook, G, 2d Inf.
Gumaca.....	Det. L, 21st Inf.
Lucena.....	Col. Roberts, Hdqrs., F, 2d Inf., and C, 1st Cav.
Luchan.....	Capt. Wright, A, 1st Cav.
Lagulmanoc.....	Lieut. Harris, I, 2d Inf.
Lopez.....	Det. L, 21st Inf.
Malacabon.....	Det. I, 2d Inf.
Mulaney.....	Det. K, 2d Inf.
Mauban.....	Capt. Blow, A, 15th Inf.
Pagbilao.....	Det. F, 2d Inf.
Pitogo.....	Det. I, 2d Inf.
Saraya.....	Capt. Hearn, E, 21st Inf.
Tayabas.....	Lieut. Col. Smith, L, 1st Cav.
Tiaon.....	Capt. Moore, C, 21st Inf.
Unisan.....	Det. I, 2d Inf.
ISLAND OF MINDORO.	
Calapan.....	Major Pitcher, Hdqrs., 2d Batt., F, and det. G, 30th Inf.
Mangarin.....	Capt. Irwin, G, 30th Inf.
Naujan.....	Lieut. Hazzard, 3d Co. Macabebe Scouts.
Pinamalayan.....	Capt. Bent, D, 30th Inf.
Pola.....	Capt. Carey, H, 30th Inf.

Third District.

STATION.	TROOPS.
PROVINCE OF ALBAY.	
Camallig	Lieut. Pritchard, E and G, 9th Cav.; Wray's Scouts (31 men.)
Daraga	Lieut. Parson, K, 9th Cav.
Guinobatan	Major Wright, Hdqrs. 2d Sqd., F. H. 9th Cav.
Liago	Capt. Richardson, H, 26th Inf.
Tabaco	Capt. Maney, C, 15th Inf.
Legaspi	Col. Wint, Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. 3d Sqd., I, 6th Cav.; L, 9th Cav.
PROVINCE OF CAMARINES.	
Baao	Capt. Kilburn, K, 26th Inf.
Bato	Plat. L, 26th Inf.
Buhl	Lieut. Gillis, Plat. K, 26th Inf.
Calabanga	Lieut. Miller, B, 9th Cav.
Dact	Capt. Preston, Jr., F, 26th Inf.
Goa	Det. C, 9th Cav.
Iriga	Lieut. Col. Chance, M, 26th Inf.
Libanan	Capt. Rosenbaum, G, 26th Inf.
Lupi	Lieut. Schmidt, E, 26th Inf.
Libon	Lieut. Coleman, det. L, 26th Inf.
Minalabag	Det. A, 9th Cav.
Magaro	Det. B, 9th Cav.
Milaon	Lieut. Ester, A, 9th Cav.
Indan	Capt. Kilbourne, C, 26th Inf.
Nueva Caceres	Col. Williams, Hdqrs. 3d Dist.; 9th Cav.; Hdqrs. 26th Inf.
Nabua	Lieut. Dillingham, L, 26th Inf.
Oas	Det. I, 26th Inf.
Polangui	Lieut. Coleman, I, 26th Inf.
Pasacao	Capt. Houle, B, 26th Inf.
Pili	Det. B, 9th Cav.; 22 men Eng. Corps.
Paracale	Capt. McCook, A, 26th Inf.
Ragay	Capt. Hutton, D, 26th Inf.
San Fernando	Det. A, 9th Cav.
S. J. de Lagonoy	Lt. Col. Forbush, Hdqrs. and C, 9th Cav.
Sagnay	Det. C, 9th Cav.
Tignon	Det. C, 9th Cav.
Talisay	Det. A, 26th Inf. (32 men and 4 scouts).
PROVINCE OF SORSOGON.	
Bacon	Capt. Paxton, I and det. K, 15th Inf.
Bulan	Capt. Wittermyer, D, 15th Inf.
Donsol	Capt. Cotter, M, 15th Inf.
Gubat	Capt. Smith, L, 15th Inf.
Matnog	Lieut. Parrott, det. L, 15th Inf.
S. Bernardino Light House.	Det. I, 15th Inf.
Sorsogon	Lieut. Col. Matile, Hdqrs. and K, 15th Inf.
ISLAND OF CATANDUANES.	
Pandan	Plat. B, 15th Inf., Lieut. Kirkman, P. S.
Virac	Lieut. Knabenshue, B, 15th Inf.
ISLAND OF BURIAS.	
San Pascual	Det. B, 26th Inf.
ISLAND OF MARINDUQUE.	
Boac	Col. Dempsey, Hdqrs. 4th Dist.; Hdqrs. 30th Inf. and A, B, and I, 30th Inf.
Gazan	Lt. Hadsell, D, 30th Inf., and K, 30th Inf.
Santa Cruz	Lt. Sweeney, A, 30th Inf.
Torrijos	Capt. Bell, C, 30th Inf.

Fourth District.

STATION.	TROOPS.
ISLAND OF MASBATE.	
Cataganan.....	Det. L, 2d Inf., 6 Native Scouts.
Masbate.....	Capt. Pickering, Hdqrs. 3d Batt., L. and H, 2d Inf., 6 Native Scouts.
Malagros.....	Det. M, 2d Inf.
Uson.....	Lt. Wescott, det. M, 2d Inf., 6 Native Scouts.
Palanan.....	Det. L, 2d Inf.
ISLAND OF ROMBLON.	
Romblon.....	Lt. Whitman, H, 2d Inf.

Scouts in the Department.

1st District, 230 scouts.
 3d District, Lieutenant Wray, commanding, 31 scouts at Camaligt; 4 scouts at Matnog, and 8 at Donsol.
 4th District, Lieutenant Williams, 2d Infantry, commanding, 31 Native Scouts on Island of Masbate; Lieutenant Hazzard, at Mindoro, 3d Co. Macabebe Scouts.

STATION OF TROOPS IN DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHERN LUZON. HEADQUARTERS
 417 CALLE NOZALEDA, PACO, MANILA, P. I., BRIGADIER
 GENERAL JAMES F. WADE, COMMANDING.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
Engineers, Co.	Lt. Cheney.....	Manila	Manila.
1st Cav. Hdqrs.	Col. Wells.....	Batangas	Batangas.
1st Squad.....	Lt. Col. Smith.....	Tayabas	Tayabas.
2d Squad.....	Maj. Ward.....	Bauan	Batangas.
A	Capt. Wright.....	Lucban	Tayabas.
B	Capt. Galbraith.....	Santo Tomas.....	Batangas.
C	Lt. Munro.....	Lucena	Tayabas.
D	Lt. Tilford.....	Batangas	Batangas.
E	Lt. Mosely.....	Batangas	"
K	Capt. Hartman.....	Bauan	"
L	Lt. Hickman.....	Tayabas	Tayabas.
M	Capt. Brown.....	Lipa	Batangas.
6th Cav. Hdqrs.	Col. Wint.....	Legaspi	Albay.
1st Squad.....	.....	.....	.....
2d Squad.....	Maj. West.....	Taal	Batangas.
3d Squad.....	Capt. Forsyth.....	Legaspi	Albay.
A	Lieut. Helberg.....	Nale	Cavite.
B	Lt. Anderson.....	Imus	"
C	Capt. Rhodes.....	Binan	Laguna.
D	Capt. Blockson.....	Pasay Cav. Bks.	Rizal.
E	Capt. Cheever.....	Balayan	Batangas.
F	Lt. Parker.....	Taal	"
Det. ....	.....	Spanish Fort.....	"
G	Lt. Raymond.....	Balayan	"
Det. ....	.....	Calaca	"
H	Capt. Ryan.....	Taal	"
I	Lt. Karnes.....	Legaspi	Albay.
K	Lt. Butler.....	Daraga	"
L	Lt. Guiney.....	en route to Manila.	"

STATION OF TROOPS--CONTINUED.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
6th Cav. - Con.			
M	Capt. Cabell	En route to Manila.	
Det. 6th Cav.	Lt. West	Santa Ana	Rizal.
9th Cav. Hdqrs.	Lt. Col. Forbush	S. J. de Lagonoy	Camarines.
1st Squad			
2d Squad	Maj. Wright	Guinobatan	Albay.
A	Lt. Estey	Milaor	Camarines.
Det.		Minalabag and San Fernando	"
B		Calabanga	"
Dets.		Magaro and Pili	"
C	Lt. Cox	S. J. de Lagonoy	"
Det.		Sagnay	"
D	Capt. McBlain	Na. Caceres	"
E	Lt. Fritchard	Camalig	Albay.
F	Lt. Corbuser	Guinobatan	"
G	Lt. Bell	Camalig	"
H	Lt. Stodter	Guinobatan	"
K	Lt. Parsons	Daraga	"
L	Lt. Fechet	Legaspi	"
25th Co. Coast Art.	Capt. Hunter	Binan	Laguna.
27th	Lt. Clark		
31st	Maj. Danes	Muntinlupa	Rizal.
36th	Capt. Bennett	Santa Rosa	Laguna.
Det.		Cabuyao	"
Det.		Carmona	"
14th Batt. Field Art.	Capt. Stone	Pasay Cav. Bks.	Rizal.
15th	Capt. McComb		
2d Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. Roberts	Lucena	Tayabas.
2d Batt.		Romblon	Romblon.
3d Batt.	Capt. Pickering	Masbate	Masbate.
F	Capt. Miller	Atimonan	Tayabas.
F	Capt. Bandholtz	Lucena	"
Det.	Lt. Wleczorek	Pagbilao	"
G	Lt. Mitchell	Guinayangnan	"
H	Lt. Whitman	Romblon	Romblon.
I	Lt. Harris	Laguinmanoc	Tayabas.
Dets.		Pitogo, Unisan and Macalelon	"
K	Lt. Martin	Catanauan	"
Dets.		Mulaney and Bondog	"
L		Masbate	Masbate.
Det.		Palanas	"
M	Capt. Marquart	Masbate	"
Det.	Lt. Wescott	Uson	"
4th Inf. Hdqrs.	Lt. Col. Baldwin	S. F. de Malabon	Cavite.
1st Batt.			"
2d Batt.			"
3d Batt.	Capt. Cowles	Nalc	"
A	Lt. Frith	Taguig	Rizal.
Det.		Santa Ana	"
B	Capt. Smith	Indan	Cavite.
C	Lt. Greer		"
D	Lt. Brady	Expo. Bks.	Manila.
E	Lt. Morrow	S. F. de Malabon	Cavite.
F	Lt. Wheeler		"
Det.	Lt. Glade	Tallay	Batangas.
G	Lt. Glidden	Santa Cruz	Cavite.
H	Lt. Van Schaleck	Nasugbu	Batangas.
Dets.		Noveleta, Cavite Viejo, Tiaon and Rosario	Cavite.
I	Lt. Boyle	Nalc	"
Det.		Maragondon	"
K	Capt. Smith	Silang	"

STATION OF TROOPS - CONTINUED.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
4th Inf. - Con.			
M	Capt. Simmons	Imus	Cavite.
L	Capt. Bertsch	Talisay	Batangas.
Det. 4th Inf.	Capt. Bailey	Corregidor Isl.	Cavite.
8th Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. Dougherty	Santa Cruz	Laguna.
2d Batt.	Capt. Ames	San Pablo	"
3d Batt.		Pila	"
E	Lt. Collins	San Pablo	"
Det		Alaminos	"
F	Lt. James	Santa Cruz	"
G	Capt. Kennedy		"
Dets.		Cavinti and Luisiana	"
H	Lt. Merchant	Magdalena	"
I	Capt. Norman	Majayjay	"
J	Capt. Jones	Bay	"
K	Capt. Miller	Pila	"
L	Lt. Faulkner	Nagcarlang	"
15th Inf. Hdqrs.	Lt. Col. Matile	Sorsogon	Sorsogon.
1st Batt.			"
3d Batt.	Maj. Cornish	Sorsogon	"
A	Capt. Blow	Mauban	Tayabas.
B	Lt. Knabenshue	Virac	Catanduanes.
Det	Lt. Kirkman	Pandan	"
C	Capt. Maney	Tabaco	Albay.
D	Capt. Wittermeyer	Bulan	Sorsogon.
E	Capt. Paxton	Bacon	"
F	Lt. Blinford	Sorsogon	"
Det		Bacon	"
L	Capt. Smith	Gubat	"
Det		Castilla	"
Det		Matnog	"
M	Lt. Parrott	Donsol	"
Capt. Cotter			"
20th Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. McCaskey	Tanauan	Batangas.
1st Batt.	Capt. Burnham	Paete	Laguna.
2d Batt.	Capt. Krog	Tanauan	Batangas.
3d Batt.	Capt. Morrison	Banan	"
A	Capt. Graves	Maugat	"
B	Lt. Shipp	Santo Tomas	"
C	Lt. Dewitt	Shilloan	Laguna.
Dets		Pangil and Mavitae	"
D	Capt. Crawford	Paquill	"
Det	Lt. Gunn	Paete	"
Det		Lumbang	"
E	Capt. Moore	Tanauan	Batangas.
F	Capt. Krug	"	"
G	Capt. Estes	"	"
H	Capt. Hirsch	"	"
I	Lt. McClery	Banan	"
Det		La Playa	"
K	Lt. Guthrie	Ibaan	"
L	Lt. Cavanaugh	Lobo	"
M	Lt. Parsons	Batangas	"
21st Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. Kline	Lipa	"
1st Batt.	Maj. Cornman	Calamba	Laguna.
2d Batt.	Capt. Bonesteel	Batangas	Batangas.
3d Batt.			"
A	Capt. Chase	Calamba	Laguna.
B	Lt. Brewer	Lipa	Batangas.
C	Capt. Moore	Tiaon	"
Det		Candelaria	"
D	Capt. Morrow	Lipa	"
Det		Alaminos	"
E	Capt. Hearn	Sariaya	Tayabas.
F	Lt. Connolly	San José	Batangas.
G	Lt. Fassett	Batangas	"

STATION OF TROOPS—CONTINUED.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
21st Inf. - Con.			
H	Lt. Minus	Lipa	Batangas.
I	Lt. Doster		
K	Lt. McLaughlin	Calamba	Laguna.
L	Lt. Harrison	San J. de Boc-Boc	Batangas.
M	Lt. Sayers	Los Baños	Laguna.
26th Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. Williams	Nueva Caceres	Camarines.
1st Batt.		Daet	"
2d Batt.	Maj. Williams	Nueva Caceres	"
3d Batt.	Lt. Col. Chance	Iriga	"
A	Capt. McMaster	Paracale	"
Det.		Talisay	"
B	Capt. Houle	Pasacao	"
Det.		San Pascual	Burias.
C	Capt. Kilbourne	Indan	Camarines.
D	Capt. Hutton	Ragay	"
Det.		San Fernando	"
E	Lt. Schmidt	Lupi	"
F	Capt. Preston	Daet	"
G	Capt. Rosenbaum	Libanan	"
H	Capt. Richardson	Ligao	Albay.
I	Lt. Coleman	Polangui	Camarines.
Det.		Oas and Libon	"
K	Capt. Kilburn	Baao	"
Det.		Buhl	"
L	Lieut. Dillingham	Nabau	"
Det.		Bato	"
M	Lt. Johnson	Iriga	"
30th Inf. Hdqrs.	Col. Dempsey	Boac	Marinduque.
1st Batt.			
2d Batt.	Maj. Pitcher	Calapan	Mindoro.
A	Capt. Wilcox	Boac	Marinduque.
Det.	Lt. Sweeney	Santa Cruz	"
B	Lt. Singleton	Boac	"
C	Capt. Bell	Torrillos	"
D	Lt. Hadsell	Gazan	"
E	Capt. Bent	Pinamalayan	Mindoro.
F	Capt. Shaw	Calapan	"
G	Capt. Irwin	Mungarin	"
Det.		Calapan	"
H	Lt. Sharon	Pola	"
I	Lt. Lewis	Boac	Marinduque.
K	Lt. Krueger	Gazan	"
M	Lt. Weeks	Calapan	Mindoro.

NATIVE POLICE.

TROOPS.	COMMANDING.	STATION.	PROVINCE.
G	Capt. Connolly	Parañaque	Rizal.
Det. G	Capt. Leonard	Maricabon	"
H	Lt. Dunston	S. P. Marati	"
Det. H	Capt. Mafr	Pasay (Town)	"
Det. I	Capt. Hayson	Bacoor	Cavite.
Det. I	Lt. Smith	Las Pinas	Rizal.
Third Company, Macabebe Scouts.	Lt. Hazzard	Naujan	Mindoro.

Gunboats in Department.

"Napindan" (D. S. from N. Luzon), Captain O'Connell, 28th Infantry, Comandling (Laguna de Bay).

"Portland," Lieutenant Marmon, 4th Infantry, Commanding (Lake Taal).

Constabulary in Department.

Lieutenant Johnson, Art. Corps, and 1st Constabulary detachment, en route to Mindoro.

TROOPS BY DISTRICTS, AUGUST 24, 1901.

First District.

Brigadier General S. S. Sumner, U. S. A., Commanding.
Headquarters, Santa Ana, Rizal, P. I.

1st Cavalry, Hdqrs., and Band and	8 troops.
6th " " " " " "	10 " "
Corps of Art. (Coast Art.).....	4 companies.
" " (Field Art.).....	2 batteries.
2d Infantry, Hdqrs., Band and	5 companies.
4th " " " " " "	12 " "
8th " " " " " "	8 " "
15th " " " " " "	1 " "
20th Infantry, Hdqrs., Band and	12 " "
21st " " " " " "	12 " "
Native Scouts.....	230 " "
Battalion of Engineers.....	1 " "

Island of Mindoro.

30th Infantry.....	5 companies.
Macabebe Scouts.....	1 “

Third District.

Colonel Constant Williams, 26th Infantry, Commanding.
Headquarters, Nueva Caceres, Camarines Sur, P. I.

6th Cavalry, Hdqrs., Band and ..	2 troops.
9th	10 "
15th Infantry, Hdqrs., Band and ..	7 companies.
26th " " " "	12 "

Fourth District.

Colonel Charles A. Dempsey, 30th Infantry, Commanding.
Headquarters, Boac, Marinduque, P. I.

2d Infantry	3 companies.
30th " Headquarters and . .	6 "

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The office of Adjutant General of this department has been filled by Colonel Arthur L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General, since the first establishment of the Department of Southern Luzon.

The duties of this office have been usual administrative duties pertaining to the Adjutant General's Department.

A serious difficulty under which all the staff departments here have been laboring, and which has fallen with a special weight upon the Adjutant General's Office, is the lack of anything like an adequate number of trained clerks.

At a time when the number of troops in this department was nearly equal to the total strength of the regular army before the Spanish-American War, there were but three civilian (emergency) clerks on duty in the Adjutant General's Office. The rest of the clerks were detailed enlisted men without previous clerical experience. This condition was remedied later in a measure by sending out several civil service clerks from the States for duty here, and still more by the discharge of a number of the enlisted clerks and their employment as "emergency" civilian clerks. These men were discharged on condition of agreeing to remain in the islands two years, and an agreement on the part of the government to retain them for the specified time was implied. Yet they were, without warning, discharged June 30, 1901, and not only was injustice thus done to deserving and faithful men, but serious inconvenience was caused in the transaction of official business. At the present time there are only three civil service and two "emergency" civil clerks employed in the Adjutant General's Office, the remaining seventeen clerks being all detailed enlisted men. Since the first organization of this department, the Adjutant General's Office has been without a trained chief clerk, with the exception of the months of September and October, 1900, during which time an experienced clerk from the Department of the Missouri was employed. He soon broke down, however, under the effects of the climate and the weight of work under new conditions, and reliance had again to be placed upon an "emergency clerk." Three chief clerks in this office have broken down in health during the past eighteen months.

This position is now held by Mr. Henry Bock, who has been on duty in the Philippines, as enlisted man and civilian (emergency) clerk, nearly two years. His experience and clerical ability make him an unusually valuable clerk, but he has been employed only for a period of three months, which expires September 30, 1901, after which time, unless authority for his re-employment be obtained, the office will again be without a chief clerk.

Captain Peter E. Traub, 5th Cavalry, has been on duty as Assistant to the Adjutant General since November 28, 1900.

Captain A. L. Parmerter, 21st Infantry, has been on duty at these headquarters during the time covered by this report as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and as Supervisor, under the Department Commander, of all matters relative to civil government pertaining to this department.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The Subsistence Department during the period covered by this report has been in charge of Major A. D. Niskern, Subsistence Department, under whose able management all the stations in the department have been kept well supplied.

From October 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901, 30,637,442 pounds of subsistence stores and property were shipped from the depot in this department. At most of the distributing stations there has been a lack of satisfactory transportation, because of bad roads. Fresh vegetables have been sent with considerable regularity, but the lack of refrigerating ships prevents fresh beef from being furnished regularly to distant posts. Stations on the Laguna de Bay are reached tri-weekly, and those on Manila Bay with similar regularity. Fresh beef, vegetables and ice are sent to these stations, and from there distributed to inland points. To stations more distant on the sea coast, such supplies are sent as often as practicable, but it has not always been possible to keep the distant posts, especially those in the

interior, supplied with fresh beef, fresh vegetables and ice. The establishment of the government cold storage in Manila has, however, rendered ice more plentiful, and it is hoped that it will soon be practicable to supply the most distant posts in the department with everything that can be furnished troops near Manila. Bakeries have been established at nearly all the posts, and the bread is of a very satisfactory quality. There is urgent need of more commissary sergeants in this department.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The office of Chief Surgeon of this department was held by Major Edward B. Moseley until December 8, 1900, on which date he was relieved because of sickness, and returned to the United States. His place was taken by Major Wm. R. Hall, Medical Department, who retained it until his death, April 2, 1901. He was succeeded by Major L. M. Maus, Medical Department.

The serious inconvenience formerly existing in the department because of the insufficient number of medical officers has been greatly relieved. All the important stations are now provided with medical officers, or able hospital corps men, with the exception of a few sub-stations, which are attended by the medical officers at the larger posts close at hand. Four contract dental surgeons have been assigned to duty in this department, and have been stationed at Batangas, Calamba, Legaspi and Nueva Caceres. Much good will doubtless result from the presence of these dental surgeons, as the teeth of people from the States are seriously and quite generally affected by this climate, and many applications on the part of officers and men at distant stations for permission to visit Manila for the purpose of obtaining dental treatment will no longer be necessary.

The four large base hospitals at Calamba, Los Baños, Nueva Caceres and Santa Cruz de la Laguna, are located in convents or public buildings, and each has a capacity

of from eight to one hundred beds. These hospitals, primarily for the purpose of caring for serious cases which cannot be so well attended at the ordinary station hospitals, are also utilized for the reception of cases to be discharged and for cases intended for transfer to the Reserve Hospital in Manila or to the United States. The hot springs at Los Baños are very similar to those in Arkansas, and the base hospital at that point, in addition to its other functions, is utilized for the treatment of cases of chronic rheumatism and constitutional syphilis. In addition to the base hospitals, there are seventy-one well-equipped hospitals in the department, having an aggregate capacity of 1,171 beds. Ice plants, with a daily capacity of 3,000 pounds each, have been established at Batangas, Calamba, Nueva Caceres and Legaspi. Ice is thus not only provided for these points, but is supplied to neighboring posts as well. The base hospital at Los Baños receives its supply of ice from Calamba, only a few miles distant. Great care has been taken throughout the department in regard to military hygiene and camp sanitation, and the result has been apparent in the health of the command, which is generally good. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, there were 358 deaths reported to these headquarters. Of this number, 103 were the result of gunshot wounds. Of the remainder, sixty-seven were from dysentery, which is the only disease to be seriously dreaded in these islands.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

During the past eleven months the office of Chief Paymaster of this department has been held by Major George F. Downey, Paymaster, U. S. Volunteers, who was relieved by Major James Canby, Paymaster, U. S. Volunteers, who was relieved January 4, 1901, by Major Elijah W. Halford, Paymaster, U. S. A., who is still in charge.

During this time, notwithstanding the difficulty of communication existing in many cases both by land and water,

the payments have been made with most gratifying promptness. The total disbursements during the time have amounted to \$4,268,948.66.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant J. C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer of the Department, was relieved May 23, 1901, by First Lieutenant S. A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers.

The work of the Engineer's Department during the past year has consisted principally of the construction and repair of roads and bridges, ferries, etc. The roads have been greatly improved, and many that were impassable during the rainy season are now passable at all times. Still, there remains much to do, as necessary material for metalling the roads is often to be obtained only with great difficulty, and the scarcity and cost of native transportation, the indolence of the natives, and other causes, have combined to retard the work. From a military point of view, no work in the department can possibly be of greater value than the construction of good roads; for over such roads as now exist the movement and supply of troops are always costly and often impracticable. Nor would the conditions in this respect be remedied altogether by the establishment of railroads, as the operations of the troops in the vicinity of the hostile forces are necessarily made over the ordinary road or trails. Under the present system the cost of these roads will in the course of time be enormous, as the repairs that are made at present are barely sufficient to last from one year to another. Roads cannot be made thoroughly satisfactory without being carefully metalled. This would require a large outlay of money, but would be very much cheaper in the end, for the work once done would last for all time.

Topographical reconnaissances have been continually made at the various stations in the department, and the maps and sketches turned in have been forwarded to the Chief Engineer, under whose supervision they are incorporated in larger maps.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the Inspector General of this department were performed from August 1 until October 6, 1900, by Major W. D. Beach, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, who, on the latter date, was granted sick leave, and returned to the United States. Major Beach was temporarily succeeded as Inspector by Major G. H. Morgan, 28th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, who continued in charge of the office until October 19, 1900, when he was succeeded by Major R. A. Brown, Inspector General, U. S. Volunteers, who was relieved June 18, 1901, and succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel L. H. Rucker, 6th Cavalry.

All the garrisoned stations, hospitals, commissaries and the money accounts were inspected by the Inspector General of the Department, or, under his supervision, by the Inspectors General of the Districts. During the period covered by this report property of the aggregate value of \$185,718.15 was condemned. Most of the condemned property consisted of decayed vegetables, deteriorated flour or spoiled crated bacon. The deterioration or damage of this property to such an extent to make condemnation necessary was due largely to the frequent movement of troops, and the limited transportation, which often rendered it impossible to transport any property except that most urgently needed. The facilities for the proper storage of the property thus left were so poor that proper care could not be taken of it, and was exposed especially to heavy rains and the ravages of insects. Moreover, the almost constant active field service tended to render equipments and transportation unserviceable much sooner than would otherwise have been the case. The better facilities for storage now existing, and the more settled condition of affairs in most of the provinces, will doubtless cause the damage to property to be much less from these causes than it has been in the past.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

The office of the Judge Advocate of this department was under charge of Captain H. H. Sargent, 2d Cavalry, (Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Volunteers), until June 4, 1901, on which date Captain Sargent was relieved from duty and Captain G. W. Read, 9th Cavalry, was appointed in his place.

During the eleven months covered by this report the total number of cases tried by general court martial was eight hundred and fifty-six (856). Of this number one hundred and eight (108) trials resulted in acquittal and seventy-one (71) were disapproved. Of the remaining number, two hundred and forty-six (246) cases resulted in dishonorable discharge. There were twelve thousand, three hundred and forty-seven (12,347) cases tried by summary court during the same period, of which number five hundred and thirty-nine (539) resulted in acquittal, while one hundred and twenty-two (122) cases were disapproved. The total forfeitures adjudged by sentence of summary court amounted to \$75,052.70. There were only fifteen (15) cases tried in the department by garrison court. During the same period there were two hundred and seventeen (217) cases tried by military commission. Of this number there were one hundred and thirty-five (135) convictions, the death sentence being awarded in thirty-one (31) cases. Among the prisoners tried by military commission were three (3) Spaniards, one (1) Belgian and one (1) American civilian. The rest were natives. In the period under consideration there were one hundred and sixty-nine (169) desertions from troops belonging to this department. Of this number, ninety-seven (97) desertions occurred in the United States, twenty-five (25) en route to the islands and only forty-seven within the limits of the department.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Since the date of the last report the Quartermaster's Department has been continually under charge of Captain

I. W. Littell, A. Q. M., formerly Major and Quartermaster of Volunteers.

The transportation and supply of the department have been so well managed that there have been no cases of want arising from lack of food or clothing, and very few cases of even the most trifling inconvenience. The supplies have been sent from the depot of the department at Manila by boat to bases of supply on the coast, whence they have been hauled by wagons, pack train or carabao carts to the inland stations. The principal places of distribution on the coast are: Bacoar, Naic, Batangas, Calamba, Santa Cruz, Taal, Lucena, Legaspi, Tabaco, Nueva Caceres, Calapan (Island of Mindoro, Boac (Island of Marinduque), and Masbate (Island of Masbate). In almost every case it has been found impossible to land supplies directly from the boat to the shore, it being necessary to employ bancas as lighters. The chartered steamers "Pleguezuela" and "Venus" have been employed in carrying troops and supplies, mainly in the Third and Fourth Districts. The "Venus" has been discharged and the "Pleguezuela" will soon be. The "Serrantes" has been employed in lightering stores from San Miguel Bay up the Bicol River to Nueva Caceres. The steam launch "Newark" used at Legaspi was wrecked at Virac, Island of Catanduanes. Another and larger boat is needed in its place for the purpose of supplying Gubat, Pandan, and Virac.

The land transportation of the department consists of one thousand, two hundred and sixty (1,260) draft mules, one hundred and forty-eight (148) draft horses, three hundred and ninety-four (394) pack mules, fourteen (14) riding mules, forty-one (41) draft ponies, three hundred and fifty (350) escort wagons, thirty-five spring wagons, six (6) farm wagons, forty (40) ambulances, twenty-three pony carts and four (4) bull carts. The personnel connected with this transportation consists of five hundred and fourteen (514) men, including wagonmasters, teamsters, packers, cargadores, etc. The land transportation has been well managed, and has well sustained the wear and tear of hauling over roads which, though much

improved during the past year, are yet extremely bad during the wet season. In the past year three (3) expeditions in this department were equipped with coolie carriers, but the experiment has not given satisfactory results. Owing to the high price of labor in the Manila market, coolies have been found to be very costly, and it is also discovered that as soon as their opium supply fails they are of no use.

At most of the garrisoned stations in this department the troops have been quartered in vacant convents or municipal buildings, and in rented houses. The municipal buildings are being turned over as rapidly as circumstances will permit to the civil authorities, where civil government has been established. These buildings have generally been found vacant on the first occupation of the towns by the troops, and in other cases uncertainty as to ownership and title has often rendered it impracticable to pay rent. Wherever the identity and loyalty of the owners have been established, rent has invariably been paid. Sheltering the troops in tents is practically out of the question, for the tents, becoming mildewed and rotten, usually leak badly. When they do not leak they are too hot, for the walls must, of course, be kept down in order to keep out the rain, and the result is they become intolerably uncomfortable. Moreover, the necessity of keeping the men out of the mud and water necessitates flooring the tents, which causes considerable expense, and—a consideration even more important—it is not always practicable to furnish the necessary material. The question of permanent quarters is under consideration. When the conditions become more settled and the troops are concentrated in larger posts, it will doubtless be practicable to provide them with permanent quarters. The kind of quarters to be built is somewhat difficult to determine. Nipa quarters can be quickly constructed, and are always comfortable as to temperature. In the rainy season, however, they are dark and damp, and it is difficult to protect anything therein from rust, mold or mildew,

according to its nature and texture. Permanent buildings, composed partly of stone and partly of native wood, and constructed much after the manner of the better class of houses in the Philippines, will doubtless be necessary. Good stables should be provided as soon as practicable at all the stations in the department. It has been estimated that, considering the first cost of the horses, the cost of transportation and the loss of animals en route, the value of an American horse on these islands averages \$500.00. Without being able to vouch for the accuracy of these figures, I have no doubt that they are approximately correct. The cost of stables for sheltering the valuable animals of a troop is slight and is a very small and reasonable insurance on the value of the property involved.

The clothing issued to the troops has in the main been very satisfactory. There has, however, been considerable complaint in regard to tan shoes, which, it seems, have in many cases been made out of unsatisfactory material. The leather for these shoes should certainly be of the very best, as they otherwise rot and wear out quickly in the course of a "hike," especially in the rainy season. Complaint has also been made in regard to the color of the khaki shirt. More complaint should probably be found with the texture, as a woolen shirt is the garment needed. The blue woolen shirt has been universally commended, except in the matter of color. It has been found that the combination of blue shirt with khaki trousers presents a clearly-defined target, whereas the khaki color by itself is perhaps as close an approximation to invisibility as can be obtained. The demand for a good woolen khaki shirt is well-nigh universal. Complaint has been made that the khaki issued for the uniforms by the Quartermaster's Department is too warm. It is understood that there has been an attempt made to obtain a condition approaching to waterproof in this cloth. Nothing could be more objectionable. In the first place, nothing except

an oil-skin "slicker" can possibly withstand the heavy rain of this climate. A soldier clad in any garment that protects him even approximately from the rain, suffers intolerably from the heat, and becomes as wet from perspiration as he otherwise would become from the storm. The first consideration in regard to material for all articles of uniform should be its coolness.

SIGNAL CORPS.

The Signal Corps in the department has been in charge of Captain Carl F. Hartman, Signal Corps, since December 17, 1900, relieving Captain Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, U. S. A. The number of miles of wire strung since August 1, 1900, the number of miles in existence of wire and cable, number of offices, and the average number of messages sent and received per month in Department of Southern Luzon is shown below.

NO. OF OFFICES.	AUG. 1, 1900.	AUG. 22, 1901.	INCREASE.
City telegraph.....	10	9	-1
Morse or Buzzer.....	33	45	12
Telephone.....	15	46	31
Morse or Buzzer and telephone....	10	11	1
Total.....	68	111	43

MILES OF LINES.	AUG. 1, 1900.	AUG. 22, 1901.	INCREASE.
Land lines.....	522	790	268
Cables.....	130	192	62
City telegraph.....	25	48 3-12	23 3-12
City telephone.....	50	130	80
Total.....	727	1,160 3-12	433 3-12

The average number of messages sent and received per month..... 96,958
Miles of lines reconstructed during the period..... 402 miles.
Miles of line abandoned, carried away by enemy, etc..... 50 miles.

The office of the Acting Ordnance Officer has been merely one of supervision and not of supply; no requisitions have been filled.

All requisitions are forwarded to the Ordnance Officer of the Division, Manila, P. I., after check and approval

by the Department Commander, a record being kept of all requisitions.

The stores on hand consist of the equipment of orderlies on duty at these headquarters, a small surplus being kept on hand other than the regular equipment.

All clerical work is performed by one of the clerks in the Adjutant General's Office.

The office of Inspector of Small Arms Practice was instituted on May 11, 1901, by G. O. No. 64, c. s., these headquarters.

The troops have been constantly in the field, so that it was impracticable to have target practice.

It is impracticable to have target practice this year owing to the length of time necessary to construct ranges, and it is the rainy season.

The office of Civil Affairs has been in charge of Captain A. L. Parmerter, 21st Infantry.

The work of the office during this period included not only the handling and recording of all papers relating to civil questions, but in addition comprised the collection of the internal revenue tax throughout the territory comprised in the department and a general supervision of the customs service in the same territory.

The records, as far as practicable, have been kept separate from those of the Adjutant General's Office, so that if at any time it became necessary to transfer them to the civil authorities it could be done without trouble.

At the beginning of the year the work of extending the collection of the internal revenue tax throughout the provinces was commenced. This work was necessarily slow, as at first it was impossible to make collections outside of garrisoned towns. Effort was made to make the collections as general as possible, to prevent dissatisfaction, and this became easier as the country became pacified. A great drawback to the speedy organization and perfection of this work was the fact that officers could not

be detailed permanently for this duty. As soon as an officer had become somewhat familiar with the details of the work, military necessity would require the detail of some one else, In spite of the many drawbacks, however, the work was fairly well organized when transferred to the civil authorities. G. O. No. 26, Office of the U. S. Military Governor. March 15, 1901, directed the transfer of this work to the Provincial Treasurer in provinces where a provincial civil government had been established, and G. O. No. 179, Division of the Philippines, dated July 20, 1901, directed the transfer of the balance of this work in unorganized territory to the civil authorities. The total collection for the year ending June 30, 1901, was 215,231.61 pesos, and the expenditure during the same period 9,967.68 pesos.

The greatest credit is due to the officers acting as local and district collectors for the efficient way in which they performed the work required of them, under the extremely adverse conditions that existed.

This office also exercised a general supervision over the customs service of the department and made recommendation of officers to act as inspectors at the various ports.

The Provost Court system, as provided for in G. O. No. 64, Division of the Philippines, dated August 10, 1900, was put in force by the appointment of the necessary provost judges and a supervision of the court records, all of which are on file in this office.

At the present time civil government has been established in all of the provinces of the department except Laguna and the islands of Catanduanes and Mindoro. The Province of Batangas has been organized, but owing to its unsettled condition has been returned to military control. Due to the organization of provincial government, the civil work of the department has greatly fallen off, and will continue to do so as the country becomes pacified, until all work of this kind can be transferred to the civil authorities.

APPENDIX O.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

Iloilo, Panay, P. I., September 10, 1901.

*To the Adjutant General,
Division of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to forward herewith the following annual reports:

Chief Quartermaster (Enclosure 2).

Chief Commissary (Enclosure 3).

Chief Paymaster (Enclosure 4).

Engineer Officer (Enclosure 5).

Chief Signal Officer (Enclosure 6).

Also a diary of general operations not made a part of the narrative report rendered from this department, June 22, 1901 (Enclosure 1).

These reports are respectfully forwarded by direction of General Hughes, who requests that they may be used as enclosures to his report submitted in June.

It is believed that the chief quartermaster's recommendation regarding the use of two (2) strong sea-going lighters of 125 tons is a good one. Such boats have been very needful for the transportation of troops and supplies. With reference to uniform clothing needed, there is no change so much desired by officers and men as a khaki-colored woolen shirt to replace the blue woolen shirt.

The woolen shirt is absolutely necessary to the soldier and his officer in the field; many regiments have begun service in these islands using the khaki coat or the light colored

cotton shirt and have been driven by experience to use the blue woolen shirt, notwithstanding the fine mark it presents for the enemy to shoot at. Less damage is done by the enemy's bullets to the blue shirt than is caused by sickness brought on by the use of cotton material or khaki blouse while on the hike.

But a khaki-colored woolen shirt would satisfy every requirement for service in these islands. The wearer would be nearly invisible to the enemy and the use of wool would keep him out of the hospital.

Very respectfully,

C. J. CRANE,

Major, U. S. Infantry,

Assistant Adjutant General,

In absence of Department Commander.

ENCLOSURE 1.

REPORT OF GENERAL OPERATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, NOT INCLUDED IN NARRATIVE REPORT RENDERED JUNE 22, 1901.

June 4th. Twenty-five bolomen surrendered at Dumjug, Cebu, P. I.

June 7th. Police of Cebu captured Captain Joaquin Conde y Villamor and three companions, with papers showing they were agents from Malvar in Southern Luzon, with insurgent papers for leaders in this department.

June 12th. Tacloban, Leyte. Commanding Officer, First District, Department of the Visayas, to Adjutant General of the Department. One (1) lieutenant and twenty bolomen surrendered at Ormoc, Leyte, P. I. One (1) boloman killed and seven captured on the 11th by detachment native police and scouts from Jaro, Leyte.

June 13th. Captain Guy Carleton, 10th Cavalry, reports from Camp on Gandara River, Samar, that he has scouted the country watered by the streams from five miles above Blanca Aurora and from Contagi and destroyed much hemp, rice, etc. On 10th was fired on by the insurgents with several rifles and one cannon. Captured one prisoner.

Captain Steedman, 11th Infantry, reports from Abu-yog, Leyte, that he struck a band of bolomen of Lieutenant Sebastian, on 12th instant, capturing seven. Burned their camp, consisting of many shacks. That on 13th captured seven more, including Captain Fulgencio Gerous. Killed one and wounded two.

June 15th. Calivo, Panay, P. I., Captain C. G. Morton, 6th Infantry, to the Adjutant General of the Department, June 15, 1901. Reports that detachment under Corporal Gunn, Company A, 6th Infantry, killed seven ladrones and captured four rifles.

First Lieutenant Campbell King, 1st Infantry, Laguan, Samar, reports expeditions from that post with following results: On June 2d with sixty-eight men of Companies A and B, 1st Infantry, on Gunboat "Arayat" and launch "Comillas" landed at Catarman. That in landing, First Sergeant Charles F. Miller and Private O. M. Whitmore, Company A, were drowned by capsizing of boat. Found town deserted. On June 3d reached Pulanja and found town deserted. On June 5th killed one and wounded two insurgents. On June 11th, one private of Company B wounded by bamboo trap. Burned many shacks and storehouses filled with palay. Also destroyed a small factory for making ammunition, etc., together with small quantity of powder, one shotgun, set of reloading tools and quantity of palay.

June 17th. Commanding Officer Third District reports that Reformo (an insurgent leader, who recently surrendered in Island of Negros and returned to Sipalay to induce

the rest of his band to surrender) has been thrown into the sea and drowned by order of Rufo Oynos, a leader of ladrones.

June 18th. Major Thomas C. Woodbury, 19th Infantry, reports having returned from five days' expedition against Sampson's command in Bohol. Destroyed Sampson's headquarters for about 2,000 men, with storehouses, clothing, food and powder. Captured seven cannon. One enlisted man of Company I, 19th Infantry, wounded on June 17th and afterward died in field. Four enlisted men slightly wounded.

June 20th. Banate, Panay. Lieutenant D. E. W. Lyle, 18th Infantry, reports that detachment of Company G, 18th Infantry, killed Alejandro Aranti, a notorious ladrone, near Banate.

June 22d. Second Lieutenant G. I. Feeter, 19th Infantry, with detachment Company E, ran into band of insurgents near Asturias, Cebu, capturing five ponies and two natives.

June 23d. Lieutenant Downes and one enlisted man of the 1st Infantry, killed in engagement with insurgents at Omangangang, Samar.

First Lieutenant G. W. Helms, 19th Infantry, with detachment, ran into small band near Bulac, Cebu, killing two.

June 28th. Lieutenant G. I. Feeter, 19th Infantry, reports capture of two of Esland band near Balamban, Cebu. They were afterwards killed attempting to escape.

June 29th. First Lieutenant G. W. Helms, 19th Infantry, reports detachment near Barili, Cebu, killed a member of Ladoy's band.

Respectfully submitted,

C. J. CRANE,

Major of Infantry,

Assistant Adjutant General,

In absence of Department Commander.

ENCLOSURE 2.**HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.)**

Iloilo, P. I., August 31, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of the Visayas,
Iloilo, P. I.*

SIR: -

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the Visayas, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

The number of garrisoned stations within the Department on March 1, 1901, was 123. Since that date the Island of Samar has been attached to this department, and new stations on that island are daily being added to the list.

The many changes necessarily made in relieving volunteer officers acting as quartermasters ordered home has occasioned inconvenience, but efforts have been made to keep the troops supplied with as little delay as possible, and it is hoped that most stations have been provided with necessities.

Volunteer organizations (four regiments), ordered to the United States, have been concentrated, and have successfully embarked upon transports, without delays or accident.

BARRACKS AND QUARTERS.

Barracks and quarters have been provided in private houses, or public buildings (Tribunal, convents, etc.) in the towns occupied, as the military necessities required, and where it was shown that the owners of the buildings used were loyal citizens they have been paid rental therefor. A list of buildings rented is appended.

Some few temporary buildings have been erected—kitchens, corral sheds, stables, etc. most of them of nipa and bamboo construction, and at several stations officers' quarters and barracks have been built.

CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

The supply of clothing has been ample and, with few exceptions, all requisitions have been met promptly.

Towards the close of the year the stock on hand at a few stations became exhausted in some lines, owing to disinclination on the part of the officers of volunteers to become accountable for additional quantities of supplies on the eve of their being mustered out. This difficulty was of short duration, however.

The quality of the clothing has, so far as known, been satisfactory, no complaints having been registered.

White (summer) clothing supplied for enlisted men has not been in demand, the khaki being preferred.

The Chief Quartermaster, Third District, recommends as follows:

"A light woolen shirt of fast khaki color would be preferable to the light woolen blue shirt and to a great extent would take the place of the khaki cotton shirt, which is wholly unfitted for tropical wear and service. In cotton shirts the chambray is preferable, both in appearance and from an economical standpoint, to the gingham shirt. A light-weight khaki-colored or white canvas shoe, for post duty, would be an improvement over the russet shoe now issued for that purpose."

The Gold Medal cot has continued to be popular; the supply has not at all times been sufficient.

Tentage which each volunteer regiment brought to the islands has remained in storage the greater portion of the time, as there has been little occasion to use the same.

Field ranges of the various standard patterns supplied have proved satisfactory, but where companies or detachments

of troops are located with any degree of permanency, a small army (barrack) range is more serviceable, and requires less repairs, or renewal of broken parts.

LAND TRANSPORTATION.

The American horses and mules have proved to be a necessary adjunct to successful military operations in the islands. Notwithstanding the severe work to which subjected, these animals, as a rule, stand the hard campaigns and marches without breaking down, and in fact, with good care, are kept in excellent condition.

Some of our stock have been captured by the enemy, but these were nearly all regained.

Some of the animals were killed in action, and a number have been lost through disease, the most troublesome being "glanders," or a disease so similar in its symptoms and resultant effects as to make the distinction hardly worth counting, for it results fatally in many cases.

Most of the native ponies appear to have the symptoms of the so-called "glanders," but it is noticeable they do not soon become disabled thereby, but, unlike the imported stock, live on and may be worked for months, and the "latent glanders" does not disable them.

Most of the native bulls and carabaos have been lost during the past few months by rinderpest, which has prevailed extensively among horned stock, but does not affect other classes of animals. For this disease there does not appear to be any cure.

The cost, U. S. currency, of forage purchased for native public animals has averaged per 100 pounds \$1.50 for palay, and fifty cents for grass.

The recent reduction of hay ration from fourteen pounds per animal, and feeding seven pounds of hay and about seventeen pounds grass, has so far proved satisfactory, and the stock appears to do well thereon.

To abandon the ration of hay entirely by feeding grass in lieu thereof has been tried (at times when no hay was

available), but the American animals very soon showed the ill effects, and indicated, by their poor condition, the inadvisability of substituting grass for the full ration of hay. It is recommended that not less than seven pounds of hay per day be allowed to each American animal.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

For service as a departmental transport the steamship "Eleano" was in use until January last, when the chartered steamship "Churruca," of 618 tons, was assigned to this special service and has been kept constantly under steam, voyaging to and from Leyte, Negros, Samar, and Panay, in conveying the Department Commander on inspection tours, and in transferring troops and supplies.

In addition to the "Churruca" we have had the chartered steamer "Loa-Ang" (in service on Samar coast) and the steam lighter "Indianapolis," of 110 tons, and eight steam launches of from nineteen tons to seventy tons capacity each, owned by the Quartermaster's Department and operated to and from the main supply ports. These as well as some half a dozen lorchas, have been utilized in supplying the various coast stations.

It has not been feasible to establish, with the available vessels, a regular schedule for the operations of the launches. The unsettled military conditions necessitated voyages as the emergencies required. Furthermore, condition of the weather has always to be considered in this neighborhood of changing monsoons before launches can be dispatched, and until more vessels of the larger class are provided it is not practicable to establish any regular time tables.

Two strong sea-going lighters each of say 125 tons gross, with modern engines, and of not exceeding eight-foot draught, and a passenger-carrying capacity of 150 would, if provided, be most useful, one for service at Cebu in connection with supplying Cebu, Bohol, and west coast ports of Leyte, and the other for service to and from ports on the Island of Negros.

A number of small sail and row boats, for landing troops and supplies, have been recently added to the equipment of the department, and are very useful.

The Australian coal has been found more satisfactory and, in the long run, more economical for our steam crafts than the Japanese coal. Good quality of Australian lump coal has been purchased at \$10.00 per ton, U. S. currency, while the Japanese costs nearly as much. Being very soft, it becomes simply dust after exposure to weather or handling, and its use very soon burns out the smokestacks of the vessels.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply at most stations has been obtained from wells, storage tanks of rain water, or from springs. At Iloilo and Cebu distilling plants are in operation, and Waterhouse-Forbes Sterilizers have been provided at all stations requiring them.

These sterilizers should each have two or three extra burners, which we have been unable to procure when needed.

When suitable water could not otherwise be provided, water boilers have been supplied the troops, with which to boil water used for drinking.

LIGHTING.

Lamps, of regulation patterns, burning mineral oil, have been provided for use of troops in barracks. In the field, candles have been used.

FINANCIAL.

Submitted herewith is a statement of Public Civil Funds and Army Appropriation monies expended during the year.

The officers who have served as quartermasters at the various stations within the Department of the Visayas have, almost without exception, performed most satisfactory service.

A list of their names, if submitted, would be lengthy, owing to so many changes having been made, at some

stations as many as four or five officers having, at different times during the year, served in the capacity of quartermaster.

Very respectfully,

G. G. BAILEY.

Captain, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Chief Quartermaster.

**STATEMENT SHOWING BUILDINGS OCCUPIED FOR MILITARY
PURPOSES IN DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.**

WHERE RENTED.	KIND OF BUILDING.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH RENTED.	MONTHLY RENTAL.
Iloilo, Panay.	House, frame	Quarters, 1 capt. and 4 sergeants	\$140.00
"	"	Chief Paymaster's offices	25.00
"	"	Military Hospital	125.00
"	"	Quarters one surgeon	24.00
"	"	Quarters for nurses	72.50
"	"	Lower floor; Sig. Corps storehouse, office Med. Supply Depot	40.00
"	"	Quarters for Hospital Corps, 2d floor	37.50
"	"	Quarters for Hospital Corps	25.00
"	"	Office of Judge Advocate	20.00
"	Lot	Provost corral, lot	6.00
"	House,	Headquarters Department of Visayas	125.00
"	"	Quarters for troops	150.00
"	"	Quarters, 1 captain, 3 lieutenants	75.00
"	"	Quarters, 1 major surgeon	36.00
"	"	Court Martial, 2d floor; quarters, 1 major, lower floor	60.00
"	"	Quarters, 1 Post Q. M. Ser't. and 3 Com'sy. Ser'gts.	35.00
"	"	Military Hospital	200.00
"	"	Depot Com'sy. storeroom (ground floor); offices Depot Com'sy. and Depot Q. M. 2d floor	400.00
"	"	Military Hospital	75.00
"	"	One army surgeon	20.00
"	Lot,	Hospital corral	300.00
"	House,	Q. M. corral and storeroom	360.00
"	"	Q. M. supplies	
"	"	Q. M. storeroom	250.00
"	"	Medical Supply Depot	175.00
"	"	Office of Sig. Corps officer and quarters for Sig. Corps	10.00
"	"	Quarters, 1 army surgeon	20.00
"	"	Inferior Provost Court	20.00
"	"	One Post Q. M. Ser't., 1 scout interpreter, 2 messengers	17.50
"	"	Office Medical Supply Officer	15.00
"	Baracks, brick	Quarters for troops, Govt. building	
Jaro,	Lot	Quartermaster's corral	25.00

BUILDINGS OCCUPIED --CONTINUED.

WHERE RENTED.	KIND OF BUILDING.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH RENTED.	MONTHLY RENTAL.
Jaro, Panay.....	House	Quarters, 2 officers.....	\$ 25.00
" "	"	Quarters, 2 officers.....	20.00
" "	"	Quarters, 2 officers.....	20.00
" "	"	Quarters, 1 officer and Comdg. officer.....	75.00
" "	"	Regtl. Hdqrs. R. Q. M. officer, telegraph office and Q. M. storehouse.....	100.00
" "	Seminary Barracks.....	Govt. building.....	
San José de Buena Vista, Panay.....	House.....	Comdg. officer, Q. M. office and officers' quarters.....	50.00
" "	"	Comdg. storehouse.....	25.00
" "	"	Quarters for troops.....	25.00
" "	"	2d floor quarters Mil. Comdr. Province of Antique.....	25.00
" "	"	2d floor, quarters for officers of post.....	12.50
" "	"	Post Hospital.....	17.50
" "	"	Quarters hospital troops.....	5.00
Sibalom, "	"	Quarters for troops.....	5.00
San Remigio, Panay	" nipa.....	Quarters for detachment.....	2.50
Pisauan, "	"	"	2.00
Antique, "	Convent	"	2.50
Dao, "	"	"	2.50
Capiz, "	House.....	Quarters, 2 captains.....	25.00
" "	"	Quarters, 1 capt., 1 lieut. and asst. surgeon.....	15.00
" "	"	Quarters, 1 captain.....	17.50
" "	"	Quarters, 1 captain and 1 2d lieut.....	12.50
" "	"	Commissary storehouse.....	10.00
" "	"	"	5.00
" "	"	Hospital.....	25.00
" "	"	Q. M. storehouse.....	20.00
" "	"	Quarters, Native Scouts.....	20.00
" "	"	Quarters, for troops, authority requested for rent.....	
" "	"	Bakery and kitchen.....	15.00
Dao, "	"	Quarters, 1 lieut. and asst. surg.....	10.00
" "	"	Hospital.....	7.50
" "	Convent	Quarters for troops.....	17.50
Dumarao, "	House	Quarters 1 capt. and asst. surg.....	10.00
" "	Convent	Quarters for troops.....	15.00
" "	House	Hospital.....	4.00
Mambusao, "	"	Quarters, 1 lt. and 1 A. A. surg.....	10.00
" "	"	Quarters for troops, at \$3.50 per house.....	10.50
" "	"	Hospital.....	7.50
Pontevédra, "	"	Quarters for detachment.....	20.00
" "	"	Kitchen for detachment.....	2.50
Loctugan, "	"	Quarters for detachment; no rent paid, agreement with Presidente.....	
Panitan, "	"	"	
Cuartero, "	"	"	
Dumalor, "	"	"	
Tapan, "	"	"	
Maayon, "	"	"	
Sigma, "	"	"	
Ivisan, "	"	"	
Saplan, Panay,	"	"	
Jimeno, "	"	"	
Batan, "	"	"	

BUILDINGS OCCUPIED—CONTINUED.

WHERE RENTED.	KIND OF BUILDING.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH RENTED.	MONTHLY RENTAL.
Panay, Panay.....	House	Quarters for detachment; no rent paid, agreement with Presidente. " " " " " "	
Pilar, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Hospital and Q. M. storehouse.	\$ 17.50
Sara, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, Panay Scouts.	20.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Post Hdqrs. and guardhouse.	12.50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, 2 officers.	25.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, 1 officer.	15.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, 1 officer.	7.50
Callivo, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, 5 officers, offices of commanding officer, adjutant, quartermaster, commissary, and commissary storehouse.	50.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Post Hospital.	5.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for detachments, "Tribunal," no rent paid.	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quartermaster's storehouse.	10.00
Pototan, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for troops and Q. M. supplies, no rent paid.	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, for officers, sub-stores, Q. M. supplies, Ord. Stores, offices of Hdqrs. Commissary, Quartermaster, Provost Court and Ord. Officer, no rent paid.	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, Panay Scouts, Q. M. supplies and guardhouse, no rent paid.	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for packers.	10.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Hospital and Q. M. supplies.	10.00
Colasi, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for troops.	12.50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters, native scouts.	6.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for officers.	10.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Hospital.	10.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Q. M. and commissary offices, and storehouse.	15.00
Tibiao, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for detachment.	7.50
Bidadton, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7.00
Bacalan, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	2.75
Sebaste, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	6.00
Pandan, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	7.50
Janluay, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for troops, no rent paid.	
Cabatuan, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for troops, no rent paid.	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
" " " " " "	frame	Hospital, no rent paid.	
Leon, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Officers' quarters.	10.00
" " " " " "	convent	Quarters for troops, no rent paid.	
Mirao, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	Hospital.	20.00
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Officers' quarters.	7.50
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Commissary storehouse, no rent paid.	
" " " " " "	" " " " " "	Quarters for troops, no rent paid.	
Oton, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Tigbauan, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
Gulubal, Panay, " " " " " "	convent	" " " " " "	
San Joaquin, " " " " " "	House	" " " " " "	
Tubungan, " " " " " "	Convent	" " " " " "	
Igaras, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	
San Miguel, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	" " " " " "	

BUILDINGS OCCUPIED—CONTINUED.

WHERE RENTED.	KIND OF BUILDING.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH RENTED.	MONTHLY RENTAL.
Alimodian, Panay.	House.	Qrts. for troops, no rent paid.	
Maasin.	"	Quarters comdg. officer.	\$ 8.00
Ibajay.	"	Quarters medica officer.	3.00
"	"	Quarters nat ve scou.	7.50
"	"	Comsy sales and storerooms.	7.50
"	"	Hospital.	10.00
"	"	Q. M. storehouse.	7.50
"	"	Post Headquarters.	5.00
"	"	Signal Corps office.	5.00
"	"	Qrts. for troops, no rent paid.	
"	"	Hospital, no rent paid.	
Banate.	"	Officers' quarters.	25.00
"	"	Quarters for troops, basement as commissary.	25.00
"	"	Hospital, no rent paid.	
Bacolod, Negros.	"	Quarters for officers.	62.50
"	"	"	27.50
"	"	Guardhouse.	35.00
"	"	Q. M. corral.	10.00
"	"	Det. Signal Corps.	12.50
"	"	Quarters N. C. O.	12.00
"	"	"	12.50
"	"	Quarters, officers, adjutant's office, ord. storeroom.	60.00
"	"	Q. M. storehouse.	45.00
"	"	Quarters, sergt. major.	12.00
"	"	Quarters, officers, storeroom commissary.	75.00
"	"	Hospital and commissary.	100.00
"	"	Quarters, officers.	30.00
"	"	Offices, Hdqrs, 3d District.	40.00
Stilay.	"	Storehouse, Q. M. and comsy.	37.50
"	"	Hospital.	12.50
"	"	Q. M. corral.	7.50
Manapla.	Lot	Quarters for officers.	44.00
Escalante.	House.	"	25.00
Toboso.	"	Quarters for troops.	5.00
Binalbagan.	"	Quarters for officers.	20.00
"	"	Hospital.	20.00
Isabela.	"	Quarters for officers.	5.00
La Carlota.	"	"	10.00
"	"	Hospital.	25.00
"	"	Telegraph office.	2.50
Pulupandan.	"	Quarters for troops.	6.50
Valladolid.	"	"	25.00
"	"	"	20.00
"	"	Hospital.	25.00
"	"	Quarters for troops.	6.50
San Carlos, Negros.	"	Quarters for officers.	10.00
"	"	Hospital.	10.00
Tacloban, Leyte.	"	Comsy. and Q. M. storehouse.	200.00
"	"	Commissary storehouse.	125.00
"	"	School house.	2.50
"	"	Telegraph office.	10.00
"	"	Headquarters guard building.	5.00
"	"	Hospital.	62.50
"	"	Band quarters.	10.00
"	"	Barracks.	5.00
"	"	Quarters, s. d. men.	15.00
"	"	Dist. and Sub Dist. Hdqrs.	50.00
"	"	Quarters for troops.	10.00
"	"	"	20.00
Palo.	"	"	12.50

BUILDINGS OCCUPIED - CONTINUED.

WHERE RENTED.	KIND OF BUILDING.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH RENTED.	MONTHLY RENTAL.
Palo, Leyte	House	Quarters for troops	27.50
"	Lot	Grounds for stables	2.00
"	House	Quarters for officers	30.00
"	"	Quarters for troops	10.00
Tanauan, "	"	Hospital	12.50
"	"	Quarters for troops	40.00
"	"	"	50.00
"	"	Post Hdqrs. and officers' quarters	60.00
"	"	Surgeons' quarters	7.50
Carigara, "	"	Officers' quarters	15.00
Barugo, "	"	"	25.00
"	"	Commissary storehouse	5.00
"	"	Quarters, Leyte Scouts	5.00
Baybay, "	"	Quarters for troops	30.00
"	"	Storehouse	10.00
"	"	Officers' quarters	15.00
Tolosa, "	"	Quarters, officers and troops	50.00
Palompon, "	"	Officers' quarters	5.00
"	"	Hospital	5.00
Dalog, "	"	Hospital	15.00
"	"	Post guardhouse	10.00
"	"	Post Headquarters	30.00
"	"	Quarters, Leyte Scouts	10.00
"	"	Quarters for troops	15.00
"	"	"	20.00
Abuyog, "	"	Post Headquarters	20.00
"	"	Hospital	10.00
Ormoc, "	"	Officers' quarters	20.00
Catbalogan, Samar,	"	"	5.00
Gulman, "	"	Post hospital	12.50
Cebu, Cebu	"	Quarters for troops	25.00
"	"	Quarters, N. C. Staff, no rent paid	
"	"	Quarters for band	15.00
"	"	Quarters for troops	20.00
"	"	Post hospital	125.00
"	"	Quarters for Signal Corps	15.00
"	"	Quarters for troops, "Old Spanish barracks" Comsy.	
"	"	Sales room, Post Q. M. Depot.	
"	"	Q. M. Govt. Distig. Plants,	
"	"	Hdqs. Offices, 2d Dist.	60.00
"	"	Officers' quarters, (3)	75.00
"	"	" " (2)	45.00
"	"	" " (2)	50.00
"	"	" " (1)	36.00
"	"	" " (4)	100.00
"	"	" " (1)	15.00
"	"	Quarters, Post Comsy. Sergt.	15.00
"	"	Quarters for officers, (2)	60.00
"	"	"	30.00
Talisay, "	"	Quarters for troops	6.00
"	"	Quarters, officer (1)	7.50
Naga, "	nlpa	Quarters for troops	30.00
"	"	Hospital	7.50
"	"	Officers' quarters	7.50
"	"	" (2)	30.00
"	"	Quarters for scouts	12.50
Sibonga, "	"	Quarters for troops	15.00
Argoa, "	"	"	12.50
"	"	Hospital	12.50
"	"	Quarters for officers	12.50
Dalaguete, Cebu	"	Quarters for troops	7.50

BUILDINGS OCCUPIED - CONTINUED.

WHERE RENTED.	KIND OF BUILDING.	PURPOSE FOR WHICH RENTED.	MONTHLY RENTAL.
Oslob, Cebu.....	House	Quarters for officers and troops	\$ 20.00
Dumanjug, "	"	Quarters for officers, post holders, and telegraph office	25.00
"	"	Quarters for troops	22.50
"	"	" " " "	20.00
"	"	" " " "	5.00
"	"	Hospital	12.50
"	"	Quarters for scouts	10.00
Balamban, "	"	Quarters for troops and hospital (Govt. building)	
"	"	Quarters for officers	9.00
"	"	" " " "	5.00
Bogo, "	"	" " " (2)	
"	"	Storehouse and guardhouse	35.00
"	"	Quarters for troops (25 each)	20.00
Danao, "	"	Quarters for officers (3)	17.50
"	"	Quarters for troops (Govt. building)	
"	"	Hospital	10.00
Liloan, "	"	Quarters for troops	20.00
Tagbilaran, Bohol	"	Quarters for officers (3)	20.00
"	"	Quarters for officers (1)	15.00
"	"	Hospital	17.50
"	"	Quarters for troops	40.00
Tubigan, "	"	" " " detach.	20.00
"	"	" " " "	7.50
"	"	Hospital	7.00
"	"	Quarters for officers	6.00
Loboc, Bohol	"	Quarters for troops	20.00
"	"	Quarters for officers (1)	15.00
Loon, "	"	Quarters for troops	20.00

Statement of amounts expended from army funds during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, on account of "Barracks and Quarters."

Construction and repairs to buildings.....	\$ 13,748.69
Rents	21,328.57
Total	\$ 35,077.26

Statement of amounts expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, Department of the Visayas, from Army Appropriation.

Regular supplies.....	\$ 49,211.82
Incidental expenses.....	20,805.50
Transportation of the army.....	208,844.29
Barracks and quarters.....	35,077.26
Clothing and equipage.....	1,005.03
Total	\$315,543.90

Statement of disbursements of public civil funds during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, in Department of the Visayas.

	U. S. Currency.
Supplies, pilotage and repairs to army gunboats.....	\$ 10,475.50
Purchase of oil, etc.....	327.50
Civilian employees.....	2,662.21
Construction and maintenance of telegraph lines.....	6,637.00
Support of lepers.....	3,516.00
Purchase of surrendered arms.....	14,397.00
Rents.....	54,095.28
Construction of buildings	6,800.00
Repairs.....	2,642.60
Repairs to roads and bridges.....	30,611.65
Purchase of coal for vessels of civil government.....	5,000.00
Maintenance and repairs to means of transportation.....	11,114.45
Salaries, municipal police	5,534.55
Interpreters, spies and guides.....	11,336.13
Salaries, school teachers.....	18,259.75
Salaries, native scouts.....	103,459.14
Civil prison guard.....	1,422.66
Miscellaneous expenditures	83,276.20
Total.....	\$372,501.62

Statement of amounts expended from army funds during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, on account of structural water supply..... \$ 2,616.00

ENCLOSURE 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
(OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY.)

Iloilo, P. I., August 24, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Department of the Visayas,
Iloilo, Panay, P. I.*

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to the affairs of the Subsistence Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.

I was placed on duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the Visayas, and Depot Commissary, Iloilo, P. I., June 24, 1901, and during the six remaining days of the fiscal year was principally occupied in inventorying and receipting for the funds, property and stores for which my predecessor was accountable.

The records of this office have not been so kept that accurate statistics of stores received, issued, etc., can be given, but the facts shown indicate that the troops have been satisfactorily subsisted during the entire year. The chief difficulty has been with regard to the supply of fresh meat, upon which subject a report has been made to the Chief Commissary, Division of the Philippines, a copy of which is herewith furnished.

The losses of subsistence stores in the department have been as follows: Total amount of stores condemned, \$30,563.29; total amount short on invoices, \$7,183.20, presumably largely due to theft, but not shown by evidence; total amount of stores stolen, \$167.59; the total amount destroyed by fire, in an attack by insurgents on Tibiao, was \$5,599.59. Total, \$43,513.67. In the item of "condemned" the following stores show the greater percentage of loss: Fresh vegetables, candy, canned tomatoes and articles put up in glass.

A very marked decrease in loss is shown toward the latter part of the year, and I believe that this improvement will continue as a knowledge of the conditions here and proper ways to meet them become better known.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. STIVERS,
*Captain and Commissary, U. S. A.,
Chief Commissary.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
(OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY.)

Iloilo, P. I., August 22, 1901.

*The Chief Commissary,
Division of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:

In reply to letter from your office, dated August 14, 1901, referring to the supply of fresh beef in this department, I have the honor to report as follows:

At least one-half of the troops in the department are receiving little, if any, fresh beef, owing to the prevalence

of rhinderpest in many localities, and the total absence of beef cattle in others. The supply of cattle at any point has been very limited and will soon be exhausted, and, furthermore, I believe it to be inadvisable to further deplete, by slaughter for food, those animals that are now in fit condition to be retained for breeding purposes. At the best the quality of beef from native cattle is of a quality very inferior to that of the frozen beef from the United States or Australia, and the price is constantly increasing.

The following points in this department have ice plants, furnished and managed by the medical department:

Hoilo, Panay; Cebu, Cebu; Tacloban, Leyte; Catbalogan, Samar.

I am informed, however, by the Chief Surgeon, that their capacity is but little greater than is necessary to care for the stores of the hospitals, and possibly a sufficient quantity for sale to officers. At Cebu a cold-storage warehouse has been rented, with sufficient capacity for the full supply at that point, at \$700.00 per month, and approval was recommended in this office, under certain conditions, of the application for permission to renew the lease. This point, Cebu, is the only place in the department where sufficient cold-storage for beef now exists.

I do not believe it practicable or advisable to consider the establishment of cold-storage plants in this department until the conditions of these islands are more settled and the location of permanent garrisons finally determined.

I submit for your consideration the following suggestions as to supplying this department with frozen beef: That a beef-ship, so constructed as to be able to manufacture ice, and capable of being opened for delivery not less than twice daily, be stationed at this point, subject to the orders of the Chief Commissary, with a tender or launch capable of carrying frozen meat and the ice necessary for its transportation and storage, and the construction at the different coast stations of ice-boxes for the meat. The

method of supply to be as follows: The ship to make periodical and stated trips to the various points and deliver meat and ice. The details of this delivery can not be stated without knowledge of the capacity of the ship and its tender, but when that is known, can readily be arranged.

There are, approximately, 12,000 officers and men now in this department, of whom 10,342 are of the Regular Army. It is not believed that even by this method more than four-tenths or five-tenths fresh beef can be supplied to them, but if that can be accomplished it will be of great advantage.

I am unable to make any estimate of the probable cost of this method of supply, but it seems to be the only one practicable at the present time. In this way the cold-storage plant could be "movable," and could change station to the points to be supplied. There are few ports in this department where large ships can enter and unload without tenders or lighters. Cebu, I believe, is the only one of this class: hence the necessity for a tender, as suggested above. In many cases the tender could make the delivery, without moving the large ship.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that I have given this subject careful study and consideration since taking charge of this department, and that I have sought information on the various points from officers who know the conditions better than I do, and that the consensus of opinion is, that it is but a question of time when the supply of native beef will be exhausted, and that some method of supplying frozen meat must be adopted, and the method suggested is the best under existing conditions.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. STIVERS,

*Captain and Commissary, U. S. A.,
Chief Commissary.*

ENCLOSURE 4.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.
(OFFICE OF CHIEF PAYMASTER.)

Iloilo, P. I., September 12, 1901.

*Assistant Adjutant General,
Department of the Visayas,
Iloilo, Panay, P. I.*

SIR:

I have the honor to enclose annual report of disbursements by paymasters in the Department of the Visayas for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, and to ask that it take the place of the incomplete report forwarded last month. The failure to send a complete report last month was explained in a letter at that time. Hereafter the necessary data upon which to base the annual report will be found in this office, and there need be no delay in making it, as in this instance.

Major Gilbert left the department in March, 1901. Major Rees came to it in January, 1901, Major Sternberg left it in April, 1901, and Major Watrous came to it April 24, 1901.

Except in a very few cases, the troops of the department were promptly paid every two months during the year.

The excellent work done by Majors Sternberg, Gilbert and Rees, often under marked difficulties, entitles those officers and their clerks to great praise.

Very respectfully,

J. A. WATROUS,

*Major and Paymaster, U. S. A.,
Chief Paymaster.*

**Receipts and Disbursements by Major J. A. Watrous,
Paymaster, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster, Department of
the Visayas, viz:**

RECEIVED.	
Balance on hand April 20, 1901.....	\$ 226,296.08
Received from paymasters.....	185,606.34
Soldiers' deposits.....	18,576.75
A. P. collections.....	4,876.19
Total.....	\$ 435,345.36
DISBURSED.	
Disbursements.....	\$ 179,032.24
A. P. collections.....	4,876.19
Total.....	\$ 183,908.43
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....	251,436.93

**Receipts and Disbursements by Major W. W. Gilbert,
Paymaster, U. S. Army.**

RECEIVED.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....	\$ 57,388.06
Received from paymasters.....	578,908.93
Soldiers' deposits.....	99,817.29
A. P. collections.....	29,037.19
Total.....	\$ 705,161.47
DISBURSED.	
Disbursements.....	\$ 553,193.01
Transferred to paymasters.....	182,916.27
A. P. collections.....	29,037.19
Total.....	\$ 765,146.47
Balance on hand March 31, 1901.....	15.00

**Receipts and disbursements by Major Theodore Stern-
berg, U. S. Volunteers.**

RECEIVED.	
Balance on hand June 30, 1900.....	\$ 233,154.32
Received from paymasters.....	913,195.75
Soldiers' deposits.....	151,309.85
A. P. collections.....	41,348.94
Total.....	\$ 1,339,008.86
DISBURSED.	
Disbursements.....	\$ 1,084,603.31
Transferred to paymasters.....	210,304.53
A. P. collections.....	44,191.02
Total.....	1,339,008.86
No balance.	

Receipts and disbursements by Major H. L. Rees,
Paymaster, U. S. Army.

RECEIVED.	
Balance on hand January 1, 1901.....	\$ 59,710.54
Received from paymasters.....	556,843.36
Soldiers' deposits.....	60,141.64
A. P. collections.....	22,463.45
Total.....	\$ 705,158.99
DISBURSED.	
Disbursements.....	\$ 468,471.25
A. P. collections.....	23,066.55
Total.....	\$ 491,537.80
Balance on hand June 30, 1901.....	213,621.19

ENCLOSURE 5.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
(OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OFFICER.)

Iloilo, P. I., August 24, 1901.

The Adjutant General,

Department of the Visayas,

Iloilo, Panay, P. I.

SIR:

Pursuant to instructions from your office of the 22d instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations in this department from July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.

First Lieutenant R. H. Van Deman, 21st Infantry, Aide-de-Camp, performed the duties of Engineer Officer of the Department from July 1, 1900, to April 15, 1901, when he was relieved by First Lieutenant F. A. Thompson, 38th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, per Special Orders, 98, c. s., Headquarters Department of the Visayas. Lieutenant Thompson was relieved as Engineer Officer of the Department and the undersigned appointed, May 18, 1901, per General Orders, 41, c. s., Headquarters Department of the Visayas.

TOPOGRAPHICAL WORK.

First District. No report was received for the month of July from this district. For the month of August the Engineer Officer of the District reported that maps and

tracings of about twelve towns on the Island of Leyte had been completed. None of these maps or tracings have ever been received at this office, although repeated calls were made for them. During the same month a route sketch of a trail from Baybay to Abuyog, Leyte, made in obedience to an order of the Department Commander, was received. The information given on this sketch was very meagre and the sketch of very little value. A report was received for the month of September stating that no work had been done during that month, and since that date no reports have been received from this district.

In the month of May the Department Commander, then in Leyte, sent to this office a one-inch map of the Island of Leyte which had been prepared by the Engineer Officer of the District from field notes of officers and men of the 43d Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, with instructions that tracings and blue prints be made and furnished the new garrison of that island. Tracings were made of this map, but many errors were discovered in attempting to unite the different sheets. Prints have been made from these tracings and furnished to the troops now in the island with the request that the work be checked up and the results forwarded to this office as soon as possible. Up to the present time no work has been received.

Second District. Reports were received from this district for the months of August, September and October stating that no work had been done in this line. No reports for any other months in the year have been received.

Third District. Reports were received from this district for the months of July and August, 1900, and January, 1901, stating that no work had been done. A report for the months of November and December was received stating that a preliminary survey had been made, in connection with the construction of a telegraph line, of a trail from Ysabela to Guijulang, Negros. No sketch was made of this trail. No other reports were received from this district during the year.

Fourth District: The work in this district has been under the immediate charge of the Engineer Officer of the Department. Route sketches have been made throughout the Island of Panay of all the main roads and many of the trails. An excellent one-inch map of the island has been completed and sketches at a scale of three inches to the mile of all work done on the island are on file in this office. Descriptive reports of many of the roads and streams have also been received. The officers and men engaged on topographical work in this district have worked faithfully, and with excellent results. A great part of the work was done while active operations were being conducted and it is the only district in the department in which any satisfactory results have been obtained. The entire credit for this work is due to Captain R. H. Van Deman, 21st Infantry, who, as Engineer Officer of the Department, was untiring in his efforts on this work, the entire work having been completed during his tenure of office.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

First District. It is stated in an endorsement of the Chief Engineer of the Division in a letter from this office that the sum of about \$20,560.00, Mexican currency, was allotted for this work on the Island of Leyte. No reports have ever been received in regard to this matter, and it is not known in what way the money was expended or what was accomplished in that island.

Second District. Up to the 25th of April no money was allotted for this district. Estimates were called for, but were submitted in such form that they could not be utilized. No reports have been received, and it is not known whether any work in this line has been accomplished or not.

Third District. The remarks in regard to the Second District are equally applicable to this district.

Fourth District. Similarly to the topographical work, the work on roads and bridges in this district has been

under the immediate charge of the Engineer Officer of the Department except in the Province of Capiz and District of Concepción, where Captain O. E. Hunt, 18th Infantry, and First Lieutenant E. S. Walton, 18th Infantry, have been placed in charge of this work in their respective sections. The plans and estimates for the entire island were, however, prepared by Captain Van Deman.

In the Province of Iloilo, Island of Panay, the following work has been accomplished in this line: The bridge over the Iloilo River between Iloilo and Jaro has been entirely repaired. A new bridge has been built over the Iloilo River at Molo. Six bridges have been built on the Janiuay-Lambunao road. A bridge on the Cabatuan-Janiuay road and a bridge over the Aganan River at Pavia are in process of construction. The bridge on the Cabatuan-Janiuay road has been completed since the 30th of June. Considerable difficulty has been found in getting lumber of the requisite sizes for bridge work, the contractors stating that the loss of the cattle in the islands has delayed the delivery at the coast in a very marked degree.

No reports have been received of the work done in the Province of Capiz or District of Concepción, but work has been pushed in both of these sections.

The work on the repair of the Iloilo Bridge and the construction of the bridge at Molo was done under the supervision of the engineer officer, but was paid for by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. There is no record in this office of the amounts expended. The endorsement of the Chief Engineer of the Division, referred to above, states that \$20,000.00, Mexican currency, was allotted for general repairs to be made under the Chief Quartermaster of the Department. It is not known how much of this allotment was expended.

The total expenditures in the department for road and bridge work, exclusive of that expended in the Island of Leyte and that expended by the Chief Quartermaster of

the Department, during the fiscal year was \$21,636.72, Mexican currency.

SUNDRIES.

In addition to the above the following work has been done in this department: A sewer has been constructed through land belonging to the government near the custom house at this place. The old fort at this place has been repaired. Some work has been done in locating lines in the town of Iloilo and a survey has been made of a tract of land in the swamp near Iloilo to which claim is laid by Messrs. Warner, Barnes & Company.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SIMONS,
Captain, 6th Infantry,
Engineer Officer.

ENCLOSURE 6.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

(OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.)

Iloilo, Panay, P. I., July 10, 1901.

The Adjutant General,

Department of the Visayas.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit the following report as Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Visayas for the period commencing July 1, 1900, and ending July 1, 1901:

Chief Signal Officer, Department of the Visayas, from July 1, 1900, to July 13, 1900, Major George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

From July 13, 1900, to July 1, 1901, Captain Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Miles of line built from January 1 to July 1, 1900.....	627
" " " destroyed by insurgents from January 1 to July 1, 1900.....	66
" " " standing and in use July 1, 1900.....	561
Miles of cable laid from January 1 to July 1, 1900.....	80
Total miles of communication in the department on July 1, 1900.....	641
Miles of line built from July 1, 1900 to July 1, 1901.....	1,045
Miles of cable laid from " " " " " ".....	45
Total miles of line and cable put in from January 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901.....	1,797
Miles of line destroyed from January 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901...	237
Miles of line and cable standing and in use July 1, 1901...	1,494
Number of garrisons connected by wire January 1, 1900...	50
" " " " " " July 1, 1901.....	98
Number of company headquarters unconnected July 1, 1901, none.	

LOCATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS.

From July 1, 1900, to May 6, 1901, the Department of the Visayas consisted of those islands of the Visayan group, except Masbate and Samar, lying between parallels 12 and 9 north latitude and longitude 121° 45 min. east, and the Straits of Surigao.

On May 6, 1901, General Orders No. 90 added the Island of Samar to the department.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The Department is divided into four districts. The First, comprising the islands of Samar and Leyte; the Second, Cebu and its sub-district, Bohol; the Third, the Island of Negros, and the Fourth, the Island of Panay. From July 1, 1900, to May 16, 1901, signal officers and acting signal officers were assigned to duty in these military districts, and by the district commanders were assigned as signal officers on the district staff. At the time this was done it seemed to be the best arrangement under the conditions. All expenses incurred by the Signal Corps were paid by district quartermasters, who made requisition for the necessary amounts after consultation with the signal officers. At that time also it was necessary to get district headquarters in communication with their posts rather than to begin any comprehensive department system. This latter point, however, was always kept in view as well as

the fact that the department system on its completion would be an integral part of the division system. On January 1, 1901, an appropriation was obtained by the department signal officer, out of which all expenses for the maintenance and operation and construction of the Signal Corps lines could be paid, and on that date the signal officers of districts were virtually taken from the district staff by the following paragraph contained in Circular No. 5, dated Iloilo, February 19, 1901:

"Hereafter new lines will be erected in the various districts only after the approval of the Department Commander, and all orders for such lines will be forwarded to the Signal Officer of the District through the Chief Signal Officer of the Department."

The local work in all the districts had by this time been nearly completed and the order issued so that local work should not longer interfere with the general plan for the division communications. Signal work in the department is therefore at this time entirely in the hands of the Signal Corps, both financially and in its internal administration.

EXTERNAL AND INTER-ISLAND COMMUNICATIONS.

In the last annual report from this department, submitted by Major George P. Scriven, a very comprehensive description was given of the foreign cables in existence in the department, as well as the future plans for the development of complete communications in the department.

These plans have not been changed, and a brief recapitulation only need be given here. Iloilo is connected with Manila and with the Islands of Negros and Cebu by the cables of the Eastern, Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Company. As this company has chartered rights, it has been the policy of the government to increase rather than decrease their commercial business, and to make their cables, in reality, a part of the military system, paying them the established government rate instead of paralleling their

cables. This plan has been so rigidly adhered to that orders have been issued to all operators to refuse commercial business between points where the cable company could handle the message.*

This cable system between islands has been supplemented by a system of government cables connecting those islands to which the cable company has never laid cables. The department system became a part of the division system on the completion of the cable from Dumaguete to the Department of Mindanao and Jolo in January, 1901. Each separate island system has been installed so that when completed the circuits connecting the garrisons would make complete circles so that a single cut in the line at any point would not interfere with any station on the circuit. Reference to the map of the department, appended, will show this general scheme of circles nearly completed. Short lengths only remain to be put in on most of the islands. Visual signaling is, of course, uncertain, but where it has been necessary to use it, it has been more satisfactory than was anticipated. From July 1, 1900, to March 9, 1901, communication between Oriental Negros and the rest of the department was entirely by visual means, and Bohol, since its occupation, has been in connection only by heliograph and flash-lantern.

*HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE VISAYAS,
(OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.)

Iloilo, Panay, P. I., June 28, 1901.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 11.

It is the policy of the government to avoid interference with the commercial business of any existing telegraph or cable company in these islands. Purely military business may, of course, be forwarded over military lines between any two points. Commercial messages will not be accepted for transmission over the military lines between points where there are existing commercial lines. At present, this order affects the offices at Cebu and Bacolod, only. The messages between these two points for which tolls would be received will not be accepted by the military lines. This order also includes transfers from other islands. For example: A message from Leyte for Bacolod should be transferred to the cable company at Cebu if the sender has complied with their requirements, instead of being sent over the military line by way of Dumaguete.

(Signed) L. D. WILDMAN,
*Chief Signal Officer,
Department of the Visayas.*

The islands in the department are now connected with Manila as follows:

SAMAR: Government cable to Leyte; government cable from Leyte to Cebu; foreign cable, Cebu to Panay; foreign cable from Panay to Manila.

LEYTE: Government cable to Cebu; foreign cable from Cebu to Panay and foreign cable from Panay to Manila.

BOHOL: Heliograph to Cebu; foreign, Cebu to Panay; foreign cable, Panay to Manila.

CEBU: Foreign cable to Panay; foreign cable, Panay to Manila.

NEGROS: Foreign cable to Panay; foreign cable, Panay to Manila.

PANAY: Foreign cable to Manila.

On the event of injury to the cable from Cebu to Panay, no interruption would occur, as messages would be routed from Cebu to Negros (over government cable at Dumaguete) and from Negros to Panay by foreign cable. The reverse routing would be made with messages originating in Negros if the Negros-Panay cable were interrupted. On the division system, messages originating in the Department of Mindanao and Jolo are transmitted by government cable to Negros and then follow either of the routes through Cebu or Negros to Panay and from thence to Manila. In the separate islands the network of lines connecting the different garrisons is arranged to converge to the cable station on that island. In the immediate future, cables are planned to replace the visual signals between Bohol and Cebu and also to connect Catbalogan and Calbayog, on the Island of Samar, with the north coast of the Island of Leyte.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF LINES.

The operation and maintenance of the 1,797 miles of land lines and cables which have been built in the last eighteen months has been wonderfully successful considering the natural difficulties, geographically considered, and those difficulties which would naturally arise in time of war.

Exhibits C, D, E, F, and the complete description of the geographical conditions in the Island of Panay contained in the report of this department for the fiscal year ending July, 1900, show the natural obstacles which have been overcome in the actual building of these lines. A large part of the country is mountainous, covered with dense forests of bamboo and small trees interlaced with vines through which the trails have been obliterated, and intersected by numerous streams which are impassable in wet weather. Reference to the interruption sheet (Exhibits A and B) for the Islands of Panay and Negros, one peaceful, and the other in a state of active insurrection, will show the actual work required to maintain the lines after they have been erected. The growth of vegetation, the severe storms, the liability of poles to strokes of lightning, the sudden rises and swift currents of rivers, the absence of hardwood poles, falling trees and limbs, climbing vines, runaway cattle and careless wagon-drivers are all fruitful causes of interruption where there is no deliberate attempt on the part of man to destroy the lines. When in addition to the natural causes there is added the determined effort of a large body of men to destroy the communications, the task of maintaining them seems almost hopeless. Reference to the interruptions on the Island of Panay (Exhibit B) will show with what fidelity and promptness each break was repaired. The system by which a lineman and his escort were started from the nearest garrison to a break or cut has been almost perfect, and the promptness with which communications have been restored must have been discouraging to the insurgents. The thanks of the Chief Signal Officer is due to every lineman and soldier in the department. They have gone out without complaint at all hours of day and night. They have waded through mud and crossed swift streams; they have dug post-poles with their hands and cut poles with their bayonets, they have fought ambushed insurgents, and I do not know of a case where they have failed to do what they were sent to do. The native linemen deserve equal praise

I quote the following telegram from Lieutenant Wallace upon the situation: "The town is practically deserted. Our working party was fired upon yesterday almost within the city limits. The work required by them is beyond human endurance. Can I not have more men? Any kind of men will do. Have enough operators for the present. (Dated Tacloban)." By July 28th twenty-eight miles on the east coast had been completed, but Tacloban was as far from being connected with department headquarters as ever. In September an attempt was made to again connect Palo and Jaro, but by the time the line was completed the insurrection had broken out on the west coast near Ormoc where before that time there had been comparative peace. This outbreak carried with it the section from Ormoc to Jaro which had been built previously.

The section was then abandoned for the second time, but in October another attempt was made to connect Palo with Ormoc, which was successful, and the line was kept open for a short time by means of constant patrols. Alang-Alang was garrisoned solely to give an additional garrison on this line. The native repairmen at this time refused to work, and their places had to be filled by American linemen. There was nothing accomplished in this month except putting up another wire between Palo and Tacloban in order to avoid relaying.

In December the Ormoc-Cebu cable was grounded on the night of the 8th during a violent typhoon; it was probably broken by the American Gunboat "Isla de Cuba" dragging her anchor across it. As there were no outside connections without this cable, no attempt was made to reconstruct the line across the island. The constructing squad was, however, kept busy by the repairs which were necessary owing to the large number of cuts during this period. On the 1st of January there were eleven stations open, but communication between them was uncertain. The wire-cutting ceased, however, shortly after, and with

the exception of the country between Palo and Alang-Alang there was little trouble. In January little could be done, as all the troops were kept extremely busy. On the 3d of February, however, the Ormoc cable was repaired, and on March 2d all the lines in Leyte were connected, and Tacloban, for the first time, had regular service with its own stations and the outside world.

During March and April Lieutenant Wallace was badly handicaped on account of the fact that six of the men in his squad applied for examination for second lieutenantcies in the line and three or four of the six were absent most of these two months. He, however, started on the construction of the west coast line, which is to extend to Maasin, Hilongas, Sogod and Matalom. On April 29th the line had reached Baybay.

During the month of May it was necessary to suspend operations on account of lack of troops for escort, but work was recommenced south of Baybay about the 10th of June with two squads, and the line was finished to Maasin on July 4th, offices being opened at Inopocan and Matalom. These garrisons take all the operators that it is possible to spare for this district, and no more extensions will be made at present except branch telephone lines. All the company headquarters on Leyte are now connected and the necessity for more stations is not great. There has been little trouble from cuts on any line in Leyte since March, and it is to be hoped that the communication will be allowed to remain in the future, as repairs are extremely difficult to make on account of the small number of men for this duty and the nature of the country.

The amount of commercial work as well as government work on this island has been surprisingly large and will be increased as soon as the cable connects Catbalogan and Calbayog, on the west coast of Samar. This cable will land at Carigara or Barugo, which will necessitate making one of these stations a relay station with two operators.

Lieutenant Wallace has also been given charge of the Signal Corps work on the Island of Samar and an attempt will be made to reach Santa Rita by a land line from Tacloban. No other lines are contemplated at present in Samar, as the island is not sufficiently pacified to allow permanent lines to be constructed and there is not sufficient necessity for field lines to warrant them.

**Record of Events, Second District,
Island of Cebu.**

Signal officer from July 1, 1900, to May 18, 1901, First Lieutenant William E. Davies, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers. Acting Signal Officer from May 18, 1901, to July 1, 1901, Captain Frank McIntyre, 19th U. S. Infantry.

Miles of line built from January 1 to July 1, 1900.....	106
Miles of line destroyed by insurgents to July 1, 1900.....	none
Miles of line standing and in use July 1, 1900.....	106
Miles of line built from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901.....	169
Miles of line destroyed from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901.....	57
Miles of line standing and in use July 1, 1901.....	218
Number of garrisons connected by wire July 1, 1900.....	12
Number of garrisons connected by wire July 1, 1901.....	15

On the 1st of July, 1900, Lieutenant Davies was building lines south of Argao to connect the projected heliograph station with the station on the Island of Negros. There was much trouble in building this line on account of lack of transportation and natural disadvantages. This line was completed on July 20th, thirty-four and one-fourth miles having been constructed between July 1st and 20th. On July 22d regular messages were transmitted by flash-lantern and heliograph. This method of communication continued between two islands until the cable between Dumaguete and Oslob was laid. During this construction trip it rained at least once in every twenty-four hours. Three of the men returned to Cebu ill with fever and the rest had boils and the dobie itch. On August 12th the line connecting Guadeloupe with Cebu was finished.

On August 20th the line from Dumanjug to Balamban was started, and owing to bad roads, heavy rains and many accidents the line was not completed until September 24th.

On the way back to Cebu the Dumanjug line to Sibonga and from Sibonga to Argao was repaired, a distance of sixty-three miles. On October 18th Sergeant Ferd Hart became insane and two others were transferred to the hospital with dysentery. On November 1st the city telephone line was rebuilt with hardwood poles and a central station established. On December 4th seven miles of the most inaccessible part of the Balamban line was destroyed and a special squad was sent to repair it. The new lines were then awaiting the decision of the Chief Signal Officer on the subject of landing-places for the new cables. In January a line was started through the Bogo District on the northeast end of the island over bad country connected by trails only. This was more of an experiment than anything else, and permission was given to put telephones in towns garrisoned by native troops only. The expected has happened, and two of the telephones were used as targets by the insurrectos, and upon the withdrawal of the detachment at San Remigio this section was practically abandoned, although it is understood that the line is still intact with the exception of a few miles. On the 3d of February the Ormoc cable was repaired, a time-ball for ships in the harbor erected at Fort San Pedro and changes made in the Cebu office. Six hundred iron poles were received from the "Burnside" and an expedition started to rebuild the line from Cebu to Argao with those poles. Six hundred more were received later, and the line is now a strictly permanent one from Cebu to Oslob. This makes connection with Manila almost certain, providing the cables are not disturbed, from as far south as Jolo. There have been many interruptions due to the insurgents, and it has taken much hard work to preserve the lines. Lieutenant Davies himself was wounded in the shoulder on March 3d while in command of the advance guard in an attack upon an insurgent stronghold in the mountains. There were about thirty-five rifles and three small cannon in the barrio and Lieutenant Davies was shot in the first volley, the ball

passing through the left arm, missing the bone by a fraction of an inch. Private Reelhorn, of the Cebu detachment, was taken ill with dysentery on January 1st, and died on the Hospital Ship "Relief" on the 12th of February. On March 9th the Signal Corps Cableship "Burnside" completed laying a cable from Dumaguete, Negros, to Oslob, Cebu; it was no longer necessary to use the heliograph station at Amblan and Sambuan, and that portion of the line in Cebu from Oslob to Sambuan was abandoned. Men were scarce, and no attempt was made to recover the wire, and a large part of it still remains in fair condition; it is probable however, that there will be no future use for it.

The through line from Cebu to Oslob, which is used in connection with the cable to Negros, Mindanao and Jolo, has not been interrupted since the iron poles were put in, and is as strong as it can be made; it is the most important stretch of line in the department. Cebu, like the rest of the department, has been under-manned, and the hard work has resulted in more sickness than on any island of the group, but it is hoped that the fighting will soon be over so that the lines can be maintained under peace conditions.

**Record of Events, Second Sub-District,
Island of Bohol.**

Acting Signal Officer from July 1, 1900, to March 18, 1901, First Lieutenant Frederick S. Young, 44th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; from March 18, 1901, to July 1, 1901, First Lieutenant J. H. Bradford, 19th Infantry, U. S. A.

[illegible]

In July this island was in a state of profound peace and the lines had reached Tubigon on the north and Tagbilaran on the south. They were carried along evenly as

far as Ubay on the northeast coast until August 21st. At this time signs of disturbance commenced to show themselves, and from that time on there has been much trouble. Only a very small force could be spared for this island, and the four signalmen under charge of Sergeant Carson were compelled to rely largely upon native linemen, whom they themselves had trained. On September 10th, about the time the insurrection broke out on the adjacent coast of Leyte, one native lineman with his tools was captured and probably killed, and on October 15th two more met the same fate. A fourth was captured a short time after, and it became very difficult to obtain natives for that work. There was much cutting during all this time, and as the line had practically been extended as far as necessary, no new building was done. On December 16th the line between Ubay and Jagna having been cut, a detachment of twenty men under Captain Anderson was sent to escort Corporal Wilson, Signal Corps, U. S. A., who had charge of that district. While passing through a deep rock cut they were attacked by three hundred bolomen. The enemy came in from the front and rear and down the sides of the cut. Two men were instantly killed. One died in ten minutes, and two, including Corporal Wilson, died the next day at Jagna; others were wounded. Nineteen of the enemy were counted dead, four of whom were killed by Corporal Wilson, who was slightly in advance. He himself received nine bolo wounds. The line was cut ten different times during this month and sixty poles were cut down. The garrison shortly after this was withdrawn from Ubay, and on the discharge of Sergeant Mack three men only remained to do the work, as another man could not be spared at that time.

After February there was less trouble for a time. On account of the heliograph at Loon, another man was added, and the island remains at this date with four men.

The heliograph and flash-lantern communications established by Major Scriven have continued to work satisfactorily,

although, of course, with less certainty than a cable. Cables, however, were more necessary in other places, and Bohol has been left with visual and telephonic communications for the present. The cable will probably land at Loon, and as soon as it is established the telephone system on Bohol will be changed to telegraph.

During the month of May and June there has been no regular reports on the condition of the lines and communications in the islands owing to the fact that the insurgents have again appeared in force, and the small number of garrisons are very busy in their legitimate work. The Acting Signal Officer, Lieutenant J. H. Bradford, jr., summed up the situation in a few words as follows: "Two native linemen were captured by the insurgents on May 6th; ten miles of line destroyed and carried away near Jagna May 10th; five miles destroyed and carried away near Maribejoc on the 15th and about ten miles more between Loon and Tubigon on the same day.

"No effort has been made to re-establish communication, as sufficient troops could not be spared for this work."

From unofficial sources I have learned that Loon has been in communication with both Tubigon and Tagbilaran since that date, but that the line was immediately cut in another place. The summing up at the head of this record of events may not, therefore, be accurate as to the miles of line standing and the number of garrisons connected on July 1, 1901. As soon as more troops are sent to Bohol and active operations commenced it will be a matter of only a few days to restore these small stretches of line. I have therefore counted them as still existing.

The line on Leyte is now down to Maasin, which is directly opposite the town of Ubay in Bohol, and in my plan for the complete connections in this department I have included a cable between these two places in order to complete the circle embracing Cebu, Leyte and Bohol. It is not possible to use heliograph or lantern between

these points at present, as there is an island of elevated land in the direct line of sight. This island is a comparatively easy one on which to build lines, for timber is plenty, roads more than fair, and all of them along the shore, so that material can be distributed by the boats.

Record of Events, Third District, Negros.

Signal Officer from January 1, 1901, to July 1, 1901,
Lieutenant Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Officer, U. S. A.

Miles of line built from January 1 to July 1, 1900.....	150
Miles of line destroyed by insurgents from January 1 to July 1, 1900.....	none
Miles of line standing and in use July 1, 1900.....	150
Miles of line built from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901.....	191
Miles of line destroyed from July 1, 1900, to July 1, 1901.....	none
Miles of line standing and in use July 1, 1901.....	341
No. of garrisons connected by wire July 1, 1900.....	12
No. of garrisons connected by wire July 1, 1901.....	18

On account of the comparatively peaceful conditions which have existed on this island, the record of events is not filled with murder and sudden death, and for the same reason more actual line-building has been accomplished than in any other district except Panay. July opened with the line connecting Dumaguete and Bais under construction, in charge of Sergeant Collins and four men. This line was completed to Bais on July 31st, and Dumaguete was put in connection with department headquarters by means of heliograph and flash-lantern stations at Amblan and Sambuan, connecting the main system in Cebu. On reaching Bais it was decided to place a garrison at Gui-julngan on that coast and to extend the line to that point. Escalante on the north line and Danao, its seaport, had been reached on July 3d. On account of the roundabout way partly over commercial lines by which it was necessary to send messages from the district headquarters to these stations on the west coast, it was decided to extend the coast lines by going through the pass connecting the east and west coasts or else by way of Escalante.

The second method would necessitate a very long circuit, and it was therefore decided to run the line

through the pass from Isabela to Guijulangán, a distance of thirty miles. Lieutenant Clifton was ordered to put it in without delay. Material was sent to Isabela and an expedition was started, composed of Lieutenant Clifton, Signal Corps, Lieutenant Peyton, 6th Infantry, six Signal Corps men, eight engineers, fifteen men of the 6th Infantry, eighteen pack animals and a guide. "The first day from Isabela" (I quote from Lieutenant Clifton's report) "we entered a forest at 2 p. m., and did not come out till 3 p. m. the next day. It was very dense, the trail so narrow that we had difficulty in getting packs through, and so steep that we had reached 2,000 feet in altitude six hours after starting, while frequent stops had to be made to cut footholds for the animals. During the next day's march a native living on the trail said that it was impassable for animals beyond that point. A side trail, however, leading to San José was followed, and that point reached in five days from Isabela. The last three were ones of continual climbing up and sliding down again over almost perpendicular mountains. Six of the pack animals had died. The people at Guijulangán informed me that the pass over which I had just come was never used with animals, but that there was a trail between Valle Hermosa and Castellana. The Chief Signal Officer was informed of the situation and immediately ordered the line to be extended to Valle Hermosa on the east coast and from there to Castellana by what was called 'Volcano Pass.'

"This change upset all previous distributions of material, and the illness of two men from fever, the death of six carabaos and a delay of ten days was caused by the attempt to follow a trail reported to be in fair condition. It was desired to get through that section of the country with all possible speed and the march back to Castellana was ordered over the volcano trail, as it was thought better to rely upon our own observations than upon reports, in the future. Castellana was reached again over this route on November 20th, much of the marching being done by night as

well as by day. During this time Sergeant Collins on the east coast was building as rapidly as could be done with one Signal Corps man and native labor and was directed to have the line in Valle Hermosa by the evening of December 12th. On November 24th, supplies had been moved back to Castellana and the line was commenced to Valle Hermosa. From then until the 13th of December many difficulties were overcome, and an excellent line put up. On the same day that the squad arrived at Valle Hermosa, Sergeant Collins came in with the line two days ahead of time, having put up five miles of line on the last day. As soon as the instrument was connected, the completion of the line was reported to the Department Signal Officer and the Adjutant General, over the new line. The commanding general immediately sent a telegram from Iloilo to Dumaguete over this route and received an answer in three hours. Since that time there has been little trouble on the line. Lieutenant Clifton deserves much credit for overcoming discouraging conditions and for getting the line through for the 15th of the month, at which time I had promised it to the Chief Signal Officer of the Division.

Sergeant Collins is entitled to much praise for the way he handled the situation on the east coast with insufficient men and badly-distributed material. During the time Lieutenant Clifton was absent on this line, the north lines were repaired, larger and higher poles erected over navigable rivers and the line to Escalante put in good order by Sergeant Tracy. In February the city telephone system of Bacolod was changed to hardwood poles and repairing done on the lines from Bacolod to Jimamailan, and in April the line was extended thirty-two miles from this point to Isio on the west coast. During the latter part of the year there has been much change in the stations of the troops on Negros owing to the fact that the regulars which had been stationed on Negros were needed to replace volunteer regiments on other islands in the department. These changes left some of the stations without

troops, which consequently had to be closed, and put troops at stations where there was no office, which made it necessary to open one. At present, however, the disposition of troops is probably settled, and there will be no necessity for further changes for some time to come. Every company headquarters is connected.

Lieutenant Clifton was ordered to change his headquarters from Bacolod to Dumaguete, and did so on May 15th. This was done so that he could control the Mindanao and Cebu cables more advantageously. The chief operator, however, remains in Bacolod, at district headquarters. At the present time the No. 14 wire through the "Volcano Pass" is being replaced with No. 9. When this is finished, the lines on Negros will be in thoroughly good condition and there should be few interruptions on the system. As soon as it is possible to put more men on Negros, a small stretch between San Carlos and Escalante will be filled in, in order to complete the circle planned for the north half of the island. The southwestern coast will probably never be connected, as the country is bad and the towns small, far apart and without garrison. In Negros, as in Panay, the immediate work of the future will consist of short telephone lines from already established telegraph stations.

Record of Events, Fourth District, Island of Panay.

Signal Officer from July 12, 1900, to November 12, 1900, First Lieutenant L. D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers.

From November 12, 1900, to May 15, 1901, First Lieutenant Victor Shepherd, Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers.

From May 15 to July 1, 1901, Captain Leonard D. Wildman, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Miles of line built from January 1 to July 1, 1900	306
" " " destroyed by insurgents from January 1 to July 1, 1900,	51
" " " standing and in use July 1 1900,	255

This system has been gradually increased to its present number of subscribers, as shown in the directory submitted as Appendix No. 1. The work was all done by the first sergeant of the company, the company clerk, the cook and the invalids. The system as now established has twenty-four wires, none of which is overcrowded, and is giving excellent service. A circular letter is sent to all the subscribers as is considered necessary, with the request that complaints or suggestions for improvement of the service be endorsed thereon. A few expressions from the March letter are herewith quoted: "The present service is satisfactory to this office. (Signed) Chief Quartermaster." "The telephone service has been very satisfactory. (Signed) Commanding Officer, St. Augustine Barracks." "The service has been very satisfactory to this office. (Signed) Provost Marshal." "The telephone service has been most satisfactory to this office. (Signed) Captain of the Port." The only complaints received were in regard to occasional delays in answering at the central office. These delays, upon investigation, were found to have been caused by the fact that at the time of the call the operator at the switch-board was writing a message from dictation for transmission over the telegraph lines. Steps were immediately taken to minimize these delays, and since that time there have been no complaints. It takes the entire time of one man to keep the telephones and their connections in order, as dry batteries deteriorate very rapidly in this climate and wet batteries need constant attention on account of rapid evaporation and the corrosion of their terminals.

Outside of the occupied towns the island remained in the same disturbed state during the months of September, October and November, 1900. Reference to the interruption sheet appended to this report will show with what difficulty the existing lines were maintained during that period. The work of repairing breaks, keeping up supplies, and furnishing the necessary guard was very

trying to all concerned, and the thanks of the Chief Signal Officer is due to the officers of the line stationed at the different posts along the route for their uniform willingness and promptness in granting requests for guard and transportation whenever called upon. There were times during these months when it was necessary to call for a new guard before the one previously sent out had returned to its station. A number of the officers of the 26th U. S. Volunteer Infantry were experienced in telegraph work and took a great deal of interest in the lines. Among these should be mentioned Lieutenant Max Wagner, who was killed by the insurgents near Pavia while making an inspection of the line at the request of the Chief Signal Officer. On the arrival of the 38th Volunteer Infantry, in December, a number of small columns were sent out to clean up the strongholds of the enemy. More Signal Corps men also were received at this time, and signalmen were detailed with each column in the field. The columns were also supplied with flags, heliographs, rockets and field-glasses from this depot.

In each case favorable reports of the signal work were received. The concerted movement of the troops commenced on December 10th, and on December 11th Lieutenant Shepherd and seven men, with all the necessary material, were dispatched to rebuild the lines and to re-establish communications as fast as the movements of the troops would allow. Lieutenant Shepherd established an office at Passi a few hours behind the arrival of the troops at that point and immediately applied for guard to rebuild the fourteen miles between Passi and Dumarao so that the north and south halves of the island should be again united. The country between these two points had not been cleaned out by the troops and was presumably full of insurgents who had retreated before the advancing columns. The attention of the department commander was called to the small number in this guard, and an

order was sent to the commanding officer at Passi to increase it to not less than fifteen men. Lieutenant Shepherd had, however, already started, and in two days had re-established communication over fourteen miles of territory. He reported from beyond Passi at 11 o'clock at night that he had just raised Capiz, and word was immediately sent to the commanding general, who was waiting to communicate with the commanding officer of that district. In this section the wire had been pulled from the poles for long distances, and even after communication was established it was necessary to spend several days in putting the line into thoroughly good condition. In many places the wire was found standing for one or two miles, but in such condition that its repair was more difficult than actual construction would have been. Linemen and operators to maintain this portion of the line were left in that section, and Lieutenant Shepherd was then ordered to proceed to Pototan and build a line from there to Banate through Barotac Nuevo and Anilao. Upon application to the commanding officers of these places it was found that no guard could be furnished at that time. It was, however, very important for the co-operation of the troops in the field that this line be established, and the commanding general ordered the Chief Signal Officer to collect what available men could be found at the several posts from Iloilo to Pototan and to proceed with the construction. The Chief Signal Officer arrived at Barotac on December 29th with four men from Pototan. Their services, however, could not be spared and they returned to their station that night.

Lieutenant Shepherd had completed two and a half miles of line from Barotac without guard, and as men could not be spared from that place and there was material at Banate, it was decided to push through with an escort of six men, who were to return to Barotac the next day. The distance was but thirteen miles. It required fifteen carabao carts to carry our supplies, and but eight of the thirteen miles were accomplished on the first day owing to

the necessity for re-building seven bridges and unloading the carts many times for bad mudholes. We therefore camped for the night at Anilao, which had been entirely burned, with the exception of the church. An attack was expected that night, for we were in the heart of the region to which a great number of the insurrectos had escaped, and had received a warning that the line would not be allowed to go through. The attack did not materialize, and Banate was reached the next day at noon. Work was immediately commenced back toward Barotac, and the next morning the Barotac guard was escorted to within sight of Barotac by twelve men from Banate, who returned and joined our party as its guard. The line was completed on the afternoon of January 6th, the guard having been sent back to Banate that morning with the expectation that the guard from Barotac would come out for us on that day, as had been planned. Other arrangements, however, made this impossible, and although there were many shots fired in the distance our small party was not interfered with, although without guard. There are two navigable rivers on this line, which were spanned by high poles to permit the passage of lorchas. The detachment then repaired the line from Barotac to Iloilo, which was reached on January 9th.

In the construction of this line, No. 9 wire was strung and hardwood poles used, although it was necessary in some cases to haul them for three miles through mud and water. This line has been cut but twice between Barotac and Banate, but has been interfered with times innumerable between Pototan and Barotac. At one place are the stumps of eight different poles which were set within a radius of twenty feet and cut down by the insurgents.

This is near a trail leading into the mountains over which the insurrectos pass in order to reach the rice country. Between December 7th and 25th the lines between Capiz and Iloilo, including all the branches, were thoroughly

repaired by a squad of invalids and natives and put in such good condition that no leaks could be detected. On the 27th of January active operations were inaugurated in Antique Province and it was deemed advisable to try to get into communication by permanent lines with the west coast. Company I of the 6th Infantry was detailed to the Chief Signal Officer to act as escort, and the steamship "El Cano" was turned over to carry the material and men for distribution wherever it was considered most advisable to land. No instructions were given beyond the order to build the line. It was intended to land forty men at Tiohas with material to build twenty miles of line, and to send the remainder of the company to the other side of the pass with the rest of the material and rations.

This detachment was also to scout through the pass and the surrounding country for ten miles in all directions and to employ natives to cut poles and distribute them as far as possible into the pass. The Tiohas Pass was chosen as the route from the east coast to the west coast on account of its shorter distance and because the most active operations had taken place in that vicinity.

A few days before this a mounted detachment of sixty men from the 38th Infantry had been attacked while crossing this pass and had been obliged to keep up a running fight for several hours, in which several men were killed or captured. On reaching the vicinity of Tiohas in the "El Cano" the high surf compelled us to land at San Joaquin, eight miles below, where forty men and supplies intended for Tiohas were disembarked in very rough water. Our only bundle of shovels was lost overboard in the transfer. The "El Cano" was then sent to Guintas on the west coast in charge of Sergeant White, but was compelled to land at San José and transfer all property for Guintas on sleds. Shovels were improvised from bamboo, and on the morning of the 28th the line was commenced

from the office at San Joaquin, which had been changed from telephone to telegraph the night before.

It was thought that the eight miles from San Joaquin to Tiolas which remained from the line which previously existed, could be repaired and used. The poles, however, which were not rotten had been so hacked by bolos that an entirely new line was found necessary. The entire equipment of the guard, nine hundred rations and twenty miles of material, also had to be transported to Tiolas. Carts could not be used over the last three miles of this road. The construction party, with a guard of ten men, reached San Roque the first night and took the wire one mile into the pass at the end of the second day, coming back to Tiolas the second night. On this night a runner reported to the commanding officer at San Joaquin at two o'clock that 150 men had attacked the signal party and completely annihilated it. This report caused some anxiety in Iloilo until we announced our presence on the wire the next morning. The foundation for the report lay, as I afterward learned, in the intention of an armed party of insurrectos to surprise us in the guise of cargadores and bull drivers. I had ordered the presidente of Tiolas to furnish me with 100 natives. He came to me at 7 o'clock and said he had sent to the neighboring towns for men and requested permission to bring them into camp about midnight. I refused this permission and told him they could camp on the opposite side of the river when they arrived and that any attempt to cross the river would be considered a sufficient excuse for the guard to fire. The next morning the presidente led in but twenty men, saying he could not get the rest.

I immediately sent a guard into town and rounded up every available man, including the presidente, and leaving twenty men to garrison the camp, and guard the supplies, started through the pass. We put up five miles of line and transported all the supplies a mile beyond the wire,

camping on the outskirts of the barrio of Potogo. Every man from Tiolas was paid off and sent away from camp that night. The presidente of Potogo was then informed that 100 men would be necessary at daylight the next morning, and anyone approaching within 500 yards of the camp before that time would be shot and the town would also be burned. He informed me, upon hearing this, that ten men armed with rifles had gone down the river two hours previously and that he could only be responsible for the inhabitants of his own town. I still insisted that I would burn the town if we were molested, without his having given us twenty minutes' warning in person. There was no attack that night. The next day five miles more were constructed and the same warnings and requisitions were made on the presidente of Domon. Up to this point the line had been of No. 14 wire strung on hardwood poles. From Domon to Apdo the trail was exceedingly bad, through a country covered with a dense growth of bamboo. Insulated wire tied to insulators, and hardwood poles were used. The distance covered was about three miles.

On the 6th day Guintas was reached, which is the western terminal of the pass. A detachment of twenty men was then sent back to Tiolas and the men and material previously sent to Guintas on the "El Cano" were used to build into San José.

Messages had been sent to the heads of all barrios and towns on the road that every pole of the old line which they had permitted to be destroyed must be replaced with a new pole before my arrival or I would take every shade tree in the place. I found that my orders had been obeyed only through the small stretches covered by the actual house line of the barrios. Finding this to be the case, I sent squads of five men to all the barrios ordering them to turn every available man into the mountains to cut and cut poles, as the country between Guintas and San José contained nothing but coconut trees. By this means we

were able that day to put up nine and one-half miles of the best line in the island between the hours of daylight and 9 o'clock in the evening, at which hour the office was cut in at San José and the line reported finished to the commanding general at Iloilo.

The return to Guintas was made the next day, and a squad of ten men cut every growing tree and bush within ten feet of the wire on either side. The next day, with twenty men, we marched back to Tiolas, cleaning up a few places I had not been able to inspect, and on the 10th day I arrived in San Joaquin, having completed thirty-one miles of line.

Company I was returned to its company commander the next day and the Signal Corps squad repaired the line from San Joaquin to Iloilo. When this line from San Joaquin to San José was commenced it was thought that it would not be allowed to stay up. It was practically a "feeler" before starting to run to Pandan on the west coast and from there to Calivo. At the end of a month, however, it was seen that peace conditions were approaching, for negotiations were entered into with the insurgent officers on the west coast. Lieutenant Shepherd was dispatched on March 7th with instructions to proceed at once to San José and to build as rapidly as possible as far as Colasi, near which point the insurgent officers and their troops were supposed to be. His squad consisted of six men, three of whom were operators taken from other stations and who were to be left at Bugason, Tibiao and Colasi. An amount of material largely in excess of what would be needed to complete this line was taken with Lieutenant Shepherd, to be left at Colasi for future use. The line was completed to Bugason on March 15th, to Tibiao on March 23d, and to Colasi on March 26th. The distance was fifty-seven and one-half miles. When it is considered that all brackets were wired to the poles, that all poles on corners were securely guyed and that poles were scarce, it will be seen that the work was remarkably rapid.

On March 21st Colonel Scott held a conference with General Fullon near Bugason, and on that date the wire was run in to his camp and communication established with Iloilo. This was the result desired.

The instruments were kept on the line and the General notified within fifteen minutes after the surrender occurred. It was an extremely rapid piece of work, and Lieutenant Shepherd deserves all the credit. On reaching Colasi Lieutenant Shepherd was ordered to proceed to Pandan, and arrived there, a distance of twenty-two miles, on April 5th. From Pandan, Lieutenant Shepherd came back to Iloilo by land from San José, repairing the line the entire distance. This squad was immediately sent out again on the north line as far as Janiway, replaced the telegraph instrument and repaired the line to Iloilo. On April 26th the same squad put up a telephone line between Alimodian, San Miguel and Leon, a distance of ten miles. On the 27th of April, Sergeant Shivers and four Signal Corps men, with necessary material, were sent by boat to Calivo, on the north coast, to connect Legatic, Calivo and Ibajay with the west coast system by way of the Pandan Pass. This line was completed on May 22d, and the office at Pandan changed from telephone to telegraph. This change cut out the telephone office at Subaste, which was not important enough for a telegraph operator. This west coast line is the longest on the island and the business from twenty-one offices is carried by it. In order to relieve the pressure and to avoid the necessity for putting up a double wire, work was immediately commenced on a telephone wire which, when completed, will connect all the garrisons on the west coast and take the local business from the telegraph wire. This line, on July 1st, had been completed from Colasi to Pandan and from Colasi to Tibiao, while material had been shipped for building from Valderrama to Bugason and from Bugason to Patnongan. This telephone line was put up by the infantry officers at the different garrisons on the west

coast because there were no Signal Corps linemen available. On June 20th work was commenced on a telephone line connecting the telegraph office, Capiz Province, with the garrisons at Signa and Mambusao. This line was finished under the direction of Sergeant Ryan on June 28th. Material has been shipped for a telephone line to connect Calivo and Malinao, which will finish up the necessary lines on the Island of Panay. Many repairs have been necessary during the year, and a squad is kept constantly in the field making more extensive repairs than the single linemen on the sections can manage.

During May and June nearly every mile of line on the entire island has been gone over and put in thorough condition for the rainy season.

During the heavy rain and wind storm on the night of July 2d there was not a single disturbance to the communications on the Island of Panay. In the near future it will probably be necessary to replace some of the more unimportant telegraph offices with telephone service, for the operators are needed at other points in the department. These changes, however, will not affect the general system. From the present indications, no new garrisons of importance will be established for some time to come, and the remainder of the work will consist in keeping up the repairs made necessary by falling trees, rotten poles, rusty wire, wind storms, and floods.

STATIONS OPENED IN LEYTE SINCE JULY 1, 1900, WITH DATES
OF OPENING.

1. Abuyog.....	July 31, 1900.
2. Alang-Alang.....	October 23, 1900.
3. Baybay.....	April 27, 1901.
4. Barugo.....	July 10, 1900.
5. Carrizara.....	July 7, 1900.
6. Dagami.....	August 5, 1900.
7. Dulag.....	July 29, 1900.
8. Inopocan.....	June 28, 1901.
9. Matalom.....	July 5, 1901.
10. Palo.....	July 20, 1900.
11. Macajilla.....	April 30, 1901.
12. Maasin.....	July 8, 1901.
13. Tanauan.....	July 28, 1900.
14. Tolosa.....	December 17, 1900.
15. Caridad.....	April 30, 1901.

SUMMARY.

Stations open July 1, 1900.....	3
Stations added since July 1, 1900	15
Total open this date.....	18

STATIONS OPEN THIS DATE.

1. Abuyog.....	X
2. Alang-Alang.....	X
3. Barugo.....	O
4. Baybay.....	X
5. Caridad.....	O
6. Carlisara.....	XO
7. Dagami.....	O
8. Dulag.....	X
9. Matalom.....	X
10. Maasin.....	X
11. Inopocan.....	X
12. Ormoc.....	X
13. Jaro.....	XO
14. Macajilla.....	O
15. Tolosa.....	O
16. Tanauan.....	XO
17. Tacloban.....	XO
18. Palo.....	X

Note: (X) Telegraph (O) Telephone.

STATIONS OPENED IN CEBU SINCE JULY 1, 1900, WITH DATES OF OPENING.

1. Balamban.....	September 14, 1900.
2. Bogo.....	February 13, 1901.
3. Dalaguete.....	April 3, 1901.
4. Guadalupe.....	August 12, 1900.
5. Marivalles.....	February 13, 1901.
6. Malagasi.....	February 13, 1901.
7. Oslob.....	March 14, 1900.
8. Sambuan.....	July 27, 1900.
9. San Nicolas.....	July 1, 1900.
10. San Remigio.....	February 16, 1901.
11. Talisay.....	May 12, 1901.

STATIONS CLOSED.

1. Bogo.....	March 3, 1901.
2. Consolación.....	July 30, 1900.
3. El Pardo.....	May 28, 1901.
4. Guadalupe.....	May 28, 1901.
5. Malagasi.....	March 3, 1901.
6. Marivalles.....	March 3, 1901.
7. San Remigio.....	March 3, 1901.
8. Sambuan.....	March 9, 1901.

SUMMARY.

Stations open July 1, 1900.....	12
Stations added since July 1, 1900.....	11
Stations closed since July 1, 1900.....	8
Total open this date.....	15

STATIONS OPEN THIS DATE.

1. Cebu.....	X
2. Compostela.....	O
3. Argao.....	X
4. Balamban.....	O
5. Danao.....	O
6. Dumanjug.....	X
7. Carcar.....	O
8. Dalaguete.....	X
9. Liloan.....	X
10. Oslob.....	X
11. Naga.....	X
12. Mandaue.....	O
13. Talisay.....	O
14. San Nicolas.....	O
15. Sibonga.....	X

STATIONS OPENED IN BOHOL SINCE JULY 1, 1900, WITH DATES OF OPENING.

1. Guindulman.....	August 11, 1900.
2. Lila.....	July 10, 1900.
3. Loay.....	July 20, 1900.
4. Loboc.....	May, 1900.
5. Ubay.....	August 21, 1900.

STATIONS CLOSED.

1. Ubay.....	December 16, 1900.
2. Guindulman.....	December 16, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Stations open July 1, 1900.....	3
Stations added since July 1, 1900.....	5
Stations closed since July 1, 1900.....	2
Total open this date.....	6

STATIONS OPEN THIS DATE.

1. Tubigon.....	O
2. Laon.....	O
3. Tagbilaran.....	O
4. Jagna.....	O
5. Loboc.....	O
6. Loay.....	O

Note: -(O) Telephone.

STATIONS OPENED IN NEGROS SINCE JULY 1, 1900, WITH DATES OF OPENING.

1. Amblan.....	August 12, 1900.
2. Bais.....	August 29, 1900.
3. Dumaguete.....	August 12, 1900.
4. Escalante.....	July 5, 1900.
5. Guijulangon.....	November 17, 1900.
6. Kabandulan.....	May 31, 1901.
7. San Carlos.....	February 7, 1901.
8. Manjuyod.....	October 6, 1900.
9. Valladolid.....	May 11, 1901.

10. Iloilo	April 19, 1901.
11. Valle Hermosa	December 14, 1900.
12. La Carlota re-opened	June 4, 1901.

STATIONS CLOSED.

1. Amblan	March 9, 1901.
2. La Carlota	May 11, 1901.
3. Jimamallan	May 31, 1901.
4. Manjuyod	October 16, 1900.
5. San Enrique	May 31, 1901.
6. Seravia	July 31, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Stations open July 1, 1900	12
Stations added since July 1, 1900	12
Stations closed since July 1, 1900	6
Total open this date	18

STATIONS OPEN THIS DATE.

1. Escalante	X
2. Bacolod	X
3. Bais	X
4. Binalbagan	X
5. Cadiz Nuevo	X
6. Guljungan	X
7. Isabela	X
8. Iloilo	X
9. La Carlota	X
10. La Castellana	X
11. San Carlos	X
12. Silay	X
13. Valle Hermosa	X
14. Cabancalan	X
15. Valladolid	X
16. Dumaguete	X
17. Manapla	X
18. Bogo	O

Note: (X) Telegraph (O) Telephone.

STATIONS OPENED ON PAXAY SINCE JULY 1, 1900, WITH DATES OF OPENING.

1. Almodlan	Apr. 24, 1901.	14. Lucena	Aug. 1, 1900.
2. Anlao	Jan. 20, 1901.	15. Lemung River	Dec. 18, 1900.
3. Antique	Feb. 17, 1901.	16. Mambusao	July 1, 1901.
4. Banate	Jan. 6, 1901.	17. Molo	Aug. 16, 1900.
5. Barotac Nuevo	Jan. 3, 1901.	18. Oton	Dec. 1, 1900.
6. Barotac Viejo	Feb. 20, 1901.	19. Pandan	Apr. 8, 1901.
7. Bugason	Mar. 17, 1901.	20. Passi	Dec. 16, 1900.
8. Calvo	May 22, 1901.	21. San José	Feb. 5, 1901.
9. Colasi	Mar. 27, 1901.	22. Sibulan	Feb. 20, 1901.
10. Dao (Antique)	Mar. 1, 1901.	23. Sigma	July 10, 1901.
11. Dingle	Jan. 16, 1901.	24. Sebaste	Apr. 8, 1901.
12. Dueñas	Dec. 20, 1900.	25. San Miguel	Apr. 24, 1901.
13. Ibajay	May 22, 1901.	26. Tibiao	Mar. 25, 1901.

STATIONS CLOSED.

1. Dueñas.....	January 10, 1901.
2. Lucena.....	November 1, 1900.
3. Lemung River.....	December 20, 1900.
4. Pavla.....	July 2, 1901.
5. Maasin Outpost	June 2, 1901.
6. Antlao.....	June 4, 1901.

SUMMARY.

Stations open July 1, 1900.....	21
Stations added since July 1, 1900.....	26
Stations closed since July 1, 1900.....	6
Total open this date.....	41

STATIONS OPEN THIS DATE. PANAY.

1-X-O. Hollo.	15-X-O-Jaro.	28-O-Antique.
2-X-Cabiao.	16-O-Molo.	29-O-Sibalom.
3-X-Dao.	17-X-Oton.	30-X-Tibiao.
4-X-Dumarao.	18-X-Tigbauan.	31-X-Colasi.
5-X-Sara.	19-X-Leon.	32-X-Sebaste.
6-O-Ajul.	20-O-Almodian.	33-X-Pandan.
7-X-Passi.	21-O-San Miguel.	34-O-Maasin.
8-X-Dingle.	22-O-Guimbal.	35-O-Janluay.
9-X-Pototan.	23-O-Igbaras.	36-X-Cabanatuan.
10-X-Barotac Nuevo.	24-X-Milagao.	37-X-Callio.
11-X-Bugason.	25-X-San José.	38-O-Lagatie.
12-X-Banate.	26-X-San Joaquin.	39-X-Ibajay.
13-O-Barotac Viejo.	27-O-Dao (Antique Prov- ince).	40-X-Sra. Barbara.
14-O-Mambusao.		41-O-Signa.

Note: Telephone (O) Telegraph (X).

SUMMARY FOR THE DEPARTMENT.

Stations open July 1, 1900.....	50
Stations added since July 1, 1900.....	60
Stations closed since July 1, 1900.....	22
Stations open this date.....	97

ORGANIZATION.

Company H of the United States Signal Corps is assigned to the Department of the Visayas and has been the only signal company in it from the time it was organized. Assigned to this company are Captain L. D. Wildman, First Lieutenant Charles S. Wallace and First Lieutenant Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. The company organization is, however, merely for purposes of administration, and there are no company duties beyond the records and those duties which are made necessary by property responsibilities. These have all been assumed by the captain

of the company. The organization, as established, is extremely unwieldy when situated as at present, and the clerical work made necessary by what is practically its division into 100 detachments, is extremely burdensome. It is earnestly recommended that steps be taken to remodel the organization on lines better adapted to the needs of the corps. In addition to the regular signal officers assigned to the company there are two acting signal officers in the department. Captain Frank McIntyre, 19th U. S. Infantry, and First Lieutenant J. H. Bradford, jr., 19th U. S. Infantry, on Cebu and Bohol, respectively.

Captain McIntyre was appointed in order to receipt for the money and property of Lieutenant W. E. Davies, Volunteer Signal Corps, who was mustered out on July 1st. Lieutenant Bradford succeeded First Lieutenant Frederick S. Young, 44th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, who has been Acting Signal Officer of the sub-district of Bohol ever since its establishment as an independent signal command. When the department was first organized, Iloilo was made the supply depot for the six islands. All property was shipped here for distribution and the Chief Signal Officer given authority to buy anything necessary in open market. It is recommended that a steamer be supplied the department, for many of the telegraph offices are at coast towns. If a steamer cannot be furnished, twenty-foot cutters with sails and oars could be used.

COMPANY II, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

The company at present consists of 105 men, divided as follows: First class sergeants, twelve; sergeants, fourteen; corporals, twenty-two; first class privates, thirty-seven; and second class privates, nineteen. This proportion of non-commissioned officers is a reduction from the old figures, and was made necessary by the new army bill. The necessary reduction of men who had earned their promotion by hard and faithful work was extremely unfortunate for those men, but the reduction carried no disgrace with it

and in future promotions these men will take precedence over others of like capacity.

The other changes in the company during the year have been numerous, although only one man has been killed and but two have died from disease.

The health of the command has been remarkably good when the hardships of the service are considered. On the 1st of July there was but one man reported sick in hospital. This man reported for duty recently, and at present there is not a sick man on the books. A number of the men, however, are run down and need a change. Some of them have been in the islands for over three years. The medical officers report that when a Signal Corps man comes to the hospital he is generally very ill. They do not give up until it becomes an absolute necessity. I have talked with a large proportion of the medical officers in the department and have never heard of a case where a man of Company H has tried to "beat the sick report."

The following list gives the changes which have occurred in the company from the various causes during the year. This does not include the gain or loss of officers:

CHANGES IN COMPANY H, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., FROM JULY 1900, TO JULY 1901.

Total enlisted strength July 1, 1900.....	76
Gain during the year from causes enumerated below	57
Losses during the year from causes enumerated below....	27
Total gain during the year	30
Total enlisted strength July 1, 1901.....	106

[illegible]

Sergeant Arthur L. Bump was discharged June 30, 1901, to accept a commission as second lieutenant, U. S. Army; his name does not appear as loss upon the morning report until July 1, 1901.

DISTRIBUTION OF ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY H ON JULY 10, 1901.

Leyte.....	23
Cebu	18
Bohol	4
Negros.....	25
Panay.....	34
Absent sick.....	1
Total strength.....	105

It is hard to pick out any particular person in the company for special mention. With remarkably few exceptions, every man has done his duty and a little more, and although some who are worthy of it have undoubtedly been overlooked in promotion, it is believed that few mistakes have been made in the men recommended for warrants as non-commissioned officers. It would be hard to find so fine a body of men physically, mentally and morally, in any organization in the world. I wish to particularly commend the sergeants in charge of construction squads who have been in the field without officers for the energy, tact and skill which they have shown. Sergeant Shivers on the Island of Panay, Sergeant Tracy on Negros, Sergeant Hart on Cebu, Sergeant Carson on Bohol and Sergeants Collins and Faust on Leyte have all done remarkable work and have shown excellent judgment, courage and energy. In the operating department, Sergeants Johnson on Panay, Odum on Negros, McDonald on Cebu and Faust on Leyte have had many troubles in the handling of faulty lines and the training of green operators. Their patience, tact and resourcefulness have added very materially to the reputation of the Signal Corps. Sergeant O'Donnell, who died from typhoid fever on May 3d, was an extremely valuable man and one of the best operators in the company. Sergeants Golden, Mack and Penney, who have been honorably discharged, are also valuable men who have done

excellent service. Sergeant Bump has been recognized as to ability and character by a commission as second lieutenant, U. S. A. I also wish to mention one native lineman in particular, Zacharias Leyritana, whose work on the section of line north of Pototan during the time the insurgents were in force in that neighborhood was of exceptional quality. He repeatedly volunteered to go alone over his district, and although several times chased by the insurgents, never refused to go where he was sent. His section of the line has always been kept in remarkably good condition.

FINANCES.

From June, 1900, to January 1, 1901, no accurate record was kept of the actual expenses of the Signal Corps in the department, as all bills were paid by the district quartermasters. On January 1, 1901, the Chief Signal Officer applied for and obtained an appropriation of \$1,000, gold, per month, for which all expenses of the Signal Corps, for construction, transportation, operation, and maintenance were to be paid. No full report of the six months can be made at this time, but \$1,000 a month has been found to be ample for all the needs of the department. If there were no new construction it is probable that the amounts required would be much less than is necessary at present. As a matter of interest I quote from the reports of Lieutenant Wallace in Leyte and Lieutenant Shepherd in Panay, giving the expense items for the building of similar amounts of line.

From Lieutenant Wallace's report:

"Construction of line from Ormoc to Baybay, 28 miles.					
26	laborers,	3	days	at \$2.25	\$ 19.50
2	"	9	"	"	4.50
7	"	2	"	"	3.50
20	"	9	"	"	45.00
9	"	4	"	"	9.00
4 carabao carts, 9 days at \$5.00					18.00
6	"	"	8	"	24.00
6	"	"	4	"	12.00
Hire 1 banca, 4 days at \$2.50					10.00
Total					<u>\$143.50</u>

This makes the cost \$5.69, gold, per mile.

Quoting Lieutenant Shepherd's report:

"Construction of line from Colasi to Pandan 22 miles.	
21 carabao carts for 2 days at \$.50	\$ 21.00
4 " " " 6 " "	12.00
50 men for 2 days at \$.25	25.00
9 men for 6 days " "	13.50
1 men for 2 days " "	50
Total	\$ 72.00

This makes the cost \$3.27, gold, per mile.

The cheapest lines as well as the most expensive lines have been put up on the Island of Panay. The line from Capataun to Santa Barbara cost but \$.83 per mile, while the line over the Tiolas Pass to the pass proper cost in the neighborhood of \$19.50. It is therefore almost impossible to make accurate estimate of the cost of any particular section of line.

The different islands all approximate the same amount for average construction. They, however, differ greatly in the cost of maintenance. The system on Panay is a much more expensive one than the system of Negros, as twenty-five native linemen at \$10 a month are employed, while on Negros the work is almost entirely done by Signal Corps men who have longer sections. It is probable that the difference in cost is somewhat balanced by the extent of repairs made necessary every three or four months by the total inability of one man to take care of as long a section as is assigned to the Negros linemen. In Cebu and Leyte, as well as Bohol, the war conditions are such that the actual cost for maintenance (if the lines had not been assisted to fall) is not known. The prices paid for labor, transportation and poles do not differ greatly in the different islands. Single carabao carts can be hired for \$1.00, Mexican, currency and double carts for \$2.00, on all the islands. Native labor (unskilled) is fixed at \$.50, Mexican, and a native ration, which consists of rice, salmon and coffee.

The price of poles varies somewhat on account of locality and the size and class of the tree. Where possible,

poles are cut by the construction squads in the immediate vicinity of the point where they are to be used. In some places, however, they have to be hauled long distances, and it is this fact which makes some sections of the line so much more expensive than others. The salaries for native linemen range from \$15 to \$20, Mexican, per month.

LINE RECEIPTS.

The former Chief Signal Officer of this department put the military lines on a commercial basis as soon as it was possible to do so. These tolls, at the very low rates which are charged (\$.02 gold), have grown month by month until they are now nearly sufficient to pay the actual expenses of the line, if operators' salaries are not counted. I append a statement of the line collections from each office in the department where such messages have been received. It is complete for the eleven months of the year ending with May, 1901, with the exception of the month of February for the Island of Cebu. These reports show the actual amounts which should have been collected and turned in to the Insular Treasury.

There have been numerous small losses, due to the imperfect mail facilities, and a few large ones due to the embezzlement of funds entrusted to dishonest enlisted men. As no other department in the Philippines has been doing a commercial business, it has been impossible to accurately check all offices for business to points outside the department. With the beginning of July, 1901, a complete system of checks for the entire division has been inaugurated, with an auditor in Manila. This will do away with the one-sided system formerly in use in this department.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH BUSINESS.

As per the table below, a total of 463,243 messages have been transmitted over the lines in this department during the fiscal year. The business in Leyte has grown from almost nothing, in the early part of July, when

there were but three stations on the system, to an average of 15,000 for the last three months. The business on Cebu and Negros is about the same, while Panay has fallen from 20,000 a month in February and March to about 12,000. When it is considered that these messages are three or four times the length of the average commercial message, the value and importance of the military lines may be conceived.

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT MESSAGES HANDLED PER MONTH FROM JULY, 1900, TO JULY, 1901, ON THE DIFFERENT ISLANDS IN THE DEPARTMENT.

	LEYTE.	CEBU.	BOHOL.	NEGROS.	PANAY.	TOTAL.
July	4,500	2,876	2,000	3,700	9,600	22,676
August	4,000	3,496	2,000	2,900	10,200	22,596
September	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	12,053	27,053
October	4,550	5,620	2,000	3,520	11,388	25,078
November	4,200	5,742	2,000	4,400	10,636	26,984
December	5,849	6,896	2,000	5,828	15,996	36,569
January	6,983	5,540	2,000	5,940	18,528	38,991
February	7,500	6,696	2,000	9,164	19,672	45,032
March	12,313	9,681	2,000	15,600	17,220	56,814
April	12,220	9,900	2,000	12,082	19,000	65,202
May	15,148	10,000	2,000	10,200	15,600	52,948
June	17,000	10,000	2,000	10,000	12,400	51,400
Total.....	99,263	80,447	24,000	87,340	172,293	463,343

The number of messages in Bohol is estimated only, as all business is by telephone.

One day's business in each month was averaged for words. About forty-five per message is the average number.

The total number of words transmitted during the year approximates, therefore, 20,000,000.

If this amount of business had been done over foreign lines at the government rate now in force in the United States (one cent per word at the minimum) the cost would have been \$200,000.00.

FIELD SIGNAL WORK.

In all the islands there has been more or less demand for special signaling during field operations in those portions of the islands not reached by the telegraph. In almost all cases, the Chief Signal Officer has been able to supply

one signal man with the necessary heliograph, flags, lantern and rocket. During the concerted movements on Panay during December and January, a heliograph station was opened at Jaro at the top of the church tower. The atmosphere, however, prevented any extensive heliograph work, and the columns were so nearly in touch with telegraph offices that its use was not necessary. In communicating with the navy and garrisons at night, a simple code of rocket signals was used with some effect. In Cebu there have been several similar expeditions, and the service given by individual signal men has been satisfactory.

MATERIAL.

The department has been liberally supplied with material for construction and operation and the quality, with few exceptions, has been excellent.

Recommendation for a few changes have been previously sent to the Chief Signal Officer, and will not be repeated here. It is recommended, however, that standard types be settled upon, particularly in instruments, so that duplicate parts may be kept on hand; as an instance: We have in this department six different kinds of telephones. If they were all of one kind it would be a relatively easy matter to exchange broken parts and make one broken telephone furnish the repairs for a half a dozen others. As it is, broken 'phones have to be shipped to the United States if extensive repairs are necessary. It is suggested in connection with the material for the Signal Corps that the small package system be inaugurated and carried out. The transportation in most places is not of the best, and 500-pound boxes of blanks are much too bulky to handle.

As a further argument, all the stations are small ones, and each box containing any great number of one article has to be unpacked and reboxed in small quantities. Boxes cannot be obtained in any quantity and it is expensive to make them. The packing of most of the supplies has been improved and there are fewer broken boxes and lost

contents than two years ago. Boxes are, however, not yet strong enough to withstand the hard usage of many transfers, and there have been a few serious losses due to this cause.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS.

After the present garrisons are connected up to the limit desired by the commanding general, a number of important changes will undoubtedly suggest themselves, particularly in the duplication of certain important lines and the completion of the circle system. The most important of these, at present, are enumerated below:

CABLES.

Twenty-five miles to connect Calivo and Capiz, on the Island of Panay.

Four miles to connect Iloilo with the Island of Guimaras with a view of having reporting stations for vessels at either end of that island.

Twenty-five miles to connect Banate on Panay with Sagay on Negros to provide against interruptions on the foreign cable between Negros and Iloilo.

Twenty-five miles from Ubay, Bohol, to Maasin, Leyte, in order to provide against interruptions in the Ormoc cable. There are already two cables to the Island of Samar from Leyte.

LAND LINES.

The entire Island of Samar is without communication and without any fixed garrison. Nothing can be done here beyond keeping in communication with the coast towns by cables.

The greatest land-line building will be the connection of garrisons too small for telegraph offices by means of radiating telephone lines from the nearest office. Post commanders are willing for their own convenience to put up numerous short lines in their own territory. These lines cost nothing except for material, and are a great convenience.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I wish to extend the thanks of the Chief Signal Officer to the Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary of the Department, who have been called upon for unusual favors, and to compliment the signal officers and acting signal officers who have been under my command for the last year on the successful results of their hard work and ability.

Lieutenant Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, recently promoted from first lieutenant, U. S. Volunteers, has been in charge of signal work on the islands of Leyte and Samar since their occupation, has been in the field nearly all the time and has shown remarkable perseverance, energy and ability. The physical conditions of the island and the activity of the insurrection has called for exceptional bravery, foresight and executive ability. His work has been of unusual value to the government, and his appointment to the Signal Corps of the army well merited.

First Lieutenant Alfred T. Clifton, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, recently promoted from first lieutenant, U. S. Volunteers, has been in charge of signal work on the Island of Negros since January 1, 1900. His field work has been arduous and his lines have been kept in good condition. In addition to his Signal Corps duties he was district engineer for some months, and before his appointment to the U. S. Army he was made Treasurer of Oriental Negros.

First Lieutenant W. E. Davies, U. S. Volunteers (honorably discharged), was in charge of the Island of Cebu until May 12th. He has had exceptionally hard field service and was wounded only a short time ago. The results of his hard work and ability have contributed much to the present good condition of the main telegraph system in the division.

First Lieutenant Victor Shepherd, U. S. Volunteers (honorably discharged), was in charge of the Island of Panay from November 12, 1900, to May 15, 1901. His energy in the field, his executive ability, his thorough knowledge of telegraphy, his clear head and good judgment made him a most valuable officer, and it is due to him that the lines on the Island of Panay are in such thoroughly good condition. By his discharge, the Signal Corps loses a most valuable officer.

First Lieutenant Frederick S. Young, 44th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, was Acting Signal Officer in the Island of Bohol until March 18, 1901, in addition to his other duties. In addition to attending to the property and financial papers he has taken an unusual interest in the actual line work, and it is due to him that the system contemplated for the Island of Bohol was completed before the outbreak of the present insurrection.

Captain Frank McIntyre and Lieutenant J. H. Bradford, jr., 19th U. S. Infantry, have recently had the position of Acting Signal Officer thrust upon them on account of their well-known energy and ability.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. D. WILDMAN,
*Captain and Signal Officer, U. S. A.,
Department Signal Officer.*

APPENDIX P.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT MINDANAO AND JOLO,

Zamboanga, P. I., June 19, 1901.

*The Adjutant General,
Division of the Philippines,
Manila, P. I.*

SIR:—

I have the honor to make the following report on the occupation of the Island of Paragua, the Calamianes and the Cuyos group (Fourth District of Mindanao and Jolo).

The command consisting of Company A, 10th Infantry (Captain E. A. Helmick), two officers and one hundred and sixteen men, together with medical officer and members of Hospital Corps and large quantities of supplies of all kinds, and transportation, left Zamboanga on the steamer "Æolus," 5:30 p. m., May 27th under Major George LeRoy Brown, 10th Infantry, assigned to the command of the district. The U. S. S. "Vicksburg" (Captain E. B. Barry, U. S. Navy) co-operated and sailed at the same time, followed and subsequently overtaken by the Gunboat "Samar" (Lieutenant Day, U. S. Navy). The Department Commander and two staff officers accompanied the expedition on the "Vicksburg." The vessels anchored off Puerta Princesa, Paragua, within a few hundred yards of the town, about 10 a. m. on the 29th. Insurgent flags were conspicuously displayed, a small company of insurgents were drawn up in the main street in uniform and with rifles, and on the wharf, variously armed patrols or sentinels. The town was lively with people, including women and

children; is beautifully situated on a land-locked bay and was a surprise in the number, size and condition of its public buildings. The Department Commander ordered the troops embarked in small boats on the further side of the "Æolus" where they waited until he had dispatched Major Brown, Lieutenant Commander Glennon, U. S. N., and his two aids (Captains Cloman and Kobbé), to the wharf with instructions to notify the authorities that he would occupy the town in three-quarters of an hour after the return of the boat to the ship; that if they wished to surrender they might raise a white flag on the wharf or, otherwise, remove women and children from the town. The war vessels were cleared for action and the landing would have been easy with smooth water and under cover of a hill near by.

At the expiration of the time the town was almost deserted, but an insurgent officer in uniform raised the white flag, and the entire command landed, preceded by a provost guard under an officer, which soon reassured the people that they and their property would be protected. The American flag was raised on the tribunal with some ceremony, the insurgent flag having been first hauled down and presented to the wife of an army officer, an American lady who had accompanied the expedition. The town has many fine public buildings built and used by the Spaniards for their naval station, including large barracks, coal sheds and storehouses, nearly all in unexpectedly good condition. These will be reported on later by the district commander. Before leaving two days later reassured people were coming back to town and the troops were settling down in quarters. The people raise very little produce, but dispose of considerable beeswax and gums which heretofore had been called for bi-monthly by a large Moro vinta from Borneo. The insurgent commander of the whole district was Sandoval, who had levied contributions, rather ruthlessly, on the towns, including those of the Calamianes and Cuyos. Beyond this, however, there appeared to be no complaints against him.

He had been absent for some time with about one hundred of his followers, said to be well armed, had threatened the Cuyos people by messenger and was said to be making for the Calamianes group with a fleet of vintas and to be already beyond northern Paragua. Lieutenant Day, with the "Samar," had been dispatched about ten days before from Zamboanga to observe the situation and reassure the Cuyos people. Afterwards going across to the Island of Maitingnit off the northeast coast of Paragua, he had there, on May 24th, surprised a fleet of vintas, which he had overhauled endeavoring to escape, the occupants beaching the boats and taking to the brush, keeping up a rifle fire at long range. Unable to pursue with his small party, he had burned the boats and destroyed property and provisions, retaining books of record, apparently relating to the district. When shown these the authorities at Puerta Princesa admitted at once that the "Samar" had fallen in with Sandoval's command, and thought that he was making for the Calamianes and perhaps Mindoro without intending to return.

Puerta Princesa depends for its water on cisterns, and something like a water famine is likely to occur in dry seasons. While lying in the harbor the ship's boats from the "Æolus" and the war vessels explored the streamis which empty into the harbor on the west side. Here they found primitive people in considerable number of two or three races, but all docile and well disposed.

On May 31st at midnight, the "Vicksburg" and "Æolus," preceded six hours by the "Samar," ordered to reconnoitre the small islands near the coast, sailed for Culin, dropping anchor off the town about 10 a. m. June 2d. White flags were displayed; Major Brown landed with about thirty men, Company A, 10th Infantry, at once. Reception here was very cordial, but the town is a poor place much dilapidated. The rich country is the opposite island of Busuanga, and this section should have a prosperous future. A captain and eight men of Sandoval's command

were said to be in the neighborhood, and the "Samar," which had rejoined, succeeded in finding and capturing them.

At 3:30 p. m. on June 4th the war vessels started for Baquit, on the northwest coast of Paragua, while Major Brown was dispatched on the "Æolus" to occupy Cuyo with the four men of Company A left him. The "Samar" continued to search among the small islands, the "Vicksburg" arriving off Baquit at 7 a. m. June 5th. Disappointed at not finding Sandoval here, as was expected, a landing-party of fifty or sixty men from the "Vicksburg" made an unsuccessful effort to find a trail to the east coast, and the "Vicksburg," again preceded by twelve hours by the "Samar" in search of Sandoval, sailed at 8:30 a. m. June 6th back to the Island of Maitinguit, where, joined by the "Samar," it was found that Sandoval, with a force reduced to thirty, had left in boats.

Dropped anchor off Cuyos about 11 a. m. June 7th, the "Æolus" and "Panay" being in port. The reception here was very cordial and enthusiastic, the town being decorated with triumphal arches and loyal inscriptions, etc., etc. The town and apparently the whole group is rich, the islands are well cultivated and have a breed of fine cattle, but the people have been unable to save or make business arrangements owing to the constant fear of Sandoval. The department commander therefore dispatched Major Brown on the "Æolus" to Zamboanga for Company B, 10th Infantry, to enable him to properly occupy Cuyos, Baquit and perhaps other places, when the steamer "Carmen," placed at his disposal, had joined him. He was also directed in conjunction with the Gunboat "Panay" to follow up Sandoval until captured, destroyed or driven from the district.

At 5 a. m. June 8th sailed for Iloilo to cable necessary instructions to Zamboanga and Cagayan and to report occupation of the district to division headquarters, and leaving there on the 10th arrived at Zamboanga, 9 a. m. June 12th.

The thanks of the military authorities are due Commander Barry and Lieutenant Day, U. S. Navy, for hearty co-operation and most courteous hospitality. Boats for landing-parties, etc., were left to their expert management, and their co-operation was indispensable in accomplishing results within a small time limit.

Very respectfully,

W. A. KOBBE,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

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